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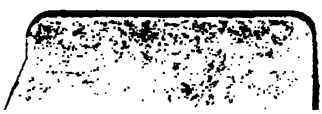

SLA

New York State, with respects of John T. Pe

THIRD REPORT

169

OF THE

PRISON ASSOCIATION

OF

NEW YORK:

1846

INCLUDING THE

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS, ACT OF INCORPORATION,

AND

A LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

IN TWO PARTS.

PART I.

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PHYSICIAN TO "THE HOME."

JOSIAH HOPPER, M. D.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be known as the PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

ART. II. Its objects shall be—

1. The amelioration of the condition of prisoners, whether detained for trial, or finally convicted, or as witnesses.

2. The improvement of Prison Discipline, and the Government of Prisons, whether for Cities, Counties, or States.

3. The support and encouragement of reformed convicts after their discharge, by affording them the means of obtaining an honest livelihood, and sustaining them in their efforts at reform.

ART. III. The officers of the Society shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and the following Committees, viz.: A Finance Committee, a Committee on Detentions, a Committee on Discipline, and a Committee on Discharged Convicts.

ART. IV. The officers named in the preceding article shall constitute an Executive Committee, who shall choose one of their number to be Chairman thereof.

ART. V. The Executive Committee shall meet once in each month, and keep regular minutes of their proceedings. They shall have a general superintendence and direction of the affairs of the Society, and shall annually report to the Society all their proceedings, and such other matters as shall be likely to advance the ends of the Association.

ART. VI. The Society shall meet annually in the City of New York, at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall appoint, and at such other times as the President, or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, shall designate.

ART. VII. Any person contributing annually to the funds of the Association, shall, during such contribution, be a member thereof. A contribution of $500 shall constitute a life Patron;—a contribution of $100 an honorary member of the Executive Committee for life;—and a contribution of $25 shall constitute a member of the Association for life. Honorary and corresponding members may from time to time be appointed by the Executive Committee.

ART. VIII. A Female Department shall be formed, consisting of such females as shall be selected by the Executive Committee, who shall have charge of the interest and welfare of prisoners of their sex, under such regulations as the Executive Committee shall adopt.

ART. IX. The officers of the Association shall be chosen annually at the annual meeting, at which time such persons may be elected honorary members as shall have rendered essential service to the cause of Prison Discipline.

ART. X. Any Society having the same objects in view may become auxiliary to this Association by contributing to its funds and co-operating with it.

ART. XI. The Executive Committee shall have power to add to any of the Standing Committee such persons as, in their opinion, may be likely to promote the objects of the Society, and shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in any of the offices of the Association, intermediate the annual meetings.

ART. XII. This Constitution may be amended by a vote of the majority of the Society, at any meeting thereof, provided notice of the amendment has been given at the next preceding meeting.

BY-LAWS.

I.—There shall be a stated meeting of the Executive Committee on the Fourth Monday of each month, and a special meeting shall be held at any time, on the requisition of one of the Standing Committees, or of the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

II.—At every meeting of the Executive Committee, stated as special, the attendance of seven members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

III.—The order of business at every stated meeting shall be as follows:

1. The reading and adoption of the minutes of the last preceding meeting.
2. Reports from the Standing Committees in the order in which they are named in the Constitution of the Society.
3. Reports from Female Department.
4. Report from Corresponding Secretary.
5. Reports from Special Committees.
6. Motions and Resolutions.

The business first in order at a special meeting, shall be the subject for the consideration of which the meeting shall have been called, and no other subject shall be brought before the meeting, except with the consent of a majority of the members present.

IV.—The Chairman shall nominate and appoint all Special Committees, and no person nominated by him shall be excused, unless upon reasons assigned by him that shall be approved by the meeting; but a Chairman pro. tem. shall not have such power unless authorized by the meeting.

V.—The Chairman shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal, and the rules of order shall be the same, so far as they are applicable, as those of the House of Assembly in the Legislature of New York.

VI.—It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee,

1. To receive and pay over to the Treasurer of the Society, all moneys received, either as donations or for memberships.
2. To audit and direct the payment of all bills against the Society, in such manner and form as they shall direct; but no bill shall be paid by the Treasurer, unless approved by the Committee, and countersigned by the Chairman thereof.
3. To invest and control the surplus moneys of the Society under the authority of the Executive Committee.

4. To have power under the same authority, to employ one or more agents to obtain members, and collect subscriptions to the Society; and it shall be their duty to make a report at each monthly meeting of their proceedings, and those of their agents.

5. To annually examine and report upon the Treasurer's accounts, and to audit the same.

VII.—The following shall be the duties of the Committee on Detentions.

1. To inquire into the causes of commitment of all persons detained for trial, or as witnesses in any of the Prisons of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and to adopt proper measures for procuring the discharge of such as shall appear to be entitled thereto.

2. To visit frequently the prisons under their charge, and to endeavour to improve the condition of the prisoners:—by training them to habits of cleanliness and exercise; by securing to them comfortable accommodations, having a regard to space, light, and temperature: by procuring for them suitable employment: by providing them with books, or other means of mental occupation: by securing such a separation and classification as shall preserve the young, the innocent, and the less hardened from the contaminating intercourse of the more depraved: by obtaining for them honest and able legal advice; and generally by bringing all practical, moral, and religious influences to operate upon their minds.

VIII.—It shall be the duty of the Committee on Discharged Convicts,

1. To keep an office in the central part of the City of New York, where discharged prisoners may apply for aid and advice.

2. To keep a record of all commitments to our State Prisons, and New York and Kings County Prisons—of the crime of which each person was convicted, of the date of his commitment and discharge, and all other important information thereto appertaining.

3. To open a correspondence with the Prison Agents or Superintendants, relative to the character and trades of prisoners, and to ascertain previous to the discharge of each prisoner, his feelings, views, and capabilities, with a view to making the best arrangements for his future employment.

4. To keep a record of all persons who will employ discharged prisoners, and of their several occupations; to procure employment for prisoners, applying therefor, as seems best adapted to the capacity of each; to hold a correspondence with employers, to keep a record of the behaviour and prospects of those for whom places are obtained, that they may be sustained and encouraged with the idea, that a continual friendly interest is felt for them.

5. To endeavour to procure suitable boarding places for the discharged prisoners, where they will not be exposed to corrupting influences; taking care not to have more than one in a place when it can be avoided.

6. To see that the prisoners are provided with suitable clothing, of a kind that will not attract attention, and point them out as convicts.

IX.—The general duty of the Committee on Prison Discipline shall be the supervision of the internal organization and management of the prisons in which convicts are confined, embracing the moral and physical influences to be exerted on the prisoners during their confinement.

This duty shall be comprised under the following general heads :

Health—Under which shall be included Diet, Dress, Cleanliness, Warming of Prisons, Ventilation, Exercise, Modes of Employment, Insanity, and Medical Treatment generally.

Reformation—Including the Classification of prisoners according to age, sex, physical condition, character, and numbers; Instruction, religious and ordinary; Moral treatment, Isolation, and Intercourse; Rewards and Punishments; the Visitation of Friends, and Pardons.

Financial System—Embracing convict labour, Prison revenues and expenses.

Administration and Supervision—Comprising the mode of appointing officers, their qualifications, duties, abuse of their powers, and the internal police regulations of prisons.

Comparison of Prison Systems and Reforms—Including the collection of works and reports, correspondence with other Societies, superintendance of prisons, and persons interested in prison discipline. The collection of statistics.

Visitation—The visiting of State, County, and City Prisons, including Houses for the reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, at such periods and in such manner as the Committee may, from time to time, determine.

X.—Each Standing Committee shall have power to appoint its own Chairman and Secretary, and to divide itself into as many sub-committees as it may deem proper, and each Committee shall make a report of its proceedings at each stated meeting of the Executive Committee.

XI.—The Recording Secretary shall be the Secretary of the Executive Committee, and it shall be his duty to keep the minutes of the proceedings of the Committees, to record them in a book to be provided for that purpose, and to give due notice of all meetings of the Committee.

XII.—It shall be the duty of each Standing Committee to report to each monthly meeting of the Executive Committee, the number of meetings held, and the names of the members attending at each.

XIII.—If it shall appear from the report of any Standing Committee, that any member has not attended any one of these meetings during the preceding three months, the member so neglecting to attend shall, if no satisfactory excuse be offered, be deemed to have resigned as a member of such Committee, and the Executive Committee may proceed to appoint another in his place.

XIV.—No person shall be added as a member to any of the Standing Committees, unless the Committee to which he is to be added shall have reported his name at a preceding meeting of the Executive Committee, and shall have stated that the member so proposed has consented to serve. No person, so proposed, shall be elected as a member unless by the votes of two-thirds of all the members present; and every such election shall be made by ballot, unless by unanimous consent the ballot be dispensed with.

XV.—There shall be a Standing Committee of Ladies for the Female Department, the members of which shall be selected by the Executive Committee, and shall have charge of the interests and welfare of persons of their own sex, *under such regulations* as the Executive Committee may prescribe.

or they themselves, with the approbation of the Executive Committee, may adopt. Such Committee shall have power to elect its own officers, and when organized, shall be placed in all respects on the same footing as the other Standing Committees of the Executive Committee, in relation to the increase of their numbers.

XVI. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Executive Committee, and of each of the Standing Committees when required, and shall report the same at each stated meeting of the Committee, and shall record the same in books to be procured for that purpose.

XVII.—The Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Corresponding Secretary, shall be members ex-officio of all the Standing Committees.

XVIII.—It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to keep safely all moneys deposited with him by the Finance Committee, to pay over the same in such manner and at such time as the Finance Committee shall direct, and to give such security for the faithful discharge of his duty as that Committee shall require.

XIX.—No alteration in these by-laws shall be made, except a notice of the proposed amendment shall have been given at a previous meeting of the Executive Committee.

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

PASSED MAY 9, 1846, BY A TWO-THIRD VOTE.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1. All such persons as now are and hereafter shall become members to the said Association pursuant to the constitution thereof, shall and are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, and by that name have the powers that by the third title of the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes, are declared to belong to every corporation; and shall be capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying any estate, real or personal, for the use of said corporation. *Provided*, that such real estate shall never exceed the yearly value of ten thousand dollars, nor be applied to any other purpose than those for which this corporation is formed.

§ 2. The estate and concerns of said corporation shall be managed and conducted by its Executive Committee, in conformity to the constitution of the said corporation; and the following articles that now form the constitution of the Association shall continue to be the fundamental laws and constitution thereof, subject to alteration in the mode therein prescribed.

ARTICLE I.

The objects of the Association shall be—

1. The amelioration of the condition of prisoners, whether detained for trial, or finally convicted, or as witnesses.

2. The improvement of prison discipline, and the government of prisons, whether for cities, counties, or states.

3. The support and encouragement of reformed convicts after their discharge, by affording them the means of obtaining an honest livelihood, and sustaining them in their efforts at reform.

ARTICLE II.

The officers of the society shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer, and there shall be the following committees, viz: a Finance Committee, a Committee on Detentions, a Committee on Discipline, a Committee on Discharged Convicts, and an Executive Committee.

ARTICLE III.

The officers named in the preceding article shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee, who shall choose one of their number to be chairman thereof.

ARTICLE IV.

The Executive Committee shall meet once in each month, and keep regular minutes of their proceedings. They shall have a general superintendence and direction of the affairs of the society, and shall annually report to the society all their proceedings, and such other matters as shall be likely to advance the ends of the Association.

ARTICLE V.

The society shall meet annually in the city of New York, at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall appoint, and at such other times as the President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, shall designate.

ARTICLE VI.

Any person contributing annually to the funds of the Association, shall, during such contribution, be a member thereof. A contribution of five hundred dollars shall constitute a life patron; a contribution of one hundred dollars an honorary member of the Executive Committee for life; and a contribution of twenty-five dollars shall constitute a member of the Association for life. Honorary and corresponding members may from time to time be appointed by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII.

A Female Department shall be formed, consisting of such females as shall be selected by the Executive Committee, who shall have charge of the interest and welfare of prisoners of their sex, under such regulations as the Executive Committee shall adopt.

ARTICLE VIII.

The officers of the Association shall be chosen annually at the annual meeting, at which time such persons may be elected honorary members as shall have rendered essential service to the cause of prison discipline.

ARTICLE IX.

Any society having the same objects in view may become auxiliary to this Association by contributing to its funds, and co-operating with it.

ARTICLE X.

The Executive Committee shall have power to add to any of the standing committees such persons as, in their opinion, may be likely to promote the objects of the society; and shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in any of the offices of the Association, intermediate the annual meetings.

ARTICLE XI.

This constitution may be amended by a vote of the majority of the society, at any meeting thereof, provided notice of the amendment has been given at the next preceding meeting.

The officers elected for the current year under the constitution shall continue to be the officers thereof until others shall be duly chosen in their places.

And it is hereby further enacted, that no manager of said society shall receive any *compensation* for his services.

§ 3. The said Executive Committee shall have power to establish a Work-House in the county of New York, and in their discretion to receive and take into the said Work-House all such persons as shall be taken up and committed as vagrants or disorderly persons, in said city, as the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, or the Court of Special Sessions, or the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in said county, or any Police Magistrate, or the Commissioner of the Alms House, may deem proper objects; and the said Executive Committee shall have the same powers to keep, detain, employ, and govern the said persons, as are now by law conferred on the keepers of the Bridewell or Penitentiary in said city.

§ 4. The said Executive Committee may from time to time make by-laws, ordinances, and regulations, relative to the management and disposition of the estate and concerns of said Association, and the management, government, instruction, discipline, and employment of the persons so as aforesaid committed to the said Work-House, not contrary to law, as they may deem proper; and may appoint such officers, agents, and servants, as they may deem necessary to transact the business of the said Association, and may designate their duties. And the said Executive Committee shall make an annual report to the Legislature, and to the Corporation of the city of New York, of the number of persons received by them into the said Work-House, the disposition which shall be made of them by instructing or employing them therein, the receipts and expenditures of said Executive Committee, and generally all such facts and particulars as may exhibit the operations of the said Association.

§ 5. The said Executive Committee shall have power, during the minority of any of the persons so committed to the said Work-House, to bind out the said persons, so being minors as aforesaid, as apprentices or servants, with their consent, during their minority, to such persons, and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments, as in their judgment will be most conducive to their reformation and amendment, and future benefit and advantage of such persons.

§ 6. The said Executive Committee, by such committees as they shall from time to time appoint, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to visit, inspect, and examine, all the prisons in the State, and annually report to the Legislature their state and condition, and all such other things in regard to them as may enable the Legislature to perfect their government and discipline. And to enable them to execute the powers and perform the duties hereby granted and imposed, they shall possess all the powers and authority that by the twenty-fourth section of title first, chapter third, part fourth, of the Revised Statutes, are vested in the Inspectors of County Prisons; and the duties of the keepers of each prison that they may examine, shall be the same in relation to them as in the section aforesaid are imposed on the keepers of such prisons in relation to the Inspectors thereof. *Provided*, that no such examination or inspection of any prison shall be made until an order for that purpose to be granted by the Chancellor of this State, or one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or by a Vice Chancellor or Circuit Judge, or by the first Judge of the county in which the prison to be examined shall be situate, shall first have been had and obtained, which order shall specify the name of the prison to be examined, the names of the persons members of the said Association by whom the examination is to be made, and the time within which the same must be concluded.

State of New York,
IN SENATE, May 8th, 1846.

This bill having been read the third time, two-thirds of all the members elected to the Senate voting in favor thereof.

Resolved, That the bill do pass.

By order of the Senate, A. GARDINER, President.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

State of New York,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 24th, 1846.

This bill having been read the third time, and two-thirds of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof:

Resolved, That the bill do pass.

By order of the Assembly, WM. C. CRAIN, Speaker

Approved this 9th day of May, 1846. SILAS WRIGHT.

State of New York,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

I have compared the preceding with an original law on file in this office, and do certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed the seal of this office at the city of Albany, the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL,
Dep. Sec. of State.

REVISED STATUTES, *Part IV., Chap.* 3, *Title* 1.

§ 24. It shall be the duty of the keepers of each of the said prisons, to admit the said inspectors, or any one of them, into every part of such prison; to exhibit to them on demand, all the books, papers, documents, and accounts, pertaining to the prison, or to the detention of the persons confined therein; and to render them every other facility in their power, to enable them to discharge the duties above prescribed. And for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information, to enable them to make such report as is above required, the said inspectors shall have power to examine on oath, to be administered by either of the said inspectors, any of the officers of the said prisons, and to converse with any of the prisoners confined therein, without the presence of the keepers thereof, or any of them.

FROM THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

ALBANY, 23*d December*, 1846.

To MESSRS. JOHN D. RUSS, *and others*,
Committee, etc., of the New York Prison Discipline Society.

GENTLEMEN:—I had the pleasure to receive your letter inviting me to attend the anniversary meeting of your Society, but not till the evening of the 21st inst.

It would have given me much pleasure to have been with you, but my engagements would have precluded it, had I received your letter in time.

You have my best wishes for your prosperity in the great cause of humanity in which you are engaged, and the assurance of my personal regard.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. YOUNG.

FROM EX-GOVERNOR SEWARD.

AUBURN, *December* 14*th*, 1846.

GENTLEMEN:—You flatter me by inviting me to instruct you on the aniversary of your Society. I am only a pupil of your own. If I should suggest anything, it would be that you do not let the reform of prisons lose the just and necessary aid of the State by being separated from kindred reformations. The great philosopher who wrote on the advancement of learning said: "Let it be a rule, that all partitions of knowledge be accepted rather for *lines* and *veins* than for *sections* and *separations;* and that the *continuance* and *entireness* of knowledge be preserved." So it must be with all the enterprises of the age for meliorating the condition of society. "These things ought ye to have done, and not to have left the other undone," is an instruction as just in politics as it is in religion.

You ask me, gentlemen, to cheer and encourage you. Such encouragement can only be derived from the inflexible purpose of doing good amid much unavoidable misapprehension and reproach. For there is nothing immediately attractive to society in sympathy for offenders who have endangered its safety and disturbed its peace. Humanity to convicts is eminently conservative in its operation. But no man can invoke humanity for the convict without being suspected of a bad ambition, and no man can alleviate the punishment of the criminal without drawing upon himself the anger of those who derive personal satisfaction from the inflictions of social justice. Our holy religion makes no distinction among the prisoners whom it enjoins us to visit. Your experience has taught you that such ministrations bless those who render them even more than those who receive them, and you are sure of ultimate vindication.

An Oglethorpe, a Howard, and a Clarkson, have gained immortal names on earth by labors similar to yours; and Christianity is a fraud, if the charity which believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things, and withal vaunteth not itself, cannot open the gates of heaven.

I am, gentlemen,

With many thanks for your kind remembrance,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JOHN D. RUSS,
JOHN W. EDMONDS,
JOHN H. GRISCOM,
ISRAEL RUSSELL,
CYRUS CURTIS,
GEORGE HALL,
RICHARD REED, ESQS.,
} *Committee of Arrangements, etc., etc.*

FROM THE BOSTON SOCIETY FOR AIDING DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

BOSTON, 23 *Court-street*, 16*th December*, 1846.

JOHN D. RUSS, Esq., 15 Centre street, New York.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your favor of the 9th instant, I am requested to acknowledge your kind invitation, and say in behalf of the Boston Society for Aiding Discharged Convicts, who met this morning to choose delegates to co-operate with you, it was agreed that Walter Channing, M. D., Esq., "President," Rev. Louis Dwight, D. D., "Vice President," John A. Anchew, "Treasurer," and myself, would do ourselves the pleasure, and accept your kind invitation, and shall leave Boston on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM W. WILSON,

Agent of the Boston Society for Aiding Discharged Convicts.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 19*th*, 1846.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION.

RESPECTED FRIENDS:—The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, gratefully acknowledge the reception of your kind and courteous invitation to attend the anniversary meeting of your benevolent and useful Association, to be held in the city of New York on the 22nd of this month. They have accordingly appointed three of their officers to proceed to your city to congratulate and counsel with you, namely, Prof. C. D. Cleveland, and Wm. P. Foulke, and George W. Smith, Esqrs.

They have heard with increased gratification the result of your zealous labors in the improvement of prisons, and in the attention to prisoners after their discharge. Fellow-laborers in the same cause, they trust that your efforts may continue to be prosecuted with energy, and be crowned with success.

The *separation* of prisoners from contaminating influences, and carefully training them by means of judicious instruction, form a portion of the discipline of every prison where reformation is regarded. The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, more than fifty years ago, were convinced that as evil association corrupts good morals, so such association would be deleterious in an increased measure within the walls of a prison. They inferred that a career in sin might be retarded, and in many cases terminated, by *removing an offender from the society of the wicked, and associating him exclusively with the intelligent and virtuous.* They have never desired, much less attempted, the separation of a prisoner from all society; nor has such a plan ever been sanctioned at any time by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. They are aware that man, as a social being, requires intercourse with his fellow-men, and that he also requires retirement to his "chamber," where he may commune with his conscience and his Maker alone. They cannot conceive that intercourse, either verbal, or by signs, or looks, with a herd of corrupt convicts, can be beneficial, far less essential to either the bodily, mental, or spiritual health of a prisoner while in confinement. They cannot conceive that society owes it as a duty to convicts to introduce them to each other—to compel them to form an acquaintance, which, once formed, may never be forgotten; an acquaintance which may extinguish in their souls the last, small, lingering spark of self-respect; which inevitably subjects the penitent to the sad consequences of recognition, and almost inevitably establishes in the bosom of society a permanent band of disciplined offenders, bound together by a communion of knowledge of the persons and character of each other.

Such are some of the reasons which induced them to introduce the Separate System to the favorable notice of the *public*; and all their experience has confirmed their

opinions. The term *solitary* confinement has been an unfortunate misnomer; for the prisoners in well-regulated prisons on the Separate System, have at least as much intercourse, not indeed with each other, but with those who are appointed and permitted to visit them, as may be found in prisons on the Associated System; and far more than is admitted to exist in the latter by many of its supporters. Where such intercourse is found to be insufficient, it must be attributed not to an inherent and inseparable defect in the Separate System, but to defects in the administration, which should be remedied, and which they, as well as your Association, unite in condemning.

Signed in behalf of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.

GEORGE C. GILLIN, President.

JAMES J. BARCLAY, CHS. R. DEMME, } Vice Presidents.

WM. BIDDLE, GEORGE W. SMITH, } Secretaries.

FROM DR. S. G. HOWE.

BOSTON, *December* 21, 1846.

GENTLEMEN:—I am much obliged to you for your invitation to attend the anniversary meeting of the New York Prison Association on the 22d, and I regret that it will not be in my power to avail myself of it.

The object of your Association is a high and noble one: I know none more so. While others are hurrying on the vanguard in the great march of humanity, or toiling to keep the main body in continued progress, you are busy in the rear ranks, helping on the feeble, comforting the helpless, and lending a helping hand to those who have been neglected or trodden down in the unequal pressure of society. May your success be equal to your merits, and your reward be found in the number of those who, through your means, shall be lifted from the hell of sensualism to the heaven of moral purity.

If I read aright the signs of the times, a better day is dawning upon that unfortunate class of our fellow-men who have hitherto furnished the material of the alms-house, the jail, the prison, and the gallows. They have always had the sympathy and the aid of good men; but this has not been enough to bring about a reform in their treatment, which will soon be effected by an enlightened self-interest on the part of the public. This self-interest will soon be made active by the knowledge that the suffering classes—the wretchedly poor, the ignorant, and the criminal, will make every other class in the community of which they are members, suffer with them.

What God has joined together, man cannot put asunder; all attempts to do this, to isolate the degraded classes, to save society from the contamination of their vices, must be ineffectual; no laws of moral quarantine can shut in vice, and penal colonies even cannot put it beyond the pale of humanity.

When attention is once turned to criminals, and to the subject of their treatment, it will be found that they have been nearly as much sinned against as sinning; that they are, for the most part, inheritors of a physical organization which makes them slaves of rampant animal appetites; that they have but little intellectual light, and less moral training; that they cannot help violating the *lower laws of morality*—those which guard property; and that they are then severely punished by that very society in which the higher laws of morality are almost universally violated with impunity.

But you are not to undertake the reform of criminal legislation, much less of those wider institutions which underlie the vices and crimes of society; your work is with the Discipline of Prisons, and its improvement. The doctrine of purely retributive justice is rapidly passing away, and with it will pass away, I hope, the idea of any kind of *punishment that has* not the reformation of the prisoner in view.

One of the first effects of this will be, I am sure, the decrease of the length of sentences, and the adoption of some means by which the duration and severity of the imprisonment may, in all cases, be modified by the conduct and character of the prisoner. What we want now,—what no system that I know of offers, is the means for training the prisoner's moral sentiments, and his powers of self-government by *actual exercise*. We may remove all temptation, and prevent him from exercising his evil propensities; we may even, by seclusion and low diet, subdue the cravings of the passions, and put them to sleep, like wild beasts in their lair; but unless we implant new and higher sentiments, and give to them strength by exercise, those passions will become rampant again as soon as the prisoner goes out into the world, and make him their victim more speedily than before. If we keep a man from crime for twenty years by depriving him of the freedom of action, and if he resolve and re-resolve every day in that whole time to be virtuous, we have no assurance that he will not fall before the first temptation.

It will be difficult to contrive any system by which any considerable amount of self-government can be left to prisoners, without running the risk of their escape; nevertheless, I do not think that it is impossible to do so; and I believe there are many who might be so trained as to be left upon their *parole* during the last periods of their imprisonment, with safety, and with great advantage to themselves.

But I will not enter into any details, nor, indeed, trespass upon your time any longer than to assure you of the great expectations which I have formed of your Association, and of the sincere wishes which I entertain for its success.

Very faithfully, your friend,

S. G. HOWE.

Messrs. JOHN D. RUSS,
J. W. EDMONDS,
J. H. GRISCOM,
ISRAEL RUSSELL,
CYRUS CURTIS,
GEO. HALL,
R. REED,
} *Committee of Arrangements.*

FROM WILLIAM PARKER FOULKE.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 21, 1846.

GENTLEMEN:—I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your invitation to attend the anniversary meeting of the Prison Association of New York. There exist many circumstances to render your meeting unusually interesting; and although I am unfortunately prevented, by engagements here, from availing myself of your flattering note, yet in thought I shall be with you.

The position which is now occupied by your Association is such as to give to its conclusions extraordinary influence upon the public mind. The character of its members would, at any period, properly affect the judgment of the community at large; but apart from personal considerations, the stage at which we have arrived in the discussion of penal questions adds a peculiar value to the decisions of such a body.

When the first change was made by which the idea of a *penitentiary* was clearly distinguished from the rude and aimless congregation of criminals, which was usual in old jails, there was a great step made in reform. Looking back to that period, we see by the writings of those who opposed, as well as of those who favored the new system, that the transition required a revolution of thought and sentiment which could not be immediately completed. It cannot surprise us to find that the *details* of penitentiary treatment were not clearly conceived. The provision, so creditable to your State, which was made for the exemplification of that plan of discipline which, at the commencement of the reform, attracted the confidence of your authorities, required to

be fixed in the public mind before attention could be profitably turned to the development of its administration. It can now be easily decided how far the practical working of that discipline has corresponded with the anticipations of its early promoters; but during the earlier years of experience, this was not obvious to the people at large. At the present time the nature of the discipline being understood, its *management* has become a subject of common scrutiny. Your Association, enjoying the public confidence, interposes to examine all the details. From the *lock-up house* to the largest prison of the State, you investigate the condition of all places of detention; you inquire whether the administration of the system professedly in force is everywhere in accordance with the nature and objects of that system; you expose defects and abuses; and you call upon the authorities to make that provision for the health, comfort, and improvement of prisoners, which is demanded by the humanity of the age, if not by the letter of the law. Were this your only office, it might well be said that your position is important; but you have assumed a higher function.

The objects of modern penal enactments require that certain fundamental principles of discipline shall be established by the Legislature; and that these shall be as nearly as possible in harmony with what is known of human character, whether among the subjects or the conductors of the discipline. In the definition of these principles,—in other words, in the formation of a plan of penitentiary treatment,—the well-known controversy between the associate and separate systems has arisen. Although this has served to keep the public mind alive to the necessity of a discreet choice of methods, and has brought to light many useful results which might otherwise have been overlooked, yet it has led to the prolonged discussion of topics which have no pertinence to the main issue, and which embarrass rather than assist a judicious use of the evidence furnished by experience. Thus the defects in some prisons, the abuses in others, have been allowed to influence inquirers beyond the legitimate line of application. Not only as respects the probabilities and risks which they disclose, but as essentially illustrative of one or the other rival system, they have been inconsiderately admitted into many of the arguments on either side. It is gratifying to find that, at the outset, you withhold your countenance from irregularities which have been much regretted by all sober friends of reform. What has a bad ventilation at Sing-Sing, or a defect of exercise at Cherry Hill, or an insufficient visitation at *any* prison, to do with a question which respects the fitness of a discipline to prevent contamination, or to reform a criminal? It is for the enlightened investigator to frame a plan which, if well administered, will best meet the wants of the case; and it is for the community to see that this plan *be* properly administered.

The phraseology of your reports confirms the expectation founded upon the character of your Society. It shows that the true question has been contemplated with that coolness and philosophical caution which befits the emergency. Although interested in the success of your institutions, for which so much has been done; and although inclined to the method which has been so long connected in its very name with your State, yet, looking back upon the history of your prisons, and upon the forces, now vastly augmented, of those who maintain a different discipline, you have paused to gather fresh evidence before your influence shall be determined towards any method. This wise reserve cannot fail to be beneficial, in every respect.

It is not to be overlooked, that an extraordinary attention has been aroused to the subject of prison discipline. Recent accounts from Europe inform us, that in the principal states, the question which you now hold in suspense has been decided so far, as to throw the greatest weight of opinion into the scale of *separation*. At the late Convention at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, consisting of seventy-five members from most of the principal countries, the voices were nearly all in favor of that mode of imprisonment. The action of the leading governments has manifested an increasing confidence in it: *and we see in numerous localities* the construction of penitentiaries conformed to its

rule. In these circumstances, your own course involves much in relation to the future position of New York. Whether your efforts shall be directed to the perfection of either of the methods already known, or to the invention of one differing from both, (as suggested in your last report,) there is scope for all the intelligence and zeal which exist in your Association. Should your election be fixed in favor of any discipline which requires that convicts shall not be associated with each other, it may be your happy fortune to lay the foundation of separate prisons as clearly in advance of those of Pennsylvania, as these were in advance of earlier establishments. The precautions with respect to *exercise* and *society* which have occupied your thoughts, and which are so necessary to a proper administration under *any* system, will have free play. The Association of Philadelphia has earnestly striven to ensure a sufficient provision of these important aids: it may be your lot to accomplish that which in *no* prison has yet been effected, namely, a sufficient society of the virtuous. We have one inflexible purpose —that of preventing any society of criminals. Beyond this, to whatever arrangements can be made for securing the health of prisoners, or their mental and moral improvement, we set no limit which falls short of the grandest, most Christian, view of duty from man to man. That the parsimony of governments, and the ignorance or indifference of private persons will impede the entire fulfilment of that duty, may be reasonably expected; but it would be a sad reproach to the citizens of this republic if no other means could be devised for preserving the mental health of an offender in confinement, than is afforded by his association with other criminals. To you, gentlemen, we may look with confidence for the illustration of this momentous subject; and in this relation, your annual meeting promises a valuable opportunity for the interchange of thought.

I have been informed that, at your last anniversary, you were encouraged by the presence of many hundeds of both sexes. I have never seen as large an assembly collected with such an object. When we recall how short a period has elapsed since prisons were thought of only with disgust, even by the well-educated; when the ideas, which now guide legislatures, were regarded as the fancies of enthusiasts, it is enough to induce one to journey more than a hundred miles to witness the thronging of such persons as grace your hall, to hear and to aid the execution of plans for the moral and physical welfare of convicts. How much you may hope, *tali auxilio!*

Again, I desire to be with you to express in person how sincerely I share in the reciprocation of your friendly feelings towards the Philadelphia Prison Society, as an humble member of which I must consider your favor addressed to me; but as this cannot be, permit me thus to tender you many thanks, and to assure you of the respect with which

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WM. PARKER FOULKE.

To Messrs. JOHN D. RUSS,
JOHN W. EDMONDS,
JOHN H. GRISCOM,
ISRAEL RUSSELL,
CYRUS CURTIS,
GEORGE HALL,
RICHARD REED,
} *Committee of Arrangements.*

FROM THE CHAPLAIN OF THE AUBURN PRISON.

STATE PRISON, AUBURN, *December* 12, 1846.

DR. J. D. RUSS:—DEAR SIR: This morning I received an invitation to attend your anniversary of the 22d instant. It will not be convenient for me to be present; but be assured of my great regard for you and the cause you are advocating. My heart, my head, my hands, my all, are in the work of rescuing fallen humanity; and I rejoice

greatly that a brighter page is being turned in the history of prisons. I believe firmly that the Prison Association at New York is doing much good; it has done great good in this place. The question now seems to be settled that "he that winneth souls is wise;"—not he that driveth or beateth, but he that winneth, is wise. May great prosperity, and the blessing of the great I AM, attend your philanthropic labors. We are prospering in this prison. I hear good news daily from those that have left us; nearly all are doing well that went away the past year.

Yours, with great respect,

ALONZO WOOD, Chaplain.

FROM THE WARDEN OF THE WASHINGTON PENITENTIARY.

Penitentiary for the District of Columbia, CITY OF WASHINGTON, *December 18th*, 1846.

GENTLEMEN:—Your very kind letter of invitation on behalf of the "New York Prison Association" to be present at their Anniversary Meeting on the 22nd inst., has been duly received; and I much regret it will be out of my power to avail myself of the honor to meet you on so interesting an occasion. You will be kind enough to tender to the members of the Association, and accept for yourselves, my best wishes for the advancement of the praiseworthy cause in which you are engaged.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT COLTMAN, Warden, Pen'y. D. C.

Messrs. JOHN D. RUSS,
JOHN W. EDMONDS,
JOHN H. GRISCOM,
ISRAEL RUSSELL,
CYRUS CURTIS,
GEORGE HALL,
RICHARD REED,
} *Committee of Arrangements.*

FROM S. A. GOODWIN, ESQ., LATE INSPECTOR OF THE AUBURN PRISON.

AUBURN, *December* 16, 1846.

HON. JOHN W. EDMONDS:—MY DEAR SIR: Gov. Seward has handed me your letter of the 12th, with request that I would answer it. We have proceeded so far that we are now circulating the constitution drawn up by us for signatures. Our purpose is to call the subscribers together soon, to choose officers. Desirous as we are that our start should be on a broad platform, we cannot give the constitution the circulation desired, and call the meeting, and organize, in time for your 22d meeting. You can only announce that initiatory steps are taken for the promotion of an auxiliary association here.

With great respect, I remain your friend,

S. A. GOODWIN.

FROM THE WARDEN OF THE MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.

Maryland Penitentiary, BALTIMORE, *December 14th*, 1846.

GENTLEMEN:—Your polite favor of the 10th inst., inviting me to be present at your Anniversary Meeting on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, has been received, and in acknowledging its receipt, you will permit me to thank you most sincerely for the honor done me. I regret exceedingly that my official duties at this season of the year will prevent me from being present at your very interesting meeting, as I doubt not I should be "cheered, encouraged, and instructed," upon the subject of the melioration of the condition of those of our fellow men whose misfortune it is to be inmates of prisons. That *there is ample room for improvement* I have no doubt; and while every feeling of my

heart conspires to God-speed the good work, I can but regret my inability to be present, and learn wisdom of the enlightened minds and generous spirits, who, I feel assured will be present upon the occasion of your coming anniversary.

With sentiments of high respect,

I remain, yours.

WM. JOHNSON, Warden, Md. Pen'y.

To John D. Russ, John W. Edmonds, John H. Griscom, Israel Russell, Cyrus Curtis, Geo. Hall, and Richard Reed, Esqrs.

FROM THE WARDEN OF THE CONNECTICUT PRISON.

CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, *December 18th*, 1846.

JOHN D. RUSS, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 10th instant come to hand the 14th, a few hours after I had left for New York. I was in the city Tuesday evening, and exceedingly regret I had no knowledge of your meeting until I read your letter on my return last evening.

We have but one entire copy of our annual reports. I sent a copy of our last report for the year ending March 31, 1846, to your address; and in August last Mr. Parker visited the prison, and to him I gave a copy, and sent statistical information, as it was in my power to do, relative to this prison. With this I send you another copy of our last report, in which you will find a brief expression of my feelings relative to the treatment of convicts in confinement. I trust the day is not far distant when a similar association to yours will be organized in this and other States, when benevolence will prompt them to aid and encourage liberated convicts from our penitentiaries to habits of sobriety and industry, and thereby prevent the repetition of much crime.

Very respectfully, yours,

ELISHA JOHNSON, Warden.

FROM THE KEEPER OF THE AUBURN PRISON.

STATE PRISON, AUBURN, *December 18th*, 1846.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your kind invitation to meet the Prison Association at your anniversary meeting on the 22d instant, and in reply I would say, that it will not be convenient for me to attend in person, but I assure you my best wishes are for your prosperity.

I have long since seen the importance of a combined influence of the great and good men in our land to use their efforts in sustaining, encouraging, and instructing those whose lot it is to have charge of our prisons, to enlighten the public mind on this momentous subject, and to extend the hand of kindness to the unfortunate prisoner.

Permit me to say, gentlemen, in your Society I can behold a star in the east with healing in its beams.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DAVID FOOT.

To the Committee of Arrangements.

REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE Executive Committee have continued cause to be grateful for the encouragement which they have received, and for the success which has attended their efforts.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

In order to extend their sphere of usefulness, and at the same time the better to fit them, by availing themselves of the experience of others, for the discharge of their general duties, the Committee, at an early period in the year, opened a correspondence with various persons in the United States, and in foreign countries. This effort embraced the officers of all the State prisons in the Union, with a view of eliciting from each such information as would enable the Committee to obtain an accurate and enlarged view of the state of prison discipline in the whole nation.

The Committee regret that they are obliged to record the failure, in a great measure, of these efforts. Answers have been received from only seven of the States, and the District of Columbia.

Several causes have operated to produce this result. One of the most prominent has been the inability of the Association to furnish to others the reports of our own prisons. The Legislature has been so sparing in its printing of public documents, that it has been impossible for the Committee to procure any extra number of the reports of our State prisons, and the Committee have frequently, during the year, experienced the mortification of being compelled, in answer to applications made to them from various quarters on this continent, and abroad, to confess their inability to furnish the desired information. A recent instance is fresh in *their memory.* They had been applied to, in behalf of the French

government, among other things for "The reports published in 1846, on the different prisons of the State of New York." The Committee were able to comply with this request, so far as the Clinton and Mount Pleasant prisons were concerned, by appropriating to that purpose their only copy of the reports of those prisons; but they were unable to comply in the first instance, even at that sacrifice, in regard to the Auburn Prison; although their Committee of Inspection, in their then recent visit to that prison, had endeavored to obtain a copy of this year's report. This was the more mortifying, as well as positively injurious, from the information which we had received, that a meeting of the friends of Prison Reform, from Germany, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, England, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, had been held at Frankfort, on the 28th of September, at which a decided preference had been expressed for the Separate, or Pennsylvania system, over the Silent, or Auburn system; and the further information, that the French Chambers, at their approaching meeting, had it in contemplation to adopt a plan for France, and were balancing between the two systems.

So far as their means would allow, the Committee endeavored to supply this want when they first experienced it, by publishing in the second edition of their last report, an abstract of those reports; but they were never without the consciousness, that those abstracts would furnish a very imperfect view of the workings of our prisons and their condition. If the same spirit of rigid economy, as it is called, shall be found to influence our Legislature at their approaching session, this Association will necessarily be involved in some expense, and to a larger amount than the past year, in supplying the demand which they are aware will certainly be made upon them, and in diffusing abroad information in regard to a system which was once a matter of State pride, but which seems now, from neglect and bad government, destined rapidly to sink into disrepute.

Turning, however, from a picture, which the Committee do not contemplate with any pleasure, to one much more agreeable, they refer to the accompanying letters from two of their corresponding members, M. Tocqueville, of France, and Dr. Julius, of Prussia.

ings? Will these arrangements facilitate commissions of inspection; and what powers can, without inconvenience, be devolved on these commissions?

21. Communications of facts on other questions relating to penitentiary reform, and on different prisons.

22. Communications and discussions on plans for affording aid to discharged convicts.

23. Communications on societies and retreats for the reformation of juvenile delinquents.

The Programme is only suggestive in its character. The Convention is at liberty to modify and add to the questions, at its pleasure.

FROM M. DE TOCQUEVILLE.

SIR:—I find, in passing through Paris on my way to the interior, your very acceptable letter, and the accompanying package.

I feel sensibly the honor conferred on me by the Prison Association of New York, in appointing me one of its corresponding members. I beg you to convey to the Society, in my behalf, my profound acknowledgments. I will endeavor to justify their confidence by sending them such documents as may serve to enlighten them in their labors. My only regret is, that I am not now able to forward anything. I am now but temporarily in Paris, as I before remarked; and moreover, at this season, public business is quiet, and nothing is published. On my return, which will be before the meeting of the Legislature, (for I have just been again elected a Deputy,) I shall endeavor, and I trust successfully, to serve you. I will follow your directions in the transmission of documents.

I cannot too urgently request you to send me all that shall be published in America, during the ensuing year, on the important subject of prisons. The approaching session will decide the question for France. You are aware that the law, after having passed the Chamber of Deputies, and been sent to the Chamber of Peers, has never been discussed by the latter. Before risking this new ordeal, the supporters of this law, and the Minister who presented it, have wished the continuance, for some time to come, of the experiments which have been made in different parts of France, hoping that the results of these experiments will be of a character to give confidence to the public mind, and to disarm prejudice. This has been accomplished to a great extent; and it has been decided, on the opening of the coming session, again to send the law to the Chamber of Peers, and have it discussed there at once. It will then be returned to our Chamber, and I hope will receive the royal sanction the same year. You will perceive that, under these circumstances, it is of the last importance that we should be constantly advised of all that is doing in America; and especially that we receive the reports of the different establishments, not only in New York, but in the other States, as soon as they appear. Let me rely on you to do us this service; or rather, to do it to the great cause in which we are both laboring.

I beg you, Sir, to accept the assurances of my most distinguished regard.

ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE.

PARIS, *September* 28, 1846.

To R. N. HAVENS,

Corresponding Secretary of the Prison Association, New York.

Among the documents transmitted by Dr. Julius, was a review, in a German periodical, of our First Report, and an account of the organization of our Association.

Before leaving this topic, it is proper to remark, that PROFESSOR *TELLKAMPF, one* of the Executive Committee, has lately received,

from the King of Prussia, a commission to visit and report upon the condition of the Prisons in the United States, and in Europe. He is now abroad on his mission, and, on his departure, was clothed with authority to represent this Association in the course of his travels, and was requested to obtain for us, also, information in regard to the Penitentiary systems of Europe.

From his labors much valuable instruction is expected, and the Committee are not without hopes, that, greater success attending their future efforts in obtaining returns in this country, they may be able, another year, to lay before the Association a statement of most, if not all, the State Penitentiaries in Europe, and the United States.

The Committee, in execution of their purpose of establishing and preserving free intercourse and friendly relations with kindred associations, delegated Mr. Isaac T. Hopper to represent them at the late anniversary of the Boston Prison Discipline Society. From causes beyond his control, though he was in Boston at the time, he was unable to be heard at that meeting. He was, however, during his visit, more fortunate at one of the early meetings of a Society, then recently formed in Boston, which has in view the aid of discharged convicts, and which, we are assured, was "instituted in imitation of the example held out to the world by the New York Society."

We cordially welcome that Society as fellow-laborers with us.

AUXILIARIES.

This Committee have ever regarded, as a cherished object, the establishment of Auxiliary Societies; and they have regretted that their other, and more pressing duties, have not allowed them all the opportunities they desired of making the efforts necessary for success, in this regard. They have, however, been able to make some, though not with the hoped-for success. During the past winter, a meeting was held in the Assembly chamber, at Albany, consisting of members of the Legislature, and citizens of that place, which was addressed by Messrs. Edmonds, Hopper, and Butler. Resolutions were passed, approving the objects of our Association, and a committee was appointed to organize an Auxiliary. But we have not learned that any farther steps have been taken in the matter.

A similar meeting was held at Troy, about the same time, which was attended by Mr. Hopper in behalf of the Association, but with a similar fate.

At the recent inspection of the Auburn Prison, a meeting of the citizens of that village was held, which was attended by Vice Chancellor M'Coun, Judge Edmonds, Dr. Russ, and Messrs. Reed and McKeon, in behalf of the Association. An auxiliary society was organized, called "The Western Branch of the New York Prison Association." A meeting was subsequently held in that village, at which a constitution was adopted and signed. That meeting was attended by a portion of our Committee of Inspection, and was addressed by Mr. J. Stanton Gould, one of that Committee.

This Auxiliary has an extensive field of usefulness open before it, and it can easily be to the Auburn Prison the same minister of good that the parent society has been blessed with being to the prison at Sing Sing and to the Penitentiary. But it is endowed with one element of usefulness, which, from its location, cannot be vouchsafed to the parent institution: that, namely, of controlling and regulating public opinion in the immediate vicinity of the prison. This is more important than will be, at once, apparent to the casual observer. It seems to be a law of the prisons—at least of every prison on the Auburn plan, of which we have any account—that it is doomed to be surrounded by a state of public excitement and prejudice, extremely detrimental to its physical and moral improvement. This is attributable to several causes.

One is, the number of offices, as they are deemed, which can be conferred as the reward of political services. The "Outs" are more numerous than the "Ins;" and however inimical to or envious of each other the former may be, they easily combine against the latter; they give a ready reception to every tale of scandal, and are but too prone to view every act in its worst aspect; and this begets on the other hand a jealous irritability, too apt to degenerate into hatred and uncharitableness. Hence arises between these people a constant state of warfare.

Another is, the influence of prison associations upon the residents in the neighborhood, lending a spirit of vindictive hatred to this abiding warfare. That neighborhood is very much constituted, if not entirely composed, of keepers, contractors, or guards, who, for a long period, have had much communication with the felons in the prison, with those whose indulgence of every evil passion has brought them there, and who have not yet learned the lesson of self-control. Who can touch pitch and not be defiled? There are *few—very few, indeed,* who can spend the most of their waking

moments in the society of, and in intercourse with, the most vicious portion of the population, without experiencing the influence of the contamination. Of such is the society which surrounds the prison most generally composed, and it can scarcely be expected that their influence can be fraught with good to the institution.

With many of the officers, the temptation to resort to brute force alone, as a means of government, is almost irresistible. They know no other means of government, and then the whip is so convenient!

The interest of the contractors is of the same character, and prompts to an extortion from the prisoners of the utmost degree of toil.

These considerations will always be at war with good government; and he, who shall attempt to infuse into that government, justice, mercy, and kindness, will ever find himself opposed by their influences.

To strengthen the arm of such a one, to resist and overcome these baneful influences, so far as they bear on the Auburn Prison, and to give to the efforts of humanity and kindness a steady and concentrated action, instead of fitful and scattered struggles, is the lot of our Auxiliary.

The field of usefulness is broad and rich before them, and we augur from their action the happiest results.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Connected with the visit to Albany, was an application to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, which was finally granted, but not until the Association had been subjected to the expense of keeping an agent at that place most of the session. Reluctant as the Executive Committee were to consent to the diversion of any of their funds from the charitable purposes to which they are dedicated, they were persuaded that the benefits to be derived from it would more than compensate the expense. Their expectations have already been realized.

The Association has thereby been placed on a permanent basis, has attained a respectable standing by the side of the other charities which distinguish our city, and acquired power and privileges well calculated to advance, and indeed secure, its prosperous action.

Among other things granted to it, was authority to establish

A CITY WORK-HOUSE,

for the reception and punishment of vagrants and disorderly persons, with "the same powers to keep, detain, employ, and govern the said persons, as are now by law conferred on the keepers of the Bridewell or Penitentiary."

Immediately on the passage of this act of the Legislature, the Executive Committee took active measures to carry this provision into effect. They referred the subject to a committee consisting of Vice-Chancellor McCoun, the President; Mr. Butler, one of the Vice-Presidents; Judge Edmonds, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Dr. Russ, and Mr. Havens, the two Secretaries; Mr. Israel Russel, Chairman of the Finance Committee; Mr. Duer, Chairman of the Committee on Prison Discipline; Mr. Hopper, Chairman of the Committee on Discharged Convicts; Dr. Griscom, Dr. Parmly, and General Wetmore.

That committee sedulously entered upon their duty, and directed their attention first to obtaining the information necessary to enable them to act understandingly; a task attended with more difficulties—arising from the loose manner in which our city prisons are conducted—than will readily be imagined. They had numerous meetings. They invoked and obtained the aid and counsel of the active and intelligent Commissioner of the Almshouse, and received valuable assistance from the Association for improving the Condition of the Poor. The Executive Committee of that society appointed a committee from their body, consisting of Messrs. J. B. Collins, Griscom, and E. C. Benedict, who met and co-operated with our committee; and this joint committee of the two Associations finally adopted a memorial to the Common Council, which was presented on the 23d of November last, and in both boards referred to a select committee, who have the subject now under their consideration.

And when it is considered that there are over 600 vagrants constantly in our prisons, that over 2000 are yearly convicted and sentenced in the city, that they are an expense to the city of over $75,000 a year, that the number is constantly augmenting, and that no improvement in their moral condition can be discovered, it is confidently hoped that the application to the city authorities will not be unattended with success, and that this Association may yet be fortunate enough to be endowed with the means of trying the experiment, whether the honest, law-obeying portion of the community cannot be relieved from this heavy burden, and at

the same time a fallen and degraded portion of our population be somewhat improved. And this Committee will not disguise their apprehension that more frightful ills may yet be visited upon us, if this evil is permitted to grow for the future, with the fearful rapidity which has marked its past progress. Our last report showed that the number has doubled in five years, and we now know that the summary convictions for vagrancy in 1846 amounted to 2135; and that the number of persons arrested in this city during the past year, for offences against morals and good order, exceed 30,000.

Surely it will not be in vain that we appeal to the constituted authorities of the city to check this alarming evil.

That the proceedings and views of our Committee on the Workhouse may be more particularly known to the members of the Association, we annex a copy of their memorial with its accompanying documents.

Memorial of the Prison Association, and of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor.

To the Hon. the Common Council:—

The undersigned, in behalf and by direction of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association, respectfully represent:—

That the present condition of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island is a reproach to the city, and to the administration of criminal justice. It is alike inimical to the comfort, health, moral government, reformation, and punishment of its inmates. It is impossible to perfect those improvements in prison discipline which have been suggested by an enlightened philanthropy, and a return to the long-exploded congregate system, with all its abominations, has been forced upon its officers as their only resort. Cells, not sufficient properly to accommodate one person, have been, at some seasons, made a receptacle for two and three; and at all times a large portion of the inmates are necessarily disposed of in an out-building, where one or two hundred convicts are thrown together in a mass—many of them insane or idiotic—and are locked up for the night, amid filth and vermin, and without a keeper to quiet the turbulent or restrain the vicious. Neither classification nor silence can be obtained, and the contaminating influences of evil association not only thwart all attempts at reform, but have a constant and inevitable tendency to corrupt, debase, and harden the young and ofttimes scarcely guilty criminal, and to render his punishment the certain means of his utter ruin. Even a separation of the sexes is impracticable.

This condition of the Penitentiary has necessarily crowded the City Prison; and there the innocent and the guilty,—the mere witness and the condemned criminal,—are compelled to herd and associate together.

This state of things in the Penitentiary is subversive of order, incompatible with reformation, and destructive of the chief end of punishment. And the prison, instead of being a terror to evil-doers, has to many become an attractive home. It is well known that numbers have been absent only a few days at a time, for ten or fifteen years. And one female has been an almost constant occupant of the Bridewell and Penitentiary for the last thirty-six years, and at a probable *expense to the city of* near three thousand dollars.

The rapid increase of our population, and the constant influx of foreign paupers, are augmenting these evils; and already the necessity of enlarging our Penitentiary, and that too at an early day, has become apparent.

One of the most serious defects of the present arrangement is the combination of vagrants and criminals,—thus commingling in the same disgrace and punishment those whose chief fault is destitution or disease, and those who are willingly corrupt; and making no distinction between poverty and crime. To make that distinction,—so obviously just, so essential to the moral elevation of the vagrant, and the effective punishment of the criminal,—is one great advantage promised from the establishment of a work-house.

The expenses of the present establishment are very large, imposing heavy burdens on the honest part of the community for the support of the idle and the vicious, and are constantly increasing both by augmentation of numbers and deficiency of employment.

From the report of the Alms-House Commissioner for the past year, and from other official sources, it appears, that the yearly expense of each prisoner in the Penitentiary is $65 10, and subsequent examinations have satisfactorily proved that this sum may safely be assumed as the general annual expense of each inmate of this establishment.

The average number of Vagrants convicted and detained for punishment in the Penitentiary and City Prison during the past year, was 1020; making the annual expense to the City, of this class of delinquents alone, $66,402. This is exclusive of the labor of the convicts, which is consumed in the establishment, and which has not hitherto been productive of revenue. This labor, at twelve and a half cents a day for each prisoner, would produce in the year $39,397 50. So that the class of prisoners embraced within this portion of the charter of the Prison Association are now an annual expense of $105,799 50.

The cost, however, in money to the City, it must be remembered, is for each vagrant $65 10 a year; a sum more than double the expense of the virtuous poor in this State, and much greater than that incurred in most prisons in the United States of which we have any knowledge.

The Committee are not unmindful of the difficulty which arises from the shortness of the period of confinement, generally too brief to teach habits of productive industry. Yet, making a liberal allowance for this consideration, and having in view the fact that in all our State prisons where labor is properly directed, an average of twenty-three to twenty-five cents a day for each convict is produced, the Committee are fain to believe that it is not extravagant to calculate that the vagrants can be made to produce, over and above the labor that shall be devoted to their own supply, an average of twelve and a half cents a day for each individual.

More than double this is constantly attained in our State prisons, and why may not our expectations of doing half as well be realized? If they should be, in this respect alone a saving of near $40,000 a year would be effected; and the Committee are persuaded, should their application prove successful, that they can suggest a measure more equitable than general taxation, which would in the end relieve the City treasury from the greater part if not from the whole of the residue of this expense.

Relying upon the truth of these statements, and having in view the fact, which all experience has demonstrated, that such institutions can be far better managed by private associations than by public authorities, the Committee invite the attention of the Common Council to that provision of their act of incorporation by which the Prison Association is authorized to "establish a work-house in the City for the reception of vagrants and disorderly persons," and is empowered to keep, detain, employ, and govern them; and they solicit from the Common Council the means of carrying into effect the benevolent intentions of the Legislature.

By reference to the accompanying documents it will be seen that a large in*crease to the number of officers* is proposed. The Committee intended, in their

estimates, to take the outside of what would probably be required. The labor of the prisoners, to be productive, must be performed in common. To prevent intercourse between them during their hours of labor, and to see that they perform their allotted tasks, will require the strictest watchfulness. But that is not all the duty which it is proposed to devolve on the several keepers. They are also to be moral teachers; and to do that duty wisely and well, they must become acquainted with the characters and dispositions of the persons under their charge. All experience has shown that the faithful performance of these duties, amid a population undergoing such constant change, would forbid that one keeper should have charge of more than twenty or twenty-five prisoners.

In this manner and in other respects, as will be seen in those papers, the Executive Committee have prepared and provided for moral instruction for the prisoners, and they regard this as an essential feature of their plan. Wherever it has been introduced into prisons it has been attended with the happiest results. In houses of refuge for juvenile delinquents it has been in successful operation many years. In prisons for adults it has been introduced much more sparingly, and at later periods, but still with beneficial effects.

It will be seen that of 662 vagrants in the Penitentiary at our examination in June last, 71 were under the age of 20, and 460 under the age of 30 years; and that proportion varies little in the course of the year, so that most of them are of an age which promises good fruit, from judicious and careful cultivation; and when it shall be remembered that most of these young persons have never enjoyed the advantage of moral culture—that many of them have never learned any trade by which to obtain an honest livelihood, and but few of them have ever been taught even the temporal advantages of a virtuous life, it will readily be felt that the hope of working much good among a class now abandoned by society to the indulgence of every evil passion, or to the destroying influence of corrupt association, is not entirely without foundation.

To erect and conduct a prison which shall prevent the mutual contamination of prisoners, which by its own labor shall relieve the honest part of the community from the burden of its support, and which shall bring to bear upon a neglected and degraded portion of our population every practicable appliance for education and moral reform, are the ends which the Prison Association now proposes to itself.

Without presuming to dictate the action of the Common Council, the Committee beg leave, nevertheless, respectfully to remind them, that Blackwell's Island has long been and probably long will be devoted to the purposes of a penal establishment, and that many advantages must result from concentrating all our institutions of that character upon a spot naturally so central and so secluded.

Already great injury has grown out of the location of the Lunatic Asylum on the Island, produced by the crowds of visitors which it attracts, thus relaxing the discipline of the Penitentiary, and converting the Island from a place of punishment into a show garden, to which all are invited to resort.

This evil will be greatly augmented by locating the alms-house there; while the distinction between the poor and the vicious will thereby be still farther broken down, and the Island will, inevitably, in the end, be avoided by the virtuous, and become a receptacle only for the insane, the infamous, and the abandoned. It is therefore worthy of consideration, whether the interests of humanity—and of the City, for they are inseparable—do not demand the abandonment of the Island for the purposes of an alms-house, and its appropriation to penal institutions alone, and whether it would not be wiser and better to dedicate the buildings now being erected there to the purposes of a work-house to be conducted by the Association under their act of incorporation.

The Executive Committee are persuaded that if such an appropriation shall be made of those buildings, and an allowance be made to the Association of $45 per year for each vagrant committed to them, they will be able to take care of and govern that *whole class, with* a saving to the City of at least $20,000 a

year, with an improvement in the moral and physical condition of their prisoners, and greatly to the advancement of order and good government.

The Committee have not arrived at this conclusion without anxious and searching inquiry, and due and careful consideration.

They have proposed to themselves "The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents," as the model on which to form their execution of the important trust committed to them, and to act in regard to vagrants as that Society has done in regard to young offenders—to have a prison and work-house combined, in which, while the delinquents may be confined and punished, they may by their labor relieve the honest part of the community from the burden of their support, and be taught the salutary lessons of repentance for the past, and reformation for the future.

Immediately after the passage of their act of incorporation, they placed this subject under the care of the undersigned, who have for several months given the matter their careful attention.

They sought and obtained the aid, advice, and co-operation of the "Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor," and of the Commissioner of the Alms-House.

And in now presenting to the Common Council this their earnest application for the means of carrying into effect this great end and object of their act of incorporation, the Executive Committee are able to assure the Common Council, not only of the entire unanimity of their own Society in their petition, but of the cordial co-operation of their kindred Society; and they deem it proper to pledge themselves to the Common Council, and to the community at large, that if their application shall be granted, they will devote themselves to the task with all the energy and fidelity which its ultimate success may demand.

New York, November 7, 1846.

J. W. EDMONDS, Chairman Executive Com.
R. N. HAVENS, Corresponding Secretary.

W. T. McCOUN, JOHN D. RUSS,
JOHN DUER, JNO. H. GRISCOM,
E. PARMLY, PROSPER M. WETMORE,
ISRAEL RUSSELL, ISAAC T. HOPPER,
B. F. BUTLER.

At the stated meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, November 9, 1846, the foregoing memorial was read and the following resolution relative thereto unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee fully concur in the statements and arguments of the Memorial of the Prison Association, and respectfully urge that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Association.

J. SMYTH ROGERS, Chairman, *pro tem.*

R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

Report of Committee on Statistics referred to in the above Memorial.

PENITENTIARY, June 20, 1846.

Whole number of Inmates.....884
Males 419; Females 465. White 788; Black 96.

Vagrants.....662

Foreigners: Males.....181—Females.....248....429
Natives: " .....101— " .....132....233—662

White Males.....189—White Females....399....588
Black do. ..... 20—Black do. .... 26.....46—634

Males.		*Females.*	
Under 20	26	Under 20	45
Between 20 and 30	99	Between 20 and 30	190
Between 30 and 40	69	Between 30 and 40	98
Between 40 and 50	52	Between 40 and 50	36
Between 50 and 60	21	Between 50 and 60	9
Between 60 and 70	10		
Between 70 and 80	4		
Aged 99	1		

Total number committed during the year ending 20th June, 1846, 3510—daily average of 10. Total number died during the year, 105—or 2 each week.

Weekly number of inmates during the year commencing June 20, 1845, *and ending June* 20, 1846.

805	1207	1354	1339	1426	957
875	1258	1340	1338	1412	968
932	1274	1335	1361	1369	931
933	1319	1361	1388	1305	882
963	1366	1366	1413	1247	892
1008	1375	1326	1423	1164	890
1050	1364	1311	1408	1070	879
1108	1381	1326	1412	998	884
1160	1363	1323	1429		

Average number during the year, 1203. Smallest number, June 20, 1845, 805; largest number, February 28, 1846, 1429.

The rapid increase from the 1st of July to February was owing, in some measure, to the new police; and its decrease from that time till now, owing to the new becoming old, in some measure.

Vagrants constitute about three-fourths of the whole number.

Thus: 20th June, 1846, the whole number, 884; vagrants, 662; others, 222.

So, the average for the year being 1203; the average of vagrants for the year 900; the whole number committed during the year being 3510—the number of vagrants committed during the year must be 2631.

The yearly expense of supporting each prisoner being (as per second report) $70 79.

The total expense per year for the 900 must be $63,711.

CITY PRISON, *June 25th*, 1846.

Whole number of Inmates.....156

Detained for trial.....40—Vagrants.....116

Vagrants—Committed for 5 days, 56 males, 22 females.

" for over 5 " 6 " 3 "

To be tried by Special Sessions...24 " 5 "

Total.....86 " 30 "

Of the whole number of inmates, 156: *Males*—White, 97; Black, 18; Total, 116. *Females*—White 34; Black, 7; Total 41.

No account of ages or nativity kept.

The expense of supporting 115 vagrants in the City Prison at the same rate, must be per year.....$8,140 85

Add expense at Penitentiary.....63,711 00

Total.....$71,851 85

Estimated expense of supporting the establishment, calculated on the basis of having one thousand inmates.

Warden, or Principal Officer	$2,000
Agent, or Clerk to keep books and attend to the principal department	1,250
Teacher, including Chaplain's duties	1,000
Matron, or Principal of Female Department	800
Physicians—1 resident and 1 consulting	1,000
Keepers at $400 per year, being one for every 25 inmates, say 18.	7,200
Assistant Matrons, (the same,) at $250	4,500
Porters—say 6, at $200 a year	1,200
Pay of officers	$18,950
Support of inmates, $50 each	50,000
Total	$68,950

The last item includes all the expenses of the establishment, besides the pay of officers. And it is estimated at $50 each, for the reason, that such is found to be the case in our best regulated prisons. Thus at Weathersfield the annual expense for each prisoner is $47 45

In Virginia Penitentiary	47 45
In Sing Sing	50 55
In our House of Refuge	54 33
In Auburn	45 66
In Maryland	76 00
In Massachusetts	74 28

This is the expense independent of the earnings; and it must be borne in mind, that in all these institutions (except the House of Refuge) all articles of furniture and clothing are made by the prisoners from the raw material. In the House of Refuge this is only partially so. Hence, in a measure, the increased expense.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WORK-HOUSE.

NEW YORK, *June* 19, 1846.

The Committee appointed at a special meeting of the Executive Committee, for the purpose of taking into consideration a plan for a work-house, met at the rooms of the Prison Association.

Present: Messrs. Duer, Edmonds, McCoun, I. Russell, Griscom, Russ, Butler, Parmly, and Havens.

On motion of Mr. Russell, Judge Edmonds was appointed chairman, and Dr. Russ secretary of the Committee.

The chairman, after stating the objects of the meeting, moved the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to whom should be referred all inquiries concerning the number, character, age, color, and sex of the individuals who are likely to become inmates of a work-house.

Which was adopted, and Messrs. Russ, Edmonds, and Havens were appointed the committee.

On motion of Mr. Butler,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the location and erection of a work-house, together with its government and discipline,

and the nature and kind of employment best adapted to insure its successful operation.

Messrs. Griscom, Russell, and Hopper were appointed such Committee.

On motion of Mr. Havens,

Resolved, That said Committee have power to confer with the Society for the Relief of the Poor, and that Messrs. Duer, Edmonds, and Havens be added to the committee.

And the Committee adjourned.

July 10, 1846.

The Committee met.

Present: Messrs. Edmonds, Duer, Wetmore, Havens, Russell, Hopper, Butler, Russ, and Messrs. Griscom and Collins from the Poor Association.

Judge Edmonds, from the Committee on Statistics, reported at length.

On motion of Gen. Wetmore, the report was accepted and laid on the table, and the Committee was continued.

Dr. Griscom, from the Committee on the location and erection of a work-house, reported at length. The report was accepted; and, on motion of Mr. Duer, the cost of erection, and the expense of support, were referred back to this Committee, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Havens, Dr. Russ was added to the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Duer,

Resolved, That the earnings of county prisons, in this and other States, be referred to the Committee on Statistics; and also what will be the probable earnings of the work-house, and what are now the earnings of the prisoners in the Penitentiary.

On motion of Dr. Griscom,

Resolved, That this Committee visit and personally inspect Randall's Island.

The Committee adjourned.

August 3.

The Work-house Committee met at the rooms of the Prison Association.

Present: Judge Edmonds, (chairman,) I. T. Hopper, Duer, Griscom, Collins, Havens, Russell, Russ, and Wetmore.

Dr. Griscom, from a sub-committee, reported in part. His report, was considered, and re-committed.

Adjourned.

August 10.

The Committee met.

Present: Judge Edmonds, (chairman,) Messrs. Hopper, Leonard, Collins, Griscom, Russell, Havens, and Russ.

Dr. Griscom, from the Committee on Location and Erection, reported in full.

Dr. Russ, from the Committee on Statistics, reported in full, as to the employment and products of the Penitentiary.

Resolved, That the reports of the several sub-committees be referred to a committee of three, to prepare a memorial to the Common Council.

Messrs. Edmonds, Griscom, and Russ were appointed the Committee.

October 10.

The Work-house Committee met.

Present: Judge Edmonds, (chairman,) Messrs. Duer, Griscom, Collins, Havens, Parmly, Russ, Russell, and Wetmore.

Two separate reports of a memorial were presented, read, and considered.

On motion of Mr. Duer,

Resolved, That the same be recommitted, with instructions to unite and amend both.

On motion of Dr. Russ, Mr. Duer was added to the Committee.

October 12.

The Work-house Committee met.

Present: Judge Edmonds, (chairman,) and Messrs. Duer, Parmly, Russell, Hopper, Wetmore, Griscom, and Russ.

The Committee on the Memorial made a report, which was considered, discussed, and adopted.

Ordered, that the chairman report the same to the Executive Committee for their sanction.

Adjourned.

Dr. Griscom reported:

On the subjects of the arrangement and cost of buildings suitable for a work-house, your Committee find some data which it is believed may be adopted as the basis of calculation.

In the fifth annual report of the Poor Law Commissioners of England will be found two birds-eye views and two ground plans of buildings designed for this purpose, and which appear well arranged for it. They are adapted for 800 persons and upward.

Ample space may be there found for receiving-rooms, dressing-halls, dormitories, work-rooms, wash-rooms, infirmary, officers' residence, offices, scullery, storerooms, and all other necessary apartments.

The committee do not recommend a strict adherence to these plans; many variations may doubtless be found expedient, especially, perhaps, in the number of close cells for the confinement of inmates; as the character of the people we shall have to occupy our institution will be somewhat different from that of those in the work-houses of England and Ireland. Here, they will be prisoners; there, they are paupers merely.

With respect to the cost of suitable buildings, we find in the documents of our city government, estimates already made for this purpose. In Doc. No. 9, Assistant Aldermen, 1845, a joint special committee appointed to report plans for the erection of new buildings for alms-house department, report, that from the architect they have received estimates of the cost of the desired buildings, which for the work-house and work-shops amounts to $92,000. In this estimate no allowance is made for prison labor, which would cause a considerable reduction in the expense. They state that the builders would be willing to take all the laborers who could be obtained from that source, and allow fifty cents a day for each man, and one dollar a day for masons. This estimate was made for buildings on Blackwell's Island, where the proximity of stone for the purpose would considerably reduce the expense. To the above estimate of cost of buildings on Randall's Island, should the contemplated work-house be established there, must be added the cost of transportation of stone, except so much as may be used of the ruins of the Nursery buildings lately destroyed by

fire. The foundations of those edifices are doubtless good, and capable of being used in the erection of a work-house.

It will doubtless be safe to estimate the cost of the necessary constructions on Randall's Island at $90,000.

INSPECTION OF PRISONS.

Experiencing difficulty in inspecting the prisons of the State, arising sometimes from the reluctance of their officers to submit to what they deemed unauthorized intrusion, the Executive Committee, in their petition for an act of incorporation, asked for power to visit and inspect, to such an extent as should render their examinations thorough and satisfactory. The Legislature granted them the necessary power; and went farther, *ex mero motu*, and made it "the *duty* of the Executive Committee, to visit, inspect, and examine, all the prisons in the State, and annually report to the Legislature, their state and condition, and all such other things in regard to them, as may enable the Legislature to perfect their government and discipline."

The performance of this duty, to which the Legislature justly attached high value, would necessarily involve the Association in a heavy expense, amounting, according to their estimate—independent of the time which the members must personally devote to it—to at least $1000 a year. Yet the Legislature made no provision for the expense, and necessarily devolved it upon the Association to appropriate their funds to this object. Those funds being the product merely of voluntary contributions, the Executive Committee could not, without disregarding the trust reposed in them, in respect to other objects of the Association, devote so large a portion to this object. They have, therefore, been necessarily restricted in their inspections, and have visited only the three State Prisons, the County and City Prisons in the first and second Senate Districts, and the Prisons in the Counties of Columbia and Oneida.

The Committee to inspect the State Prison at Sing Sing*, consisted of Messrs. Duer, Russ, Edmonds, Havens, Benedict, and Curtis.

To inspect the Clinton Prison, Dr. Griscom and Judge Edmonds were the Committee.

To inspect the Auburn State Prison, the Committee consisted

* The Prison is thus designated by us because such is its most popular name, though in the statute, it is called the State Prison at Mount Pleasant, a name now inappropriate, because the Prison is no longer in the town of Mount Pleasant.

of Judge Edmonds, Dr. Russ, Vice Chancellor McCoun, Messrs. R. Reed and J. McKeon, of New York, and J. Stanton Gould, member Assembly elect from Columbia.

To inspect the Prisons in the Counties of Kings, Queens, and Suffolk, the Committee was Messrs. Duer, Russ, and Curtiss.

To inspect the Prisons in the Counties of Richmond, Putnam, and Dutchess, Messrs. Morse and Havens.

To inspect the Prisons in Westchester County, Mr. Keyser.

To inspect the Prisons in the Counties of Rockland, Orange, and Sullivan, Messrs. Benedict and Reed.

To inspect the Prisons in Oneida County, Mr. McKeen.

To inspect the Prisons in Columbia County, Messrs. Curtis, Griscom, and Reed.

To inspect the Prisons in Albany County, Mr. Reed.

To inspect the Prisons in the Counties of Delaware and Green, Mr. Mitchell.

The expense of these inspections, though less than was expected, owing to the liberality of the Schenectady, the Utica, the Syracuse, and Auburn Railroad Companies, who transported our Committee to and from Auburn free of charge, yet amounted to $287 38;—a serious invasion of our funds, which nothing less than a sense of our duty to the Legislature, and of the importance of the interests involved, would have warranted.

It was the determination of the Executive Committee that these inspections should be exceedingly minute and particular, so as to lay before the Association and the Legislature, a mass of information in regard to those prisons, and their inmates, such as had never before been made public, and such as would be likely to aid "in enabling the Legislature to perfect their government and discipline."

In regard to the County Prisons, this was totally out of the question. The loose and unsatisfactory manner in which their accounts were kept—with the exception of the Prison in Brooklyn, —would not permit us to learn much more, than that a certain number of persons had been in jail, had been accused of certain offences, had staid there a certain time, and had gone out. And our Committees of Inspection had frequent and abundant cause to lament the utter failure of the system of inspection of County Prisons now provided by law. The inspection, however, was carried as far, when attempted, as these circumstances would *warrant, and* far enough to justify the repeated allegation, that our

County Prisons, in many cases, are only nurseries of crime, where young offenders are hardened in vice, and are sent out, fitted and well-prepared, under the patronage of the State, for an early and certain condemnation to the State Prisons.

Of the State Prisons, the inspections were far more satisfactory; and the reports of the several Committees detailed on that duty, which are herewith submitted, embody a mass of very valuable information, well calculated to show the workings of this part of our penitentiary system.

Some of the features, which these documents show in the aggregate, it will be proper to state here, because otherwise they can be arrived at only in detail.

1. We have four State Prisons, three for males and one for females, which have been erected at an expense exceeding $950 000, which are capable of containing 2150 prisoners, to which are attached 116 officers in the pay of the State, and which involve an expenditure of over $220,000 a year.

2. That the prisons did entirely support themselves, until the Legislature interfered by prohibiting to them certain profitable kinds of industry; that since that interference, they have been a drain upon the State treasury, which has, however, been gradually diminishing, so that the past year the earnings fall very little short of all the expenses of the prisons, excepting such as were incurred in new erections and additions; and that deficiency will soon, doubtless, entirely disappear.

3. That only about a one-hundreth part of all this large annual expenditure is directed to the moral or mental condition of the prisoners; the whole of the residue being devoted to the *physique*, and the finances.

4. That the system of government is almost entirely that of physical force; somewhat modified and improved of late from its former harshness and cruelty, by the state of public opinion, and the character and temper of those particularly charged with the direction of that government, but liable, at any moment, to a relapse from apathy in the public mind or a change of officers.

5. That the prosperous financial condition of the prisons is owing to the mode of contracting out the labor of the convicts—which has in it, however, much that is calculated to interfere with their moral improvement, and much that has a tendency—so strong is the interest to over-task the prisoners—to restore and continue the former hard and iron rule.

6. That the whole number of convicts now in our prisons is 1592, while ten years ago, it was 1511; showing an increase in that period of five and a half per cent.; while, during the same time, the increase in our population has been over 60 per cent.

7. That of the whole number, 1525 are males, and 67 are females; 286 are blacks and Indians, and 420 are foreigners; 763 were intemperate; 765 were married; —— had parents living; —— had families; 222 could not read nor write; 1365 were for crimes against property, 250 against the person, and 16 for perjury; —— confessed their guilt; 329 had been committed to prison once before, 49 twice before, 12 thrice before, and 10 four or more times.

In the inspection of the State Prisons, the Committees charged with that duty have made it a rule, and have conformed to it, to have a personal interview with each prisoner, to examine the officers under oath, and contractors and their clerks, to an extent that would enable them to understand, fully and truly, the condition of the prison; to inquire into the system of government, the moral teaching, the medical treatment, the number of insane, and the state and cause of their disease, the receipts and expenditures of the establishment, and the various contracts—as well for labor as for supplies, and the manner in which they were executed.

The results of this rigid examination will be found in the accompanying documents.

To procure a more perfect and thorough inspection of County Prisons the ensuing year, the Executive Committee have prepared blank tables, which they have transmitted to all the prisons in the State, in which entries may be made by the keepers from time to time. If that task shall be performed by those officers, and not otherwise, the Committee will be able, in their next annual report, to spread before the Association and the Legislature more accurate and full information—not only in regard to the condition and government of all our prisons, but of the character, condition, and distinctive features of their inmates—than has ever yet been obtained in this State.

FINANCES.

By referring to the accompanying reports from the Finance Committee, and from the Treasurers of the Male and Female Departments, it will be seen that the whole amount of Receipts *during the year* have been—

For general purposes, ...	$3891 59
For the Female Department, in money, . .	1018 29
Do. do. in donations in kind, valued at	325 00
Making a total of	$5234 88

showing a degree of liberality on the part of our citizens in the highest degree encouraging, and demanding from the Executive Committee their heartfelt expressions of gratitude, and persevering and increasing efforts on their part.

This amount has been expended in the following manner:—

For Discharged Convicts, male and female, including rent of "The Home," furniture therefore, and compensation to Matrons and Agent, ...	$3082 70
Appropriations to the Committee on Detentions, expended in compensation to their Agent, and the relief of prisoners arrested and charged with crime, .	337 11
For the Inspection of Prisons, ...	106 68
For Printing, including two editions, of 1200 each, of the Second Report, blanks for inspection of prisons, advertising, etc., ...	570 28
For salary and travelling expenses to financial Agent,	632 72
For miscellaneous purposes, namely, rent and furniture of office, clerk hire, fuel, stationery, procuring Charter, etc., ...	450 72

The collections during the year have been sufficient for all the purposes of the Association, except for a more extended inspection of prisons; and it is owing no debts, except a few of a small amount contracted for that object. The generosity of contributors has enabled the Executive Committee to afford to discharged convicts all the relief that was necessary; to print and circulate a large number of our report; and, in addition to last year, to inspect all our State prisons and fourteen county prisons, and to employ an agent, whose whole time is devoted to the care and relief of prisoners charged with offences.

For another year the discharge of these interesting duties—which are ever present and ever pressing—and a more complete inspection of prisons, will demand a larger sum, and the Executive Committee indulge a confident hope that they may be endowed with the necessary means.

The Committee regret that they have not language to convey to the members of *the Association*, the rich reward which is due

to them, and which is freely bestowed, in the gratitude so deeply felt, and often so strongly expressed, by the prisoners, for our sympathy or our aid. Their cheerful looks, their tearful eyes, their swelling emotion, often tell us the tale when the tongue is silent. It is, however, best expressed by themselves; and the following letter, received within a few days, will tell the story in a convict's own language.

ROCHESTER, MONROE CO., N. Y., *Dec.* 10, 1846.

THE HONORABLE ———

MY VERY DEAR SIR:—Last Thursday morning, Mr. ———, (the individual with whom you conversed in the Agent's office of the Auburn State Prison, during your mission of mercy to that hard place,) called on me, with a view to get employment. I need not say to you, that it gave me indescribable pleasure to take him by the hand, and bid him an enthusiastic, heart-felt welcome to the busy scenes of this bright and beautiful world, from which he has been unhappily excluded for the last three years. He came to me, (as I went, but a few weeks since, to the Rev. F. W. Holland,) full of necessity—a stranger in a strange place—with the cold winds of poverty blowing hard about me: and as Mr. Holland helped me, so I helped him. Before noon, I secured for him a lucrative situation, which will afford him a comfortable and an honorable livelihood.

I feel devoutly grateful to God, that in the order of this good providence, ——— was so fortunate as to have fallen in with such a friend, at a time when so greatly needed; and you may be well assured, that what you *said* to him, and what you *done* for him, has given a tone—a bearing—a good tendency to his *present course*—and will to his *whole future life*—that will cause you to be remembered with gratitude, veneration, and love, to the very last moments of his life. His friends ere this have heard of you, of your ministry of kindness, and of love to their unfortunate one. Your name will make many a hearthstone glow with a heat divine, for this one act of disinterested goodness. You took him where the State left him; *at the moment* when her servants had divested him of his "black and white," his robes of degradation and shame. You were the first to infuse into his blank and dark soul a truly good and noble purpose—a purpose to be a *whole man*—a purpose to do right. Yes, you were the torch-bearer that lighted up that prostrate, stricken spirit—a spirit that had cowered before scenes of cruelty and brutality, which you can neither imagine or I describe. Scenes, if pictured, detailed, unravelled to the community, would present something that could not be looked upon in near vision. Something that would make the very bones of the dead rattle; the stones in the street *writhe* in deep, piercing, audible agony,

I hope in God's name that you will be abundantly successful in rousing up the generous sympathies of your fellow-citizens in behalf of the inmates of prisons—abundantly successful in stirring up an *indignation* equally generous, in view of the barbaric discipline of those of this great State. And God grant, that you and I both may live to see men yet coming out of the "front gate," renewed, redeemed, and regenerated, by the *mild influences* of laws laid down for their guide, direction, and observance while confined—the mild, hallowing influences of kindness, persuasion, and love.

It is a matter of enthusiastic congratulation to myself, and those who have been similarly unfortunately situated with myself, that such a truly generous spirit as ——— is enlisted in our behalf—feels interested in our best good. It is a long, loud, deep voice of encouragement which we, and such as we, can comprehend. A holy sympathy and sacred duty, which to be known must be *felt; we have felt it to our unspeakable* joy.

The great length to which I have extended this epistle, admonishes me to speedily close. When I began I only designed to thank you for your kindness to ———, and to advise you of his present prosperity and success in *consequence* of that kindness. One word more and I have done. In rooting up the prison disciple of this State, that has so long been a foul blot on humanity's page, allow me to say to you, that no system not founded upon kindness and persuasion *can* succeed. That will—that will accomplish *all* that the most enlarged and noble charity can possible contemplate.

During my stay in the Auburn institution, I accumulated a great mass of thrilling incidents to illustrate this position; and if perfectly agreeable to yourself, I may, on some future occasion, address you again, and give you a brief history of the bloody administration of ——— and ———.

Before closing this hasty letter, I would make grateful and honorable mention of the Rev. F. W. Holland, of this city, whose whole life is one of uninterrupted disinterested benevolence.

Finally, be assured of my affectionate regard,

And believe me, very truly,

Yours, ——— ———.

DETENTIONS.

This department embraces all those who are arrested and detained for trial, or as witnesses, in the prisons of New York and Brooklyn. The extent of the field thus opened to the Committee can be best judged of, by ascertaining the number who yearly demand their attention in this regard.

In New York, the number thus arrested during the year ending 1st November, 1846, was as follows:—

In November, 1845	3905
December, "	4163
January, 1846	4051
February	1602
March	1901
April	1933
May	2619
June	2612
July	2868
August	2891
September	2490
October	2313
Making a total of	33,148*

In Brooklyn, the number arrested and carried before the justices of the municipal court or the mayor, during the year, was 2084. Thus making, in the two cities, 35,232 cases in one year, which

* The whole number arrested from July 1, 1845, to November 1, 1846, was 47,295

would be embraced within the scope of this department of the Association.

The discharge of the duty which the Committee had assumed in regard to this class of prisoners thus numerous, would of necessity involve the consumption of more time than the members could withdraw from their other avocations, and rendered the appointment of an agent necessary. In their last report, the Executive Committee expressed their hope of being able to have one. The flourishing state of our finances have realized that hope; and on the 5th day of February, 1846, Mr. GEORGE E. BAKER was employed for that purpose, and has since then devoted his whole time to this duty. The following report from him shows the extent and effect of his operations.

To the Executive Committee of the New York Prison Association:—

On the fifth of February, of the present year, the undersigned received from your Committee the appointment of agent of the Committee on Detentions. The duties of this office are specified in the by-laws of the Committee.

A survey of the field of operations will convince any one that its interests and requirements are of no trifling moment. No less than five prisons are embraced in these limits, to wit: The City Prison, (or "Tombs,") the Eldridge-street Jail, the prisons at Essex and Jefferson Markets, and the one at Brooklyn. A brief view of each of these prisons, as to the number of their inmates, etc., may not be out of place.

1. The City Prison, whose character, size, etc., are so well and fully described in the last report of the Committee on Detentions as to preclude the necessity of anything further on this point. The average number of persons confined in this prison, during the year, is one hundred and seventy-four; the largest number two hundred and forty-eight; the smallest number one hundred and twenty-one.

The Eldridge-street Jail has seldom had more than ten persons in confinement, at any one time, during the last year.

The prisons at Essex and Jefferson Markets contain, on an average, about thirty persons each.

The Brooklyn Jail averages, in numbers, about sixty. At times it has contained eighty.

The number of females constitutes about one-fourth of these numbers, in all the prisons.

A few words as to the character and wants of these prisons will also serve to show the necessity of some more systematic attention to their interests than was ever bestowed previous to the organization of this Association.

1. HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS.

The City Prison.—The health of its inmates, during the summer, has been generally good. The temperature of the prison in summer, owing to its thick stone walls, is always moderate; but in winter the case is different. Coldness and dampness are among the most prolific causes of disease, at this season of the year. Many deaths occur in this prison, but mainly from diseases originating without the walls,—such as *delirium tremens*, drunkenness, and kindred diseases. Large quantities of medicine, adapted to these disorders, are kept *constantly in the office* of the prison, and administered, as occasion requires, by

the keepers. A physician is appointed to this prison by the city government, who visits the prison daily, and when sent for, in sudden attacks, by the keepers. But the facilities for taking proper care of the sick must, of course, be very limited in a prison of this size, destitute of a hospital. Cases of child-birth are not unfrequent in the female department, although no proper accommodations for such cases are at hand. Severe and dangerous cases of disease are sometimes removed to the Hospital on Blackwell's Island. A case of this kind is recorded in my diary, (November —.)

"J. P. lies dangerously ill in one of the cells of the City Prison, in the secondary stages of the syphilis; and although he is charged with the serious crime of burglary, yet common humanity requires that he should not be left to die in his damp and solitary cell. I have, therefore, applied to the keeper and to the Court of Sessions to have him removed to the hospital. After some delay, he was sent to the Penitentiary hospital." It seems to be an imperative necessity that a hospital should be attached to this prison, with suitable medical attendance. Stated reports should also be required of the physician as to the sanitary condition of the prison. At present he makes no report to any one, neither does he keep any record of the cases that occur. It is not uncommon for a corpse to be left for a day or more in the same room with prisoners of all grades and ages. In my diary, June 21, is the following entry: "Two boys, seven and nine years of age, both of them blind, having strayed from the Asylum, were taken up by the police and committed to prison. In the same room with them were persons of abandoned character, and among the rest a corpse!"

2. CLEANLINESS.

The personal cleanliness of the prisoners is seriously neglected in all our prisons. Not a bathing apparatus is in operation, nor are the cells furnished with even soap or towels, as they evidently should be. The prisoners have no changes of clothing, except such as are furnished by the kindness of friends, or sometimes by the keepers, from their cast-off wardrobe. Prisoners have not unfrequently gone into court from the prison, whose personal appearance in these respects has been almost a violation of the law against indecent exposure. The cells and bedding of some of these prisons are also exceedingly filthy, and liable to severe animadversion, as I have too frequently had occasion to note in my diary and monthly reports.

3. DISCIPLINE AND INSTRUCTION.

But few offences are common among the inmates of our houses of detention; the principal of which are making a noise, destroying the bed-clothes, and the like. These offences are generally punished by depriving the prisoners of their accustomed liberty on the corridors. Little or no instruction is afforded the prisoners of any kind. A few benevolent persons are in the practice of visiting the Female prison on Sundays, and conducting some religious services; beyond this very little is done for their moral or religious instruction. No library has yet been provided for the City Prison. By my diary of June 13th, it will be seen that I made application to the New York Bible Society to furnish each cell of this prison with a Bible, which was done. Since then, as one of the keepers remarked, the prisoners cannot with so much reason complain that "they have nothing to do."

4. YOUTH OF THE PRISONERS.

There are at all times more or less boys and girls from 10 years of age and upwards, and even younger, to be found in prison, and these require the most urgent attention. The following cases from my diary will illustrate this fact:

April 16. "Visited City Prison. Found a German woman with five children; one *of them, a boy, was blind* and partially idiotic, and had been sep-

arated from his mother and confined in the male prison. None of them being able to understand a word of English, they had suffered the most intense anguish, keeping the prisoners awake during the night with their sobs and groans, not knowing for what they were imprisoned. I immediately called on Dr. Telkampf, a German physician and member of our committee, and he went with me to the prison, when we ascertained, in brief, that the woman arrived in this city about a week previous, and, after spending all her money, was turned out of the hotel where she stopped, and arrested by the police. Her husband is at work in Plymouth, Mass. The German Society, at Dr. T.'s request, procured her and her children a passage to Plymouth."

April 18. "Visited City Prison. Two children, brother and sister, had been committed. On inquiry, I found them to be orphans, 15 and 9 years of age respectively; they referred me to a respectable lady in G—— street, from whom I learned that the boy was very worthy and industrious, supporting himself and sister by his labor. This kind lady offered to take charge of both of them, and they were placed in her care. They were thus saved from being sent to the Farms. They had been arrested through some misapprehension of the police officers."

5. WITNESSES CONFINED IN PRISON.

Few persons, not familiar with our prisons and courts, are aware of the large number of witnesses to be found in our prisons, both male and female. Such persons, confined within the walls of a gloomy prison in company with felons and dissolute persons, claim, peculiarly, the attention of your agent. Among the cases noted in my diary, the following are introduced:—

"*Oct.* —. A man is confined in the City Prison as a witness, who in consequence will lose a good contract, which will deprive him of labor during the coming winter."

"*Sept.* 20. A woman, a stranger in the city, had a bundle of clothes stolen from her; she made complaint to a police officer, pointing out the thief. She was committed to prison as a witness in the case, and remained there three weeks without ever hearing a word as to her case from any officer of the law. At the request of your agent she was released, but without the recovery of her clothes, or even the arrest of the thief."

"*Sept.* 29. M. H., a young woman, has been in prison *thirteen* weeks as a witness in a case where the defendants were on bail."

When this case was finally called up for trial, the District Attorney did not deem it of sufficient strength to proceed to trial, and dismissed it. A number of attempts were made by your agent to procure her release during her long imprisonment, but without effect.

6. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

There are many things connected with the management of the City Prison that are entitled to praise. The quantity and quality of the food is unexceptionable, consisting of beef, rice, mush, bread, molasses, and coffee. But the dishes on which the food is served are a disgrace to the city. Neither knives, forks, or plates are provided, a few very common tin cups being the extent of the provision in this department.

The keepers generally manifest an increasing interest in the efforts of our Association to improve the condition of the prison and its inmates. And I cannot allow the occasion to pass without bearing testimony to the fidelity of the matron, Mrs. Foster, in the discharge of her duties, and her readiness to aid in every measure to promote the well-being and reformation of the female prisoners under her charge.

Your agent, soon after his appointment, commenced a diary, in which are noted many cases of great interest in which relief has been afforded to unfortunate prisoners. This diary, together with a detailed report, has been submitted to

your committee at each of its monthly meetings. With the exception of providing employment for the prisoners, it is believed that most of the requirements of the by-laws, referred to in the commencement of this paper, have been in some degree complied with.

There are some serious obstacles in the way of providing the inmates of our houses of detention with employment; notwithstanding which your agent does not entirely despair of its yet being effected.

The whole number of commitments to the three principal prisons alluded to in this report, during the year ending December 1, 1846, is twelve thousand one hundred and thirty; to wit:—

To the City Prison, eleven thousand one hundred and five:
To the Eldridge-street Jail, one hundred and seventy-one:
To the Brooklyn Jail, eight hundred and fifty-four.

In this vast number of persons, it may be readily supposed that there will be a great number of unfortunate and innocent persons requiring the aid and attention of some one. And if your agent has in any manner afforded such aid and attention, the consciousness of having done so he feels to be his best reward.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. E. BAKER.

The condition of the prisons of this city continues to be a source of great anxiety to the Executive Committee. Loud and repeated as have been the complaints—severe as has been the condemnation of the state of things, very little permanent improvement has been witnessed. The Common Council, with whom is abundant authority to correct the evil, seem disposed to content themselves with imitating our example of scolding occasionally; and in the end, our City Prison and Penitentiary continue to be, in the midst of an enlightened and benevolent community, what we have often denounced them to be, a "disgrace to the city and the administration of justice."

If the application in regard to a work-house shall be successful, an immediate improvement in the condition of the vagrants, who constitute a large proportion of the inmates of our prisons, may be confidently calculated upon; but a large number of prisoners will still be left continually exposed to the moral contamination and ruin to which they are now condemned. Judging from the past, the Executive Committee do not feel warranted in expecting from the action of the Common Council the much desired reform. That which so long has been, seems destined yet to be, unless relief shall be sought and obtained in other and higher quarters. With that view, an application ought to be made to the Legislature to have our city prisons placed under the management of a body of governors and inspectors, who shall hold their places independent of the constant fluctuations which attend our Common Council, and who shall exercise in regard to those institutions the same authority,

and discharge the same duties of inspection and government, that are now applied to the government of the State prisons. There may then be some expectations entertained that something will at least be attempted towards a reduction of the expenses of those institutions, and an improvement of the moral condition of their inmates.

The efforts which this Association can make towards such an end are necessarily feeble, because dependent on the action of others —and in detail, as defect after defect shall be pointed out by them. One of those efforts was made in July last, with a view of obtaining religious services in the City Prison. A memorial was presented to the Common Council, and in November following, a report was made upon it, in one of the Boards of the Common Council, wherein the abominations of that prison were depicted in vivid colors, and a remedy proposed by erecting a new prison—a remedy rather disproportioned to the prayer of our petition, and involving a greater expenditure of money, and a longer delay in point of time, than would, at the first blush, seem to be absolutely necessary to answer its request.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

In addition to the inspection of prisons, which belongs to this department, and which has already been mentioned, the action of the Executive Committee in this regard is so well portrayed in the report of the Standing Committee, that little of general interest can be added in this connection.

Repeating the remark heretofore made, that the Association is not wedded to any particular system of prison discipline, the Executive Committee have not been unmindful of the workings of the two systems which originated and prevail in this country, and they rejoice to perceive the gradual approximation of the two to each other. Both have their advantages and their defects, and it would seem to be the demand of humanity that the former should be advanced and encouraged, and the latter corrected. If the Separate system has its faults, it has at least the advantage of an exemption from those terrible cruelties which have marked the progress of the Silent system, and which have tended much to sink it in public estimation.

At the meeting at Frankfort, of which Dr. Julius wrote in his letter, the discussion of this question resulted in the expression of a *decided preference for* the Separate system. The proceedings of

that meeting will not be uninteresting to the Association, and an account of them is here inserted.

BERLIN, 22*d October*, 1846.

The mentioned Congress has been held, on the 28th, 29th and 30th September, at Frankfort; and its results having surpassed my most sanguine expectations, I send them, (in French,) herewith inclosed. You will find that we counted seventy-five members, whereof forty-six were Germans, and twenty-nine foreigners; among whom there were six Englishmen, six Frenchmen, six Swedes and Norwegians, five Dutchmen, two Swiss, and one from Belgium, Denmark, Poland, and the United States, (Mr. Dwight.) Among the Germans, there were eight judges or presidents of tribunals, seven professors of law at the universities, six superintendents of prisons, five chaplains of prisons, six physicians, five advocates, four members of legislative bodies, etc. From abroad, we saw in this Congress four chiefs of the administration of prisons by governments, three inspectors-general of prisons, some presidents or secretaries of prison societies, three prison architects, four editors of prison journals, and on the whole a mass of deep and thorough acquaintance with all subjects relating to penal law and prison discipline, such as never before has been concentrated on one spot. The lights brought together could only illuminate all around them, and build a fire and kindle a flame brightening not merely those standing by it, but likewise the whole civilized world, on both sides of the Atlantic.

The eight resolutions, seven of which were carried nearly unanimously, and one (the fourth) with a very great majority of more than two-thirds of the assembly, are contained in the inclosed paper.

Next year we shall meet about the same time, at Brussels; and I hope we shall see you there, with some other Americans. All the debates of the meeting will be immediately printed, in two editions—one in German, the other in French. As soon as the French edition comes out, I shall send it to you.

The moral impression made by the debates, and the resolutions of the Congress, in Germany, is immense; and I trust it will be the same in America, as soon as you shall make it known.

This Congress may be regarded not only as an era in prison discipline, but in civilization. Such an assembly of good and learned men, drawn together from so many nations, for an object so pure and philanthropic as the welfare of prisoners, is a welcome sign of the humanity of our age.

We present a translation of the resolutions adopted by the Congress. By the Separate system is meant that system of prison discipline which *separates* the prisoners absolutely from each other. It is substantially the system of Philadelphia. The opposite system is called the Congregate, or Social. It is substanially the system of Auburn.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Persons suspected or accused, that is before trial, shall undergo separate or individual imprisonment, so that there can be no kind of communication between them and other prisoners, except where, on the demand of the prisoners themselves, the magistrates think proper to allow them intercourse to a certain extent, within limits determined by the law.

2. Persons convicted should in general undergo separate imprisonment, with the aggravations and mitigations commanded by the nature of their offences and sentences, their character and conduct, in such a manner that each prisoner shall be occupied in useful labor; that he shall enjoy daily exercise in the open air; that he shall partake of the benefits of religious, moral, and other instruction, and of religious exercises; that he shall receive regularly the visits of a minister of his persuasion, of the director, of the physician, and of the members of the committees of inspection,—besides other visits which may be allowed by the rules of the prison.

3. The preceding resolution shall apply especially to imprisonment for short terms of time.

4. Separate imprisonment shall be equally applicable to detentions for a long term;

combining with it all the progressive mitigations compatible with the maintenance of the principle of separation.

5. When the bodily or mental health of a prisoner shall require it, the government of the prison can submit the prisoner to such treatment as shall be judged proper, and even allow him the solace of constant society; without, however, in this case, allowing him to meet other prisoners.

6. The separate prisons should be constructed so that each prisoner can be present at the religious exercises, seeing and hearing the officiating clergyman, and being seen by him, but without interfering with the fundamental principle of the separation of the prisoners from each other.

7. The substitution of the punishment of separate imprisonment for the punishment of imprisonment in common (the Congregate system) should have, as an immediate consequence, the shortening of the terms of imprisonment, as they are determined by existing codes.

8. The revision of penal legislation, the organization by law of an inspector of prisons, and of committees of overseers, and the establishment of a board of patronage for discharged convicts, should be considered as an indispensable part of penitentiary reform.

NOTE.—The resolutions 1 to 3, and 5 to 8, were passed unanimously, or nearly so; the 4th resolution was passed by a very strong majority.

It does not appear whether the idea was there entertained or discussed that a system, better than either, could not be formed out of a union of the two, nor how far the harshness, which had characterized the Auburn system, had tended to produce the conclusion arrived at.

The Executive Committee do not propose in this place to discuss the former point. Time, and the result of the experiments now being tried, will lead to a conclusion far more satisfactory than any mere speculation. But to pause a moment on the latter topic will be alike interesting and profitable. For we may, from the contemplation, not only learn the causes of the decline of the system which originated in our State, but we may obtain a salutary admonition as to the necessity of constant vigilance to prevent the recurrence of cruelties which might challenge the competition of the Spanish Inquisition in its worst days.

The relation of a few well-authenticated cases will be sufficient to teach the desired lesson, while they will add to our report all the gloom which can well be afforded.

On one occasion, some idle writing was discovered on a door in one of the work-shops, and the keeper in charge attempted to discover the author of it. After two or three futile attempts, he announced to his gang of about fifty men, that if the writing appeared again he would whip every man in his shop, until he found the guilty one. In a short time the writing did appear again, and he put his merciless threat into execution. One after the other of the gang was brought up in the presence of the whole, stripped, and flogged his twelve lashes, until twenty-two of them received the infliction, when one of those yet untouched, innocent of the

offence, with a generous devotion that would have immortalized him on the Rio Grande, confessed himself to be the offender, in order to arrest "the progress of cruelty," received his share of the punishment, and terminated this revolting scene.

In another instance a prisoner complained of want of food. He was an industrious, faithful fellow, and his immediate overseer, convinced that from weakness he could not do a day's work, after several vain efforts to procure more food for him, made a representation to the principal keeper. That officer spoke to the prisoner, while he was at work, with a hammer in his hand. As was usual, the convict raised his hand with a respectful salute to his officer. The keeper chose, however, to construe it into an assault upon him, and he struck the convict with his fist in the face, and with his foot in the groin. He then beat him over the head with a two-foot iron rule, till he broke it. He then struck him with the hard wood handle of a stone-hammer, till, in his passion, it flew out of his hand. He next assaulted him with a heavy stone-ax, which, however, was wrested from his hand by the under officer. He then caused the poor fellow to be stripped, and to receive thirty-six lashes on his bare back that day, and the same number the next day; and for weeks after the wretched man was confined to his bed in the hospital.

The following instance is related to us by an eye-witness, whose character and standing in society leave no doubt as to its accuracy:—

"At a late hour one evening I had occasion to pass through the prison kitchen, which has a stone pavement, always cold and wet in the evening, being washed off just before closing the prison. This was in the fall or early part of winter. There I beheld a naked, emaciated lunatic, resembling very much an anatomical preparation, standing in the midst, on this cold pavement, near a large stone reservoir of cold spring water. The principal keeper, his son, and an assistant keeper, were making a last desperate effort upon the nervous stamina of this poor wretch, to satisfy themselves and others whether or not he had been for several months feigning insanity to get rid of work, and during which time he had almost daily encountered some of these suspicious tormentors, with their whips, cold water, strait jackets, etc. etc. All to no purpose. He had never shown the least evidence of returning reason.

"The assistant keeper stood before him, holding a bucket of

modified by the operations of such societies as this. The evil alluded to, is that of the convicts recognizing each other after their discharge. This has caused many an imbecile man to fall again as the unwilling tool, or under the commanding influence, of some more bold and obdurate offender. The power of these bad over these weak men is derived entirely from an effort of the latter to conceal their fall, and to hide their disgrace from the world. Many of them are driven to this concealment from sheer necessity, from the fact that having no friends to aid them in their new start, the announcement that they are just from a State prison is an absolute bar to their obtaining employment. And when, under this disguise, they begin the world again, and are discovered by their old associates in the prison, they are extorted from, preyed upon, and finally used by them, under the threat that their former misfortune shall be disclosed to their new acquaintance. MM. Tocqueville and Beaumont, in their report to the French government, dwelt very much on this consideration, and they relate some strong and affecting instances.

The observation of the Executive Committee satisfies them that this is not an inevitable evil. Its cause can be removed, and thus many of these disastrous consequences be obviated. The difficulty arises chiefly from the fact that the convict makes his start with a lie in his mouth—not perhaps the lie of *expressio falsi*, but at least that of *suppressio veri*. Hence his danger. It is the invariable practice of the Executive Committee when they obtain employment for a man, to tell the whole truth, and always to advise their subjects to do so likewise, and they are assured by us, that if beginning in this way they will conduct themselves well, they will find in this Association powerful friends, able and willing to protect them against all the arts of their former associates in crime, or their acquaintances in prison.

The propriety of this course and its practical operation will be most forcibly portrayed, perhaps, by an account of a person who has been a protégé of the Association since its first organization, and of one of its members before that.

sylvania prisons, that they learn to know each others' voices, forms, and even faces, so that though strangers before their commitment, they have recognized each other after their discharge. And so, on the Auburn plan, utter abstinence from conversation is impossible. We have been assured by an adroit rogue in the Sing Sing Prison, that he could at all times send a message to an acquaintance and get an answer in twelve hours; and that to an entire stranger, whom he had never seen, and who had just been committed, he could do the same thing in three days.

The young man had committed a crime, and after serving out his time had determined to lead an honest life. He was capable, and had a good education, and soon obtained a situation. He was advised to let his employer know all the truth. It was hard to do so—hard to proclaim his own infamy—hard to endanger a situation in which he could earn an honest livelihood, and demonstrate the sincerity of his repentance. But he discharged the duty, severe as was the trial, and in a few days applied to his friend, with much anxiety, for comfort and support, saying that his employers had not spoken to him on the subject, and he was apprehensive, from their manner, that they would withdraw their confidence from him. Such representations were made to them that they did not discharge him: he continued with them for several months, and with one of them attended the meeting at which this Association was organized. After a while, finding that they were disposed to take advantage of his dependent condition, he was advised to leave them. He procured another situation, where he disclosed his condition on the outset. In his new place he was regarded with suspicion, as was natural; and his employer one day missing an old watch that was lying round the store, had the young man arrested for stealing it, as it was found on his person. He immediately sent for our agent, who patiently investigated the case, and satisfied all concerned that the young man had entertained no evil purpose, but, being of a mechanical turn, had attempted to set the watch in motion, and was wearing it openly in order to test the success of his attempts. He was discharged from that complaint, and of course left a place where mutual confidence could no longer exist. Having suffered so much from the frankness of his disclosures thus far, he had not resolution enough at his next place to repeat them. That was an excellent situation, and the Committee were sorry to learn in a few months that he had lost it. Two of the Committee immediately waited upon the house where he had been employed, and inquired into the cause of his being discharged. They found that he had been capable and faithful, and had given satisfaction except in one respect. It had been observed that whenever he was not actually employed at the counter he was keeping himself out of sight; and as they could not account for this attempt at concealment, the suspicions of his employers were excited, and they discharged him. But when they were made acquainted with his story, and learned that that which they *had thought* suspicious had arisen solely from his

anxiety to avoid his old associates, and to keep himself honest, they regretted that he had not told them the whole truth, and, still more, that they had discharged him. It was too late to repair the evil, for they had already filled his place, but, with an enlightened and generous appreciation of his character, they promised to befriend him. They have kept their word. The young man is now in a better situation than he has ever been. His employers know all about him, and they trust him. He is married to a female to whom also he disclosed his fall, and is living comfortably and respectably. He is in no danger from a recognition by any of his fellow-prisoners. During his three years of probation, he has earned for himself friends and a character, which render him independent even of our aid, and he has earned them amid trials and temptations which would have bowed many a strong man to the earth. All this has cost the Association only $2 50 in money.

This was buying the redemption of a fellow-creature very cheap.

It must not be supposed that this, though a strong and marked case, is a solitary one of the kind. Others are constantly occurring, demonstrating the same truth, and developing an unforeseen advantage of our Society, in softening one of the most serious objections to the Silent or Auburn system.

Another truth is presenting itself to us, too important not to receive a passing notice, in this connection. It is this—that with very many of the prisoners in the State prisons, the severity of their punishment may be said but to begin on their release. The most powerful propensity of our nature is the desire for social intercourse on terms of equality with our fellows. So long as the convict is in prison, neither his crime nor his punishment sink him below the level of those with whom he is daily associating. But on his coming out into the world it is far otherwise. He frequently finds that his relatives, upon whom his fall has brought disgrace, utterly cast him off. His acquaintances look upon him with distrust, and avoid him as one foully contaminated; idlers, as he passes by, point him out as a "State-prison bird," to be shunned by all. If, abandoning his kindred, his home, and all his early associations, he goes where he is unknown, he finds himself a stranger in a strange land, with few to take him in in his extremity, and none to trust or employ him. He is condemned to a fate which no sane mind can endure with equanimity—that of being *solitary in the midst of* a crowd. To such the advantage of our

Association is inconceivably great; for here, amid the intensity of their trials, they may enjoy kindly encouragement and support—may experience sympathy with their sufferings, and cheering aid in their new walks of life. Again is an instance invoked in illustration.

A young Irish girl, who in a fit of intoxication and recklessness had stolen, had served out her time in State Prison, and on her discharge had been taken into the family of a member of this Committee. She was the creatnre of impulse. Her perceptive faculties were far stronger than her reflective, and it was not deemed worth while to apprize her of the fate before her, as it was not believed that she would readily appreciate it. It was well known, however, that the hour would come when she would perceive it, and that when it did come, it would be the trying moment of her life. She was therefore carefully regarded to see that its advent was not disastrous, and its circumstances controlled as far as possible for good. For a while she was exceedingly happy and joyous, until after a lapse of two or three weeks, the person in whose service she was, returned to his home at a late hour one evening, and was apprized that she had been in tears most of the day, and had gone to bed sick. The family had an interview with her, and she related the cause of her emotion. She had observed that as she was about the house, whenever she came in sight or went anywhere in the neighborhood, she was stared at by the people. This annoyed her, and excited some suspicions in her mind, which, however, in her hilarity, she immediately dismissed, until on that day she had been sent to a store on an errand, and had been rudely accosted by the keeper of it as one from State Prison. This for the first time brought home to her a sense of her fallen condition. She declared she would go far off, among persons who had never heard of her before. When reminded that she had not the means to do so, and even if she had she would yet be without friends and with no one to trust her, she threatened her own life, and in the bitterness of her sorrow regretted that she had ever left the State Prison, for she "had never suffered so there." She was consoled and soothed, and remained in the family two or three months longer, but she never recovered her cheerfulness. She seemed always weighed down by the consciousness of shame, and the thought that everybody looked upon her with distrust. Her husband, who had cast her off, was finally reconciled to her, and they removed to one of the western States, and thus it is hoped that she, too, was saved.

Neither is this a solitary instance; and while it teaches us that the punishment of the convicted felon does not end with his imprisonment, it opens to the Association a strong view of one of the features of the interesting duty they have assumed to discharge.

A document has lately fallen under the observation of the Committee, which shows that the idea on which this Association is built was entertained over forty years ago. It is a letter from Edward Livingston, then Mayor of New York, and is inserted here, at least as an interesting record of the past, showing how coming events cast their shadows before.

NEW YORK, *January 1st*, 1803.

SIR:—I take the liberty of addressing your Society on a very interesting subject in which I have thought their agency necessary to produce an effect, and I am sure they have very much at heart, I mean the employment of the poor, the diminution of distress, and, consequently, of the crimes to which it leads. The alms-house of this city affords a comfortable asylum for feeble old age, casual debility, and the unprotected state of orphan infancy; but there is another class to whom it affords no relief, and who would feel a reluctance in applying for it if they were certain of success. You will readily perceive that I allude to those who, capable of supporting themselves by their labors, are yet thrown, by particular circumstances, out of employment, and are thus forced either to suffer the evils of want or to draw for relief on a fund appropriated only for the helpless poor. This class is composed, 1st. Of strangers during the first months after their arrival. 2d. Of citizens who, from the effects of sickness or other casualty, have lost their usual employment. 3d. Of widows, and orphans of an age capable of labor. 4th. Of discharged or pardoned convicts from the State Prison.

If by any means in our power we can give constant employment and a comfortable subsistence to this description of our fellow-creatures, we shall not only be repaid by the comfortable reflections inseparable from every good action, but the following important benefits will result to the community of which we are members.

First. The total destruction of mendicity—every applicant for private charity would, if capable of labor, be at once directed where to find it; if unable to provide for himself, be maintained in the alms-house; or if reduced by vice or idleness, have those habits punished, or removed in the house of correction.

Second. The prevention of those crimes which arise from idleness and want. Most of the hardened offenders, who terrify or prey upon society, have commenced their career of crimes by some petty offence committed in distress, or conceived in the vacant hour of idleness; by striking at the root of this evil we shall certainly stop those first approaches to criminality, the steps of which it is so difficult to retread, and diminish the number of those who increase their crimes by the indiscriminate association of the Bridewell, or expiate them by labor and solitude in the State Prison. The offer, too, of constant employ and competent wages will take away one great pretence which idleness uses for laying contributions on the charitable.

Third. A third very important consequence would be the restoration of many an unfortunate citizen who had been sunk by misfortune below his former standing in society. It has been wisely ordered that poverty is so generally the consequence of laziness and vice, that we are apt to conclude them inseparable from it; and the world frequently refuses its support to unmerited distress, from an idea that it has been produced by indolence or crime. But if we can effect *our plan, the* line will be clearly drawn; private charity, in the few cases that

will be left for its exercise, will be in no danger of imposition; and the truly deserving, by a little timely aid, will recover from the effects of a temporary depression, and add, by their labors, to the public stock of wealth, instead of diminishing it by contributions either as mendicants or felons.

Fourth. An effort no less salutary and interesting will proceed from the employment of the convicts—discharged either by pardon or the expiration of their time of service—from the State Prison.

This institution in its infancy had many, and still has some prejudices to contend with. Its object is to reform as well as punish the criminal—to prevent, not to avenge, the crime.

It is a great, I had almost said a god-like, experiment, worthy of the free country in which it is made, honorable to the men who planned, and highly creditable to those who conduct it. Its progress is regarded with an interest running into anxiety, by the friends of humanity in every quarter of the world; and its failure, from whatever cause, will check the spirit of improvement that suggested it, and restore the ancient bloody code with all its horrors. But it must be evident that nothing will tend so much to defeat its principal object of reformation, and at the same time endanger the security of the city in which it is placed, as the situation in which those who have undergone the sentence of the law now stand at the time of their discharge. The odium justly attached to the crime, is continued to the culprit after he has suffered its penalty, and he is restored to society, but prejudice repels him from its bosom; he has acquired the skill, and has the inclination to provide honestly for his support; years of penitence and labor have wiped away his crime and given him habits of industry, and skill to direct them; but no means are provided for their exertion. He has no capital of his own, and that of others will not be intrusted to him. He is not permitted to labor; he dare not beg; and he is forced for subsistence to plunge anew into the same crimes—to suffer the same punishment he has just undergone—or, perhaps, with more caution and address to escape it.

Thus the institution, instead of diminishing, may increase the number of offences; and this partial defect, so easily remedied, may ruin the system, and put a stop to the fairest experiment ever made in favor of humanity. Whereas, if these dispositions to industry and temperance, acquired in the solitude of imprisonment, are fostered by attention, and rewarded by a decent subsistence, everything may be hoped from the effect of a plan so admirably calculated to stop the progress of criminality and vice.

These are some of the most prominent effecs of a system that will be efficient to give employment to the different classes I have described.

There are others no less obvious, which will not come within the limits of this communication to detail, but which cannot escape your attention. I hasten, therefore, to give the outline of the plan I have imagined might produce them.

I propose, first, that a committee of three persons should be appointed by the society, out of each of those branches of mechanic arts which are carried on in work-shops, such as cordwainers, smiths, etc.

That this committee should open a public shop, at which any tradesman in that branch, out of employ, might be sure of finding work; the work-shop to be under the direction of an overseer, who should receive a stipulated sum for his attention, and hold his appointment at the will of the committee.

That the committee should make all purchases of raw materials, and superintend the sale of the manufactures; and that a proper sum should be loaned for that purpose by the corporation of the city; for the due application of which the committee should be responsible, but not for inevitable loss.

That an office should be opened at which all carpenters, masons, and tradesmen of other descriptions, who work abroad, might leave their names when they are in want of workmen or laborers, and to which persons of that description might have recourse when out of employ.

That the rate of wages given by this institution should be —— per cent. less

than is usually given to workmen of equal abilities; and that, whenever practicable, the labor should be paid for by measurement, or by the piece.

In aid of this a large working-room should be annexed to the alms-house, under the direction of the corporation, in which women and children might be employed in labor suited to their strength, where food might be prepared for them at a cheap rate, and where the children might receive the advantage of some education in the school belonging to that establishment.

This is a sketch of the plan which presented itself to my mind as one that would probably effect the objects I have detailed. Many parts of it may, perhaps, be changed for the better, and other valuable ideas suggested, in case you should think proper to appoint a committee to confer with me on the subject.

A general establishment, under the corporation, would seem to present many advantages over the one now offered; but, besides the difficulty of raising a fund sufficient for its support, it would have the disadvantage of creating an interest which might sometimes be supposed injurious to that of the mechanic, who works only on his own small capital;—whereas this, being under the superintendence of the Mechanic Society, could never give rise to any such prejudice.

Having mentioned the co-operation of the Common Council of the city, I must not be understood as speaking their sentiments, or in any wise pledging them to countenance the plan. It has not yet been mentioned at the board, and will receive no further encouragement from them than, on discussion, its merits shall be found to warrant.

I am, Sir, with respect,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

The operations of the Association in this department have continued to be eminently satisfactory and encouraging. It was never expected that all to whom we extended our aid should reform, and we always calculated that some of our fondest and most sanguine anticipations would not be realized. But we never calculated upon the success which has actually attended our efforts. Out of 273 male recipients of our bounty, in the course of two years, only five have yet returned to State Prison!

The whole number of discharged convicts relieved by the Association, since its institution, has been—

Males,			273
Females,			233
			506
Employment obtained for—males,	107		
do. do. females,	98		
		205	
Returned to their families—males,	27		
do. do. females,	13		
		40	

Received good accounts from—		males,	71	
do.	do.	females,	65	
			—	136
Fallen back into crime,		males,	8	
do.	do.	females,	49	
			—	57

The destitute condition in which convicts are often left when discharged from prison, is not only an incentive, but frequently an actual impulsion into crime. Those who are discharged from the Penitentiary are more destitute than those from the State prisons. Many of them have not money enough even to pay their stage fare down to the city, and when they arrive among us, unless they have friends who can relieve them, or can find some one kind enough to trust them with the means of living, or the means of earning it, they must of necessity starve or steal. Why should we wonder that they find their way back again to prison, and that right speedily?

Those discharged from our State prisons have been a little better off. Each did receive a pittance of $3, so that he was not obliged the first thing to steal for a subsistence.

The Legislature last winter, in its wisdom, enlarged that pittance by adding to it three cents a mile, for the distance from the prison to the place of trial. But, by an erroneous construction of the statute, it has been made to add to the destitution of the discharged prisoners. It has been supposed that this allowance of mileage was a substitute for, not an addition to, the former allowance of $3, and the agents of the State prisons have paid the prisoners accordingly. So that in one case, at Auburn, a man, convicted in that county, who had a family in Ohio, and of course wished to return to them, received on his discharge THREE CENTS! And as half the inmates of Sing Sing Prison are from New York or Brooklyn, each will, by this construction, receive on his discharge ninety-nine cents to begin the world with, and, but for the interposition of this society, would be driven from dire necessity back again into crime. While our Committee of Inspection were at Auburn, a man was discharged whose family was in Wisconsin, and he received a few cents more than a dollar to help him on his way. He was no confirmed felon. Young in years, he had early learned the lesson that it was indeed unprofitable to sin, and he went forth again into the world with humble confessions of his guilt, and a determination to reform *that only* required encouragement to con-

firm. But for our aid, he would have found himself stopped among strangers on his return to his family, destitute of means, with no one to aid or confide in him, and exposed to all the temptations of want.

It was only late in the year that the Executive Committee were apprized of this construction of the statute, and immediate steps were taken to correct the error—with what success has not yet been learned.

The importance of rendering to prisoners on their discharge—and especially to those who have been confined in the State Prison for a length of time—an adequate allowance, has been demonstrated to us by a fact, to which this Committee are not aware that attention has ever been drawn. The kind of life to which they are subjected during confinement, and their plain and homely fare, seem to unfit the convicts, directly on their discharge, for severe labor or exposure to the vicissitudes of the weather, and we have had several cases in which those who were most anxious to work hard and take care of themselves have been prostrated by sudden and severe illness, and have had this misfortune added to their state of destitution. The number of such cases which have fallen under our observation has drawn our attention to the subject, and has satisfied us that in this fact is to be found an additional claim to our active exertions and fostering care.

So that, with the utter destitution which accompanies the prisoners discharged from the Penitentiary, and the partial destitution and liability to sickness which accompanies those discharged from our State prisons, a constant demand is, and will be, made upon the sympathies of the charitable and the humane.

There is another topic interesting to the discharged convict, to which the attention of the Executive Committee has been recalled by a recent occurrence, that namely of "overstent." A case will be observed in the report of the Standing Committee on Discharged Convicts, in which a young man, on his discharge from Sing Sing, received from the contractor for whom he had labored the considerable sum of $57, which he had earned by working over his usual stent. He was a young man of good education and fair promise, and this amount enabled him to start the world again under favorable auspices, and advantageously to begin the career which was to build up for him a new character.

If such could always be the cases in which overstent should be *allowed, many* of the objections to it would be removed.

The advantages of permitting overstent to be earned are obvious, but the objections to it, under the Auburn system, have been so great, that it has only occasionally been allowed—and even then, rather connived at than openly sanctioned.

One of these objections is, that it materially alters the punishment inflicted for crimes committed. One feature of that punishment is, that during the continuance of his sentence, the convict shall labor without remuneration, thus withdrawing from him, for the wrong that he has committed, the usual reward which follows labor when performed by the honest, and compelling him to toil without the relief of the incentive which accompanies voluntary industry.

Another objection is, that an accumulation of a fund during imprisonment would afford to the dissolute the means, and to the weak the temptation, to indulge in profligacy; and that the convict, like the sailor after the fatigues and confinement of a long voyage, would, on his discharge, have the power of yielding to the strong propensity he would be likely to feel of indulging his passions, and thus again speedily fall.

There is still another objection, which, however, is peculiar to the practice of hiring out the labor of convicts, namely, that it would give birth to a combination of interest between the contractor and the convict, which would be antagonistical, and might be injurious, to sound discipline.

These objections, though serious, are not insurmountable. Overstent might be allowed and become really valuable, if properly and wisely regulated. But never in prisons governed, as ours have hitherto been, by two principles—that force was the only means of government, and that all were to be treated alike. In a prison, conducted upon the ideas that man is constituted in reference to the supremacy of his moral part over his animal, and that a Procrustean bed is as extravagant in the moral as in the physical world, it might become not merely an effective weapon of government, but also a powerful instrument of working out the reformation of the prisoners.

To effect this object, however, a just and prudent discrimination must be made.

Overstent might be prohibited for certain offences, or in cases of crimes committed under peculiar circumstances, submitting the matter to the discretion of the court before whom the offender may be tried. Or the power of allowing it might be committed to the

gifted, do among the forty or fifty of her sex in the City Prison; or two matrons, with the four or five hundred females, at the Penitentiary? Their whole time would be occupied simply in attending the sick, and it would be idle to expect from them anything like government, and much less any progress in reforming the prisoners. This evil is a crying one—has existed some time, and has frequently been pointed out. Yet no steps are taken to correct it, and under the patronage of the public authorities, prostitution, depravity, and drunkenness continue to be sown broad cast in the community, by means of the numerous females who are corrupted and utterly ruined in the institutions under their immediate government and exclusive control.

The Executive Committee, in thus closing their labors for the year, and spreading the results before the Association, take the occasion to remark, that they have never lost sight of the great principle which lays at the very foundation of the Society—THE PREVENTION OF CRIME. To this end have all their means been directed. To this purpose, all else that they have done, has been but appurtenant.

It is with this view that the evils of prisons of detention have been searched out and exposed, so that the innocent and the novice may not be hopelessly corrupted by contamination. With this view, our prisons for punishment have been carefully examined, and their government closely scanned, so that the reformation may not be interrupted by cruelty, and the convict may not by unnecessary harshness be rendered desperate and more wicked. With this view have discharged prisoners been aided, that by timely succor they may be encouraged thenceforth to lead honest lives.

And the success which has attended their efforts has been an abundant reward for their labors.

By order of the Executive Committee,

J. W. EDMONDS, Chairman.

NEW YORK, *December 5th*, 1846.

REPORT

OF THE

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION:—

With feelings of devout gratitude and thankfulness to God for the favor and care vouchsafed to the Association under your charge, the FINANCE COMMITTEE now present their second annual report.

Although your Committee cannot say that the expectation of making large collections for the year has been fully realized, yet, taking into account the embarrassed state of the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country, and the consequent depression and disappointment in the business relations of many of our most liberal and generous friends, we have great reason to be thankful, and feel satisfied that they have reached the amount we now present.

The Treasurer's account is herewith annexed, showing amount of receipts during the year to be	$3,903 59
And the disbursements to be	3,892 67
Leaving a balance IN THE TREASURY of	$10 92

A list of the several donors, with the amounts contributed, also accompanies this report.

Referring to the reports of the several committees of the Association, our friends will perceive in what manner and for what purposes the amounts so generously contributed by them have been appropriated during the year.

The COMMITTEE ON DETENTIONS, whose duty is "to inquire into the causes of commitment of all persons detained for trial, or as witnesses, in any of the prisons of the Cities of New York and Brooklyn," have an agent in daily attendance at the several prisons for this purpose.

His diary is submitted weekly to that committee, and all cases requiring their supervision and care are immediately attended to.

This agent receives a salary of *three hundred and sixty-five dollars per annum* for the services rendered by him.

The PRISON DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE—the duty of which is comprised under the following general heads, viz.: "Health—Reformation—Financial System—Administration and Supervision—Comparison of Prison Systems and Reforms—Visitation." This committee is composed of gentlemen of intelligence and scientific attainments, whose services are voluntary, and who devote days, and frequently weeks, to the above objects, without remuneration, except the reflection that they are administering to the comfort, melioration, and moral improvement of their fellow-creatures.

The DISCHARGED CONVICTS COMMITTEE have an office in Centre-street, and an agent in constant attendance, who receives a salary of *three hundred and sixty-five dollars per annum.*

To this office "all discharged prisoners may apply for aid and advice," and are relieved in the manner deemed best calculated to promote their future prospects—by procuring employment—and, when necessary, in providing tools, etc., to enable them to work at their accustomed trades.

To this committee the largest appropriations are required to be made; because the most pressing cases are here made known to us, and most good is to be done to the objects of our care.

In the assistance rendered by this committee, great judgment and discretion are exercised; and what is done is necessarily in a limited manner, and only considered as loans, to be returned when employment is obtained.

The FEMALE DEPARTMENT is composed of a committee of ladies, who have charge of the "HOME," where discharged female convicts may apply—are received and employed, until places can be procured for them.

The rent of the Home is paid by the Association, and some appropriations made when their means fall short of meeting the current expenses.

Very soon after the formation of this Association, it was deemed important to obtain an act of incorporation from the Legislature of the State, giving authority to visit and examine prisons, and to obtain information from the officers and keepers in relation to the government and discipline of those under their charge. An application was consequently made to the Legislature two years since, and a bill passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate.

This, at the time, was deemed matter of regret to all the members of the Association; but a year's experience was added to our knowledge of what was necessary to enable us to carry out our plans of reformation and improvement. Many persons, looking at the close connection between a want of employment in some useful and profitable occupation, and a state of vagrancy and crime, came to the conclusion that there was nothing conflicting in the attempt to unite and remedy the two objects.

We, therefore, in making our application to the Legislature last winter, not only obtained the act of incorporation for our Prison Association, which we had previously asked for, but were clothed with ample power to establish a WORKHOUSE, the general government and control of which is conferred on this Association. This, it is well known, has for years been loudly called for, and will, therefore, commend itself to the humane, charitable, and patriotic feelings of every citizen—who is equally interested in the social, moral, and religious improvement of our rapidly-increasing population.

In the addition of this important measure of public utility to our original plan, we feel that our claim to public support is much stronger than we could before present it; for while we are inviting to our shores the destitute and oppressed of all nations, and are constantly receiving the redundant population of the old world, we cannot, with all our vigilance, guard against imposition, and we shall continue to find, as we now do, unworthy emigrants thrown upon us; the vicious to fill our prisons and penitentiaries; the idle and dissolute to become inmates of our alms-houses; and a heavy burden to support, unless we provide in time *some better* places for their reception.

The subject of the establishment of a WORK-HOUSE having been confided to a committee of this Association, they held several meetings in concert with a committee from the "Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor," and the Commissioner of the Alms-House.

After mature deliberation, and much labor in procuring information, this Committee have presented a Memorial to the Common Council, with estimates of cost to support each subject, and a proposition to take the sole charge and management of it under their direction.

The result of their application, and the views the Common Council entertain on the subject, will be made known to the public as soon as it is acted on by the two Boards of Aldermen.

In the foregoing brief review, the objects to which this Association have directed their attention, and the claims they have responded to, are generally made known. Your Committee, therefore, with a continued reliance on the protecting care of a kind Providence, again enter on the duties of another year, trusting the past will be a sufficient guarantee that their exertions will not be relaxed in procuring means to sustain the various objects which fall under the care of the Association.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ISRAEL RUSSELL,

Chairman Finance Committee

New York, December 22, 1846.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON DETENTIONS.

THE Committee on Detentions respectfully present their second annual report.

They have endeavored, by frequent visits at the City Prison, and by constant intercourse with their agent, to keep themselves advised of the matters requiring their attention. The year has not been fruitless of good. Something has been done for the relief of those in want; the rights of prisoners wrongfully detained have been in some cases successfully vindicated; and the feeble resolutions of reform in others have been strengthened.

They have by no means accomplished all that must be done to make our houses of detention what simple justice and common humanity require that they should be; but they are becoming acquainted with the true condition of things, and are more competent to point out the evils and abuses to the authorities who must apply the remedy. These evils and abuses are startling in their number and their magnitude; they affect not the moral and physical well-being of the prisoners only, but they diffuse their virus through the whole frame-work of society. They must be thoroughly removed; and for the accomplishment of this good end, the Committee are willing yet to labor; not doubting that the approving smiles of God's providence will continue to accompany their efforts, and crown them with success.

The grand and fundamental error which seems to have been the parent of the prolific evils that so painfully arrest our attention, consists in a misconception of the true social position of those under detention for trial. In the eye of the law they are not *guilty*. The stigma of guilt ought not to attach to a man's name until the solemn rendition of their judgment by impartial triers of the fact. The reasonable suspicion of guilt, while it justifies society in the first instance in the adoption of due precautionary measures for the proper ascertainment of the truth, yet does not justify the infliction of pains and penalties in anticipation of the verdict. From the present condition of things, however, in our City Prison, one might be led to infer that the manifest absurdity that the suspected man is a criminal, and may be treated as such, is here held to be a well-settled truth. Here have been, in the course of time, hundreds of individuals, untried, perhaps innocent, ofttimes the victims of private malice, suffering a worse fate, save as to its duration, than that of those duly tried and *condemned. In our prisons* and penitentiaries proper, the attempt, or the sem-

blance of an attempt at least, is made to prevent the moral contamination of indiscriminate intercourse; in our City Prison there is none, saving as to sex. In the former, some provision is made by law for religious instruction; in the latter, men's souls are not counted worth the caring for. In the former, hospitals and attendants are provided for the sick; in the latter, they have been left to die unnoticed in the horrors of a stone cell, of midnight hours, and of entire desertion. In the former, employment is provided so that the mind is not left to prey upon itself; in the latter, utter idleness throws the heart's door off its hinges, and allows the tumultuary entrance of every gloomy, vindictive, and debasing passion.

But it is not only those suspected of crime, on whom these evils are here visited. The indiscreet, the unfortunate, and the ignorant, are the victims likewise of these perverted views of the administration of justice. The youthful apprentice, locked up, it may be, at the instance of a heedless or hard-hearted master; the victim of misfortune, driven to the extremity of craving bread from the public; and the emigrant from a people of strange tongue, fleeced of his last copper by the harpies who have tracked him ever since he first stepped upon our shores; these, and many others, whose cases are like in hardship, are here subjected to the infectious ordeal of unrestrained association with old felons detected in new crimes, and made to suffer the evils of an incarceration ten-fold worse than that visited upon those duly convicted and sentenced for punishment.

But apart from the injustice thus done to the individual, society pays the penalty of its own wrong, by thus training up multitudes to the commission of the very deeds which it professes to punish. Men, who ought to have been sent forth into the world, freed not only from the suspicion of guilt, but made wiser to avoid even the appearance of evil, leave these scenes of wrong and wretchedness, with hearts rendered callous as to consequences, and reckless as to the means of sating their vengeance against society.

The public welfare, then, as well as the individual right, requires that our houses of detention should provide,—

1st. For the complete separation of every one committed to them for examination and trial from other prisoners. If innocent, he would thus be saved not only from their contaminating association, but even from their recognition. On his re-entrance into life, not being known to artful villains as a suspected individual, he would be less likely to be ensnared by their wiles. If guilty, his first hours of imprisonment would be hours of reflection; especially if young in crime, repentance might be awakened in him; shut off from the teachings of those who but gather "resolution from despair," he may yield to the rebukes of conscience, and becomes a wiser and a better man.

A rigid discrimination should likewise be enforced in relation to visitors. So lax has been the practice in this respect in our City Prison, that all the opportunity which the most accomplished villain could desire, he has enjoyed, to communicate freely with those under arrest; to arrange schemes of defence, to continue projects of crime already begun; and to sketch out new enterprises in fraud, robbery, and violence, even within what ought to be a sanctuary of justice. Not only so, individuals claiming right as counsel insist on free intercourse with the prisoner. The sufferer, especially if he be a novice, grasps at

the proffered aid. He gives money, if he has it; he parts with everything that he can command of value, under the artful and experienced instigation of these hyenas of the profession. And having thus secured assistance, as he thinks, that will stand him in stead on his trial, he wakens to his delusion only when he finds that the skill and learning of his self-imposed counsel extend no farther than to the art of extracting the marrow from the bones of the carcass. At the City Prison it is the practice of some of these gentlemanly nuisances, having obtained entrance by an order to visit a prisoner as counsel, to go from cell to cell, talking to their occupants, and thus to spend entire days. Those unaccustomed to prison life are their easiest victims.

The Committee are aware of the seeming inconsistency of urging the claims of detained individuals to be treated as innocent in the eye of the law, and yet insisting on the necessity of their separation in prison. But it is to be borne in mind that the object of the confinement is to insure the ends of justice. These, however, are broad in their character. And it is no less the duty of the state to guard against the depravation of those within its complete control, than it is to secure that end by the ordinary action of the law on those enjoying absolute or conditional liberty of person. The separation is designed for their good and the public weal. In itself, rightly considered, it is neither punishment nor cruelty. In regard to the class of persons ordinarily detained on the charge of crime, it would be an act of true mercy.

Moreover, the right to detain at all carries with it the right to regulate the mode of detention; the obligation accompanying the right to make it subserve as well the best interests of the prisoners as of the public. Fortunately these are consistent the one with the other; and it is for this common good that we urge their isolation, unbroken and complete.

How needful this restriction is, will be at once understood when we look at the admission of known prostitutes into the cells of the male prisoners. This has not been an unusual occurrence since the erection of the present City Prison.

2nd. Employment of a useful and profitable character should be provided for all under detention who are willing to work.

No properly regulated mind is satisfied with idleness. It is not an element of our being. Even mere diversion or amusement is no substitute for well-directed industry in awakening cheerfulness, or insuring contentment with one's lot. What then must be that man's condition who is left for days, weeks, and months, with absolutely nothing to do but to sleep, eat, brood over his wrongs and wretchedness, or hold converse with the abandoned and the depraved? How can thinking, reasoning men suffer the existence of this evil from year to year, count its victims by thousands, and yet take not one step toward its remedy? Yet such has been the apathy of the authorities of our city in relation to the inmates of the City Prison time out of mind. And this Association will be wanting in the duties imposed on it by the Legislature, if it fails to press this point until the desired end is reached.

This forced idleness is unjust to the families of the detained. Not having been adjudged guilty by the law, society has no right to deprive them or their families of the avails of their labor. There is no plea of necessity to be interposed as a justification for so doing; for work may be furnished them in confinement. The prisoners themselves feel this instinctively, and often complain to the

members of the Committee, that their families are suffering by their confinement.

And it should not be forgotten that those whose claims we now present are the extremely poor. Others can procure bail. They may thus continue their proper avocations for the benefit of those dependent on them. But stone cells are for the poor man, and starvation for his wife and children.

It is doubtless true, that the labor of those under detention for trial cannot with propriety be enforced. But those who are willing to work should have the opportunity given them.

As to the right and duty of the city in relation to those confined for vagrancy and petty offences, there can be no question. And that they may be profitably employed is the judgment of the keepers themselves, who well understand the character of this class. One of the keepers of the City Prison recently remarked to a member of this Committee, that he would gladly pay one dollar to the city for every five-days prisoner, whose labor he might be permitted to control.

It is also certain that were hard labor introduced for those on short commitments, their number would at once decrease. None fear work so much as the drunkard and the confirmed idler. There are many such frequenters of the Tombs, who are turned out on the fifth day but to be carted back the next. The magistrates say that they have frequent requests from this class to be committed. The cases are numerous of males and females spending nearly the whole year in the City Prison and Penitentiary, in terms of five, thirty, and sixty days.

Compulsory labor would be a sovereign remedy for the thievish and vicious propensities of many of these classes.

The Committee have not considered this question in relation to witnesses; partly because they are unwilling to look to the continuance of a system which regards this portion of the inmates of our City Prison as fit to be associated with suspected criminals and confessed vagrants; and partly because the argument which advocates the duty of the State to provide the opportunity for labor to those charged with crime, becomes demonstrative when applied to the case of those detained merely to secure their testimony. They feel the hardship of this state of things, and bitterly do they sometimes complain of it. Surely their cry will not always be in vain.

3rd. Proper medical attendance should always be at hand. The physician of the City Prison makes it his business to call there daily, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M., and at other times as requested. But he is not always accessible when needed. At night, especially, there is no one to attend to the sudden wants of the prisoners, or to go for the physician. Else there would not be such occurrences as that of the night of the 4th of May last, when a woman "who had been committed to one of the cells of the lower prison a short time previous, commenced about 8 o'clock screaming, violently calling for help, until 3 o'clock in the morning, when she died! Her hands were found dreadfully mangled from beating at the door for help!" The woman was insane—whether from the use of liquor, or some other cause, could not be ascertained.

In conversation with a keeper on such cases as this, he remarked to one of the Committee that it was impossible to see to them; that frequently he had from fifty to a hundred women under his charge in the night, and if he went

to every one who screamed or made a noise, he could not attend to the general oversight of things!

The physician of the City Prison should be at all hours accessible: and if the prison continue to be the receptacle for such large numbers, and such different characters, he should be strictly *resident*. Cases are constantly occurring which ought to have immediate attention, but, under the present system, lie unnoticed for hours.

The physician of the City Prison seems to be responsible to no one for the right discharge of his duties. He makes no report of them, and keeps no diary or record of the cases.

4th. Religious instruction should be provided by law for those under detention. The public duty in this respect is partially performed in relation to the State prisons and our County Penitentiary. Are the souls of those entombed in the City Prison less valuable? Are these men and women less reclaimable? less sensible to right appeals to the heart and the conscience? Is society less concerned in their moral renovation? Amazing is the apathy with which too many look on this subject. The idea would seem to have taken possession of the public mind that prisoners have no souls and no sensibilities. But those of us who have been accustomed to witness the eager, fixed, and quiet attention with which they listen not only to the appeals of Christian love, but also to the stern and faithful rebuke for their sins; those of us who have seen the "big, unbidden tear" flow down the cheek furrowed by long-indulged passions,—well know that there are sympathies there that can be touched, and consciences there that respond to the right appeal.

There is no chaplain connected with the City Prison. On the afternoon of every alternate Sabbath, there are religious services conducted by a number of devoted Christian men. Their instructions, however, reach the ears of but few of the prisoners, owing to the construction of the building. This difficulty, however, is not insuperable.

Religious tracts are distributed once a month by the missionaries of the ward in which the prison is located, to all the prisoners who can read. But the good thus done is comparatively limited; a very small portion of those who are in the prison during the month receiving these messengers of mercy. This work can only be performed effectually by a permanent chaplain.

In his report for September, the agent of the Committee states, that on his application, the New York City Bible Society had supplied all the cells (one hundred and forty-eight) in the male department with Bibles, lettered on the cover "New York City Prison." The prison has been supplied before, two or three times; but the Bibles have been purloined, and probably sold. It is hoped that the device of lettering the covers, will prevent the theft of these now provided. One of the deputy-keepers remarked, when these Bibles were furnished, that the prisoners will not now have reason to complain as formerly, "that they don't know how to pass their time."

The female department of the City Prison is visited every Sabbath morning by a lady, now a member of the female department of the Association, who has for years been in the habit of meeting with the women, reading and explaining to them the Scriptures. Occasionally they have preaching or addresses from visitors.

But however well these duties may be performed by those who volunteer their services, it is not on them that the public authorities ought to rely. Their duty is to see whether religious truth is not as effectual as stone walls and iron bars in reforming men.

The Committee have thus endeavored to show what our houses of detention ought to be. They should not be common receptacles, as the City Prison now is, for all descriptions of the unfortunate and the vile.

Here are to be found, 1st. Those committed on charges of vagrancy, and the lowest grades of crimes, for periods of from five to thirty days; 2nd. Murderers under sentence of death; 3rd. Those committed for examination and trial; 4th. Diseased prostitutes seeking admission to the Penitentiary Hospital; 5th. Witnesses unable to procure bail; 6th. Refractory apprentices; 7th. Paupers on their way to the Alms-House; 8th. Lunatics destined for the City Asylum; 9th. Emigrants without friends or money. What an assemblage this, to be gathered together under one roof in a Christian city! The truth cannot be disguised that our City Prison is in no one feature what it should be, for the purposes for which it was designed.

There can be no apology or justification for this indiscriminate gathering together of such heterogeneous materials. Misfortune may claim a tear, but it does not deserve a frown. If poverty appeals to us for aid, no law of God, or element of our own being, warrants us in answering it with chains. So it will be seen at a glance, that it is the veriest oppression towards some of the classes specified, thus to associate them with others suspected, and others again convicted, of gross vices and crimes.

Were such portions of the ordinary inmates of the City Prison as ought not to be there, accommodated elsewhere, the present occupied apartments would be greatly relieved; and by properly appropriating the large amount of waste room about the building and yards, a new and most desirable condition of things could be obtained with comparatively little expense.

There are a number of other matters connected with the City Prison, and the administration of criminal justice in our city, that have received the attention of the Committee, and are too important to be overlooked. Some of the facts that follow demonstrate the correctness of the foregoing remarks.

AS TO WITNESSES.

It may be that the ends of justice and the well-being of society require that some security be had for the appearance, when needed, of those whose testimony is essential in the establishment of the guilt or innocence of accused persons. Where it can be given, bail seems to be universally considered as a sufficient guarantee for appearance. It is a misfortune to the individual at least, if not to society, that those least able to bear confinement are the very ones who have to endure it. Whether this can be remedied it is not perhaps the province of this Committee to inquire. But it is their duty to show what are the hardships, on individuals, of the present system. In connection with another branch of their inquiries, these have already been partly exhibited.

The personal sufferings of this most unfortunate class, whose sin seems to be that of having eyes and ears, are seen in such cases as these, taken from the diary o the agent of this Committee:—Sept. 18. A middle-aged woman came

to the city an entire stranger. Had lodgings given her at a house where her bundle of clothes was stolen during the night. She complained at the Police Office, seeking redress; was herself locked up as a witness in the case, and has now been in prison ten days. Sept. 26. Was discharged by request of our agent—the thief not having been arrested, nor her clothes found, and no one interesting himself for her. The agent well says, "I cannot see but that she might have remained in prison indefinitely, had not some visiter interfered." And it may be added, that her commitment was throughout illegal; for until the arrest of the thief there was no one to be tried, and her testimony was entirely unavailable for any purpose whatsoever.

Sept. 23. M. H. was this day released from prison, after being confined over *three months* as a witness. The District Attorney now dismisses the case, not considering it sufficiently strong to bring to trial. Oct. 15. A man is in prison *as a witness*, who says he shall thereby lose a contract for work for the season.

DELAYS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Not less cruel are the delays too often experienced in bringing committed persons to trial. The Court of Sessions sits monthly, each sitting being for about two weeks; whenever a protracted case occurs, it is at the expense of those who are behind on the list. Thus it sometimes happens that individuals are detained for two or three months on the suspicion of crime, and then discharged without trial. What a mockery, this, to public justice!

The law provides that "within twenty-four hours after the discharge of any grand jury, by any court of oyer and terminer, or court of general sessions of the peace, it shall be the duty of such court to cause every person confined in such prison upon any criminal charge, who shall not have been indicted, to be discharged without bail, *unless satisfactory cause shall be shown to such court* for detaining such person in custody, or upon bail, as the case may require, until the meeting of the next grand jury in such county." But the practice, in disregard, if not direct violation, of the statute, is to detain the prisoner until the case has been passed by *two grand juries* sitting successively, and upon good cause shown to the court, until the session of still another grand jury, when, if no bill be found, he is finally discharged. But if the arrest is made during the session of a grand jury, that term goes for nothing.

While this protracted detention is utterly unjust to the innocent prisoner, it also operates injuriously to the State. Artful villains have sometimes succeeded, by the arranged absence of witnesses, and other schemes, in securing the postponement of an examination of their cases, until they can claim their discharge under this rule, and thus have escaped punishment entirely.

The demands of justice and the claims of mercy alike call for a different arrangement of our criminal courts, whereby the guilt or innocence of the arrested person may be more promptly ascertained; the awards of the law administered; the county saved the expenses arising from delays in bringing to trial; and witnesses spared the mortification and injury of confinement.

The agent notices these, among other cases, in his diary:—

July 30. A woman, charged with passing a five-dollar counterfeit bill, has been in prison a long time, having been passed by at every session of the court, *for three or four terms* (*i. e.* months).

August 3. C. P. and child were sent to the Home for discharged female convicts. She is a woman of sober, steady, and industrious habits. She was committed to prison on a charge of larceny, but was honorably discharged, no evidence having been found against her. She has, however, been in prison *three months*.

August 4. M. H., who has been in prison *six weeks*, was discharged, not a shadow of evidence being produced against her; a very worthy woman, as it appeared on trial.

Sept. 10. Four boys, from 12 to 16 years of age, have been *seven* weeks in confinement on a charge of larceny. A young man has been *five* weeks in confinement on a charge of assault on a police officer. Sept. 20. Agent called on the District Attorney in relation to the boys, and urged him to bring them to trial. He expressed a willingness to do so, took note of the cases, and requested the agent at all times to give him notice when such cases occur. Sept. 23. The boys have been tried and sent to the House of Refuge.

Oct. 12. J. T. S. has been in prison *two* months, without being tried or even indicted. Oct. 24. J. T. S. has been discharged, without a bill being found by the grand jury.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

One of the most painful facts brought to the notice of the Committee, in the performance of their duties, is that such large numbers of the young are found in our prisons. This fact is painful on more accounts than one. Not only is compassion excited for the fate of a child detected in vice or crime, but the sad comment it makes on the home discipline of families awakens gloomy forebodings in relation to the future condition of public morals in our land.

Our Association undertakes to deal with men after their vicious propensities have ripened into poisonous fruit. Others have the more agreeable task—and more responsible, too—of moulding and fashioning character. The results of our inquiries tell as to their faithfulness. They are engaged in the preventive service; our task is to drive out the enemy against whose entrance they have failed to guard. For these reasons we present this subject distinctly, hoping that every parent and guardian, every minister and teacher, but especially every Sabbath-school teacher, who may read these lines, will be excited to greater faithfulness in the discharge of his duties toward the young hearts on whom he is exercising a formative influence.

Here is another leaf from the history of our City Prison for the last year.

March 6. W. E. C., aged 16, committed for stealing money from his employer; without father, mother, sister, or brother, living. March 14. Was sent to the House of Refuge.

April 10. S. Y., aged 15, taken from a brothel, detained mainly as a witness against the keeper, who is under arrest; expressed a desire to lead a virtuous life. May 2. Place is found for her with a family in —— street.

April 30. W. R. S., aged 12, is in prison as a vagrant; comes from Greene county, New York. Two other boys committed for stealing maple sugar.

May 6. A girl, TEN YEARS OF AGE, taken from a house of ill-fame, was committed to the Tombs. Agent went to see the parents; found them the most miserable beings imaginable; *both drunk*. The child sent to the House of Refuge.

May 7. Three boys, under 12 years of age, for petit larceny. Two of them were attendants of a Sabbath-school.

May 29. Boy committed for stealing caps from his father; another for stealing combs.

June 8. Five boys committed to-day for petit larceny; *and put into cells with old offenders.* June 9. Three of these boys sent to the House of Refuge; the other two given to their parents.

Sept. 16. Three young girls, of the respective ages of 10, 11, and 13 years, arrested for stealing a lithograph print, value 18 cents. The children denied the charge. Sept. 18. Were discharged.

Sept. 25. A little girl, *aged thirteen years*, was this day sent to the Penitentiary hospital, afflicted with a loathsome disease! This is the fourth girl under 15 years of age that has been taken from the same house of ill-fame within a short time—a house well known to the district police.

Oct. 19. A boy, aged 9 years, is in prison, committed by his father, for stealing 25 cents!

Surely such cases need not be multiplied. The heart sickens at the recital.

ALMS-HOUSE CASES.

Poverty brings unavoidable afflictions enough with it, without the superadded horror of being regarded and punished as a crime. Yet such is too often the treatment experienced by those who have had to pass under its yoke. As though it were not enough to be deprived of every comfort of life, the mere asking for charity at the hand of the public seems to be considered a sufficient warrant for locking up the unfortunate victim among thieves, and drunkards, and prostitutes, and the very refuse of society.

If it be necessary that a delay of one, two, or more days intervene between the request for aid and the answer of the Alms-House commissioner, surely some other place of temporary abode than the City Prison, with all its polluting influences, should be found for the sufferer. The victim may be a mere child; an orphan, perhaps, wandering about in search of a heart and a home; or the deserted offspring of those unworthy the name of parents. It may be the aged widow fallen to the ground, as the strong trunk around which she has entwined herself, and to which she has for years clung for support, has been felled by the inexorable stroke of death. It may be the mother with her babe, forsaken by the unnatural husband and father, and seeking from strangers the bread he promised to provide.

These are no pictures of the imagination; as witness the following cases:

March 3. The agent found at the Tombs a woman, with a child 14 months old, deserted by her husband, and left without a home.

April 16. Agent found at the Tombs a German woman with five children, in great distress, committed on the 15th; one of the children, a boy about 14 years old, who is blind and partially idiotic, had been confined in the male department during the night, and as the woman could not understand English, it was impossible for the matron to explain the circumstances or to pacify her. The cries and moaning of the whole family were kept up during the night. One of this Committee saw her in the morning, ascertained that they had arrived *here but a week before*, had exhausted their slender means, and were then sent

to the Tombs. The husband was at Plymouth, Massachusetts. The case was laid before the German Society.

April 18. A boy aged 15, with his sister aged 9 years, were brought in to be examined by the Alms-House commissioner. April 20. The agent found a family willing to take them.

May 12. A boy 8 years old, without a home, is in the Prison; to be sent to Long Island Farms.

May 26. A woman and two fine looking boys are in the lower tier of the female prison, among drunkards and vagrants of the worst character. On asking why they were there, the keeper replied, "Waiting to be examined by the Alms-House commissioner." May 27. Agent applied to the commissioner, and they were removed.

June 15. A German boy, aged about 17 years, is in the Tombs; about twelve days in the country; cannot speak English; afflicted with disease contracted on ship-board; had received a permit to go to the Penitentiary hospital, but owing to delay in making out the papers, is detained here in company with felons and drunkards.

June 15. An old woman with one leg was sent to the Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, from the Tombs; her commitment reading thus, "Being a vagrant, sick, and needing aid." No crime alleged against her. Why was she not sent to the Alms-House?

June 18. Two boys, 9 and 7 years of age, both blind, were found in the street; had accidentally strayed from the Blind Asylum, and were committed to the Tombs, and *placed in a cell with a corpse, and a number of most abandoned persons.* June 20. Have been returned to the Asylum.

Sept. 2. Six German children, from 6 months to 16 years of age, are in prison. Have just arived in the country; their mother and one brother died on the passage, the father is at the Hospital, Staten Island, sick. Sept. 4. Have been removed by the German Benevolent Society.

Oct. 23. Agent found a boy about 10 years old, a subject for the Alms-House, among the five-days vagrants—generally drunkards of the lowest stamp. The keeper removed him from this company at the request of the agent.

KEEPERS AND OFFICERS.

In the remarks which the Committee have deemed it their duty to make, in relation to the conduct of affairs at the City Prison, they wish it to be distinctly understood that they war on the system, not on individuals. Unfortunately, however, the characters of the latter will, almost inevitably, be more or less influenced by the circumstances in which they are called to act. Constant intercourse with the depraved and the abandoned, is very apt to deaden the kindlier sympathies of our nature, unless there be sound principle to regulate their exercise. It will be well for society when a man's moral fitness for his station is the crowning consideration in his appointment. But until this becomes the governing rule in the selection of public officers, we must sometimes expect in them incompetency, dishonesty, and cruelty.

The Committee are happy to say that the necessary facilities for the performance of their duty, are readily afforded them by Mr. Fallon and the deputy-keepers. But it is a source of regret that some of the officers connected with

the administration of justice at the City Prison occasionally forget themselves, and say and do that which, in their more thoughtful moments, they cannot but condemn.

The Committee refer to one or two such instances as have fallen under their observation, not with the view of holding up the keepers as a class to public opprobrium, but in the hope that this notice may incite among them all a disposition, by individual propriety of conduct, to commend their whole body to the public confidence.

The agent says :—

August 1. A crazy woman has been in confinement three days, awaiting the action of the authorities to be sent to the Asylum; is in the lowest tier of cells; her arms tied, and her body bound to the filth-pipe! She is obliged to sit upon the stone floor; *she cannot stand up nor lie down.* The keeper said he had just been "ducking her"—throwing pails-full of water on her. It is not a case of delirium tremens.

August 3. An old man, nearly 80 years of age, well dressed, and of a respectable appearance if sober, was brought into the Tombs, intoxicated; was laid upon a bunk, with his head much lower than his body; and being of a gross habit, Dr. ———, (a member of the Executive Committee,) who happened to be present, remarked that in such a situation there would be danger of apoplexy, and requested the keeper to raise his head. "The prisoners," replied the keeper, "get a great deal better treatment than they deserve now; by and by we shall have to have large pillows and a nurse for every prisoner." Another keeper says, "If you would take as much interest in honest men, as you do in rogues, it would be better." And another says, "A keeper is as well qualified for his duties after one week's experience as he is after three years."

It is gratifying to the Committee to be able to draw a line of light on this dark picture.

July 7. W. C. expresses his resolute determination to lead an honest life, if he can once more have an opportunity. He says that he never had a kind and encouraging word spoken to him until spoken by one of the police-justices.

July 24. A prisoner confined in Eldridge-street Jail on a charge of libel, has had a number of articles of clothing supplied to him by the keepers.

Happily, kind words and kind acts are not uncommon with some of the keepers.

The number of male keepers at the City Prison is nine, and there is one matron.

The matron is employed only during the day. One male keeper is generally in the office of the female department, and another man has charge of the women during the night! Their number vary from 50 to 80; their characters are quite uniformly loose and abandoned.

Common decency requires that there should be a matron in charge at night. Then there would be no opportunity for a repetition of the disgusting tales told even by these debased females in days past, respecting their night guardians.

CONDITION OF THE CITY PRISON.

Cleanliness has been reckoned among the virtues. Judging by this rule, no one will look for it amid the abominations existing in the City Prison. The casual visitor will indeed see whitewash in abundance. But more accurate observation will reveal to him the saddening truth, that the "Tombs" of New York are like the Pharisees of Jerusalem as described by our Savior, "whited sepulchres, full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness." While the soul sickens at the scenes of moral pollution there to be met with at all hours, the senses, too, equally revolt at the filth and exhalations with which they are assailed. Drunkards, reeking from the street gutters, are thrown together, half a dozen in a cell, and are thus left to sleep out their debauch. But to depict these scenes is a task too disgusting, even though duty impel to it.

There is no excuse for the existence of this evil, even with the present building. Cleanliness of both building and the prisoners can and should be rigidly enforced, and the necessary conveniences therefor be amply provided.

RELIEF AFFORDED BY THE COMMITTEE.

It is entirely out of the question to specify all the instances of relief afforded to the prisoners by the committee and its agent. Aid has been extended to them in many ways; females, manifesting proper repentance and a wish to reform, have been placed at the "Home" for discharged female convicts; situations in families have been found for others; counsel has been procured for many prisoners whose cases seemed to demand it; the parents and other friends of detained persons have been visited, and their assistance secured; bail has been obtained for others; the Courts, the Magistrates, the Commissioner of the Alms House, and the Keeper, have all in turn, as occasion required, been appealed to in behalf of prisoners, and not without effect.

The cases cited for other purposes all show the general nature of the action of the committee.

The committee have thus endeavored to discharge their duty with no fear before them, but that of being led into error in their representations. On individuals, in or out of authority, it has not been their design to reflect.

The facts cited speak with a severity to which comment can give no edge. And similar facts have spoken in vain for years. The presentments of Grand Juries have been unheeded; the animadversions of the press seemingly defied. The abuses still exist; each year adding to their enormity as crime and criminals multiply, and as misfortune and vice swell up the roll with our daily augmenting population. When, if ever, shall their end be?

As an Association we are powerless, except to detect and to disclose the wrong. This the committee have endeavored to do.

One more duty remains. They come with their story and their appeal to the bar of public opinion. They ask of the rich to remember that those things greatly increase their burdens of taxation; and if institutions designed to check and repress vice and crime become propagandas for the diffusion of moral evil, their pockets must meet the consequent drain upon the public treasury. They tell the poor, most emphatically are you the sufferers. From your ranks come the witnesses, male and female, that have to inhale the moral infection of

the Tombs' atmosphere. Your children are they, most frequently found in this den of pollution.

They say to parents, many of you will yet find, as many have already found, that the poison which oozes out of those stone walls is subtil and diffusive in its nature; at your own firesides you may find it, destroying peace, blasting reputation, distilling death, when least you expect it. Need they say to Christians, that your influence is not here seen and felt as it may and ought to be. Could such a well-spring of corruption exist amongst us, if they who bear the name of Him who went about doing good, and came to seek and save the lost, were to unite their endeavors to purify, or rather to dry up, these now ever-flowing waters of death?

But on the constituted authorities of our city must rest the opprobrium of the longer continuance of these crying evils; or to them will redound the credit for their removal. Theirs is the power—theirs be the responsibility.

By order of the Committee,

R. N. HAVENS

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

During the past year, the Committee on Discharged Convicts have continued to give relief and advice to the class of persons falling under their care. The diary of their agent will exhibit the particulars of each case, with a statement of the age, birth-place, cause of conviction, employment found, and such general notes as may serve to show in what way the objects of the Association have been carried out.

Our agent has maintained a correspondence with the keeper and matron of the prison at Sing Sing, and has frequently visited that institution; and we believe that his personal influence has been useful. Blackwell's Island has also been frequently visited by members of this committee.

The labors and influence of this committee are not to be estimated alone from the amount of relief afforded, or the number of cases detailed upon its records. In many instances, advice is more needed than money. A word of timely sympathy is frequently effectual in turning aside the thoughts and giving a new direction to the future life of the discharged convict. Habits of crime, once established, are continued oftentimes by the mere force of direction, more than by wantonness or vicious intent. In making those inquiries which are necessary to form a judgment of the merits of an applicant for aid, the committee have to observe an almost general averment that evil association and intoxication are the causes of transgression, and that the first steps in crime are often taken thoughtlessly, perhaps under some strong momentary impulse or temptation which was never before suggested, even by circumstances more favorable to impunity. Reflection upon the consequences of the act does not appear, in ordinary cases, to enter into these first transgressions; and subsequent offences are easily reconciled by the natural but erroneous conclusion, that the character once lost, by a criminal conviction, cannot be more than lost by any number of convictions. Thence, *to escape detection* becomes the ruling idea; and the *moral nature of conduct* is quite a secondary consideration.

The correctness of these views is shown by the facility with which the large proportion of reclaimable individuals yield to the influence of favorable circumstances, and begin at once to labor for the restoration of character and standing in society.

It requires no ordinary degree of moral courage to persevere through the disappointments and rebuffs which are almost invariably encountered by the dis-

charged convict. Employment may be obtained, and he may exhibit the most commendable industry and faithfulness; but he lives in constant fear of being pointed out by old associates, or malicious persons, when he is again thrown upon the world, discouraged, and without resources. We have good reason to believe, however, that a more generous feeling begins to prevail towards this unfortunate class of people.

Among the specified duties of this committee is that of providing the subjects of their care with "suitable clothing, of a kind that will not attract attention and point them out as convicts." They have been enabled to do this during the past year, chiefly by the liberality of individuals who have furnished half-worn garments nearly to the extent required. In no instance has a deserving applicant failed to receive, at their hands, the means of re-appearing in society free from any exterior marks by which he could be distinguished from the mass of the community. So far as personal appearance merely is concerned, it is easy to avoid public scrutiny; but there remains the recognition of fellow-prisoners, and that of old associates in crime, who lie in wait to receive and to lure them back to their old haunts the moment their term of imprisonment expires.

It is a highly gratifying fact that, of the whole number of cases which have come under the care of the committee, during the year, (222,) but three or four are known certainly to have relapsed into crime. A fair proportion remain in good situations which were procured for them immediately after their discharge from prison; and not fewer than twenty may be enumerated as entirely succesful instances of complete restoration to the confidence of friends, and the employments of society.

The committee continue to receive, almost daily, gratifying accounts of one or another, whose names are recorded in their books; and it is of frequent occurrence that individuals call in person at the office, to renew their expressions of gratitude for the assistance which they have received.

The following case so forcibly illustrates the difficulty experienced by discharged convicts, in obtaining employment, that we venture to introduce it in our Report, although it did not come under the official care of the committee:—

A young man was released from prison by pardon, and sensible of the futility of attempting to find employment in the city, where he was known, he shipped as a sailor on board a merchant-vessel, under an assumed name. But his real name was soon discovered, and he was summarily dismissed. A second and a third engagement, of the same kind, was attended with the same result. In vain, also, he tried to procure a passage to his native country. Wherever he went, he was pointed out as an old convict; and all his efforts to find employment were defeated. He determined to try another direction, and went to Albany, with the design of going farther west. He paid his fare on the canal, but, being recognized, was ordered to leave the boat. He returned to the city with wounded and exasperated feelings. "At least," said he, "they will let me fight." But here, too, he failed. His application for enrolment in the California regiment was promptly rejected. "What am I to do?" he exclaimed. "Must I starve? Wherever I go, there is nothing but persecution. I am driven almost to despair. I can with difficulty resist the disposition to commit some desperate act of revenge for such treatment."

Thus, a fearful spirit of hostility to society is engendered by harshness to its defaulting members.

With these remarks, and referring to the annexed statement of cases, furnished by our agent, the Committee on Discharged Convicts make a serious appeal to the public on behalf of those who leave the prison with a determination to reform. Let justice, as well as mercy, plead for them. They are frequently betrayed into crime, in moments of strong temptation and unwatchfulness, and in direct contradiction to the general precepts and conduct of former life. Poverty, want, and the force of circumstances, frequently induce departures from the line of rectitude, and are among—

"The thousand paths that slope the way to crime."

We ask for the ex-prisoner, who evinces sober penitence, and determination to reform, that he may not be repelled from his good resolutions by frowns, and denial of honest labor; but that charity, "which covereth a multitude of sins," may offer to him every reasonable opportunity to regain the esteem and confidence of his fellow-men.

It must not be forgotten that society is flooded with crimes which escape legal conviction, or for which there is no legal punishment; and that the solitary couch and the lonely cell may witness repentance as true as the consecrated altar, accompanied by the most solemn and appropriate services of religion.

There have been relieved, during the last year—

From Sing Sing	165
" Penitentiary	55
" Debtors' Prison	1
" Brooklyn Prison	1
Total	222

The amount of money which has been expended at the office—

For males from Sing Sing	$609 13
" from the Penitentiary	56 92
For a female* from the Tombs	6 00
For males from Brooklyn Prison	8 00
For incidental expenses—fuel, printing, paper, etc	190 36
	$870 41
Cash returned by sundry persons, to whom it had been loaned	83 94
Total expenditures	$786 47

By order of the Committee,

ISAAC T. HOPPER, Chairman.

* In addition to this sum, the Executive Committee paid board for the same person, $24.

Extracts from the Diary of the Agent.

J————, about forty years old, a native of Ireland, was convicted in this city of receiving stolen goods, and sent to Sing Sing for five years and one month, and was discharged, by the expiration of his sentence, the 17th of March, 1845. Immediately after his release he called at this office, bringing with him from the keeper strong testimonials of good conduct. His health was poor, and he was placed under the care of Dr. Parker, who performed a surgical operation on him. We furnished him with some pecuniary aid, and in the course of a short time he recovered his health, and applied himself diligently to business. He has ever since his discharge conducted well, and has been restored to citizenship. He has a wife and three children, whom he supports comfortably.

H————, about twenty-six years old, a native of Lancaster county, Pa., where his family is among the most respectable, came to this city, and being young and inexperienced, he was allured into evil company, and was prevailed upon to present to a bank in Albany a forged check. For this offence he was sent to Sing Sing for two years. He served his time out, and was discharged in the Eleventh month, 1842. His imprisonment proved a school of deep and lasting instruction. He conducted well while in confinement, and upon his release immediately sought for employment by which he might earn an honorable livelihood. After some time he procured a situation. He was well acquainted with the business, and by his industrious, attentive habits, and courteous demeanor, he soon became an important auxiliary in the establishment. After remaining in this situation about three months, his employers were informed of his having been a tenant of Sing Sing, and he was immediately dismissed from their service. This was the third or fourth time he had been treated in the same way. Being greatly discouraged, and almost heartbroken, he made application to this committee. We gave him some pecuniary assistance, and assured him of our support. Several places were found, but when they were informed that he had been a convict, he was unceremoniously rejected. After repeated disappointments, he obtained a place as a clerk. Hope once more seemed to revive, and he concluded that he had now surmounted all obstacles, and was in a fair way of getting a comfortable living; but it was not long before he had new difficulties to encounter of a more appalling character than any he had met with since he left Sing Sing. He was accused of larceny, and cast into prison. I was informed of his case, and immediately went to see him. I found him in the deepest distress. I examined into his case, and soon became satisfied that he was innocent. I then called upon the prosecutor, who was violent at first, but soon softened down. H—— was arraigned before the Special Sessions. He had no attorney. I explained his case to the Court, and he was discharged. After much difficulty he succeeded in getting a situation in a highly respectable wholesale establishment, where the proprietors are acquainted with his whole history. He has now been there several months at reasonable wages. This committee sustained him through all his difficulties, and have finally succeeded in procuring a permanent situation for him. Without their assistance he must have spent his days in wretchedness. He has a wife who appears to be an innocent, worthy woman. They are now respectable and happy.

Near two years after his discharge from Sing Sing, he received the following letter from James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States; but it seemed to have no effect in restoring confidence. Several situations were obtained for him; but, as soon as they were informed of his having been a convict, no entreaty could prevail with them to take him into their service.

"BEDFORD SPRINGS, Penn., *August* 1, 1844.

"I am well acquainted with the bearer hereof, Mr. —— ——, having known him from his childhood. His father, for many years before his death, was an

intimate personal friend, whom I highly valued; and the relations of Mr. —— are among our most respectable people in Lancaster. In early life he distressed the friends of himself and his family by one criminal act; but I most sincerely believe that he has repented of it from his very heart; and that he would now perform any duties which he might undertake with integrity and assiduity. For my own part I should most cheerfully trust him; and do not hesitate to recommend him to all persons who entertain any respect for my opinion. I wish I had it in my power to afford him employment.

"JAMES BUCHANAN."

If, with such recommendations, the discharged convict cannot obtain confidence, what can those expect who have no friends?

A few days after the late anniversary, the agent of the Committee on Discharged Convicts received the following letter from him:—

December 26, 1846.

"MR. ISAAC T. HOPPER:—

"MY DEAR FRIEND: As business prevents me in daytime from seeing you, in order to thank you kindly for the noble and generous mention made of me in your remarks before the Association, and which remarks were as pleasant and exciting to me as they were totally unexpected, I take this method to express my thanks. I need scarcely assure you, my good and truly kind and generous friend, (generous not only to so humble an individual as myself, but to all your fellow-creatures,) that it is out of my power to find words to thank you adequately, and to describe my feelings on that occasion. They were the more gratifying on account of my dear wife, who was present with me, as also my brother-in-law. Oh! what a noble work the Society is engaged in; and my most fervent prayer is that its roll may be honored with your name, on its detention-list, for many, many years to come. Then, indeed, would I have no fears for those poor unfortunates, whose first unthinking error places them unconditionally within the very miasma of vice and crime. May you enjoy a very merry Christmas, and many happy new-years to come, is the sincere desire of my wife, E——, and myself.

"Respectfully, your friend, H."

S——, a young man about twenty-one years old, a native of New Hampshire, removed to this city, with his parents, about the year 1837. Here he became intimate with several persons of dissolute character, and, in the latter part of the year 1844, he was convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to Sing Sing for four years and six months. After being in prison about one year, he was pardoned. On his release, he called upon this committee for advice and assistance. He is a shoemaker; and, being informed that he had conducted well in prison, we furnished him with tools to enable him to follow his business. One year and about eight months have now elapsed since he was discharged, and we are happy to say that he has conducted well. He supports comfortably, by his industry, an aged mother and two sisters.

H———, about twenty-one years of age, was born in Brooklyn. When about sixteen he came to this city, and hired as a waiter in a hotel. For some time he conducted well; but, becoming acquainted with several boys of bad character, he was induced to steal from the landlord, when he was not quite eighteen years old, a considerable sum of money. For this offence he was convicted, and sent to Sing Sing for two years. He was discharged in Twelfth month, 1845, by the expiration of his sentence. As soon as he arrived in this city, he called at this office, bringing with him, from several of the officers of the prison, strong testimonials of good conduct. His board was paid for a short time. Employment was soon obtained for him, in a respectable goocery, where he still continues, and conducts well. He has frequently called to see me, and appears very grateful for the assistance that has been rendered him. His employer says, "H. has been in my employ now almost one year, and I can speak in the

highest terms of him in all respects. I always found him to take a lively interest in my business, and I believe him to be a person who would do all for his employer in his power."

J——, about forty-five years old, a native of Long Island, was convicted of burglary in the third degree, and sent to Sing Sing for the term of five years. The day before his sentence expired, when he was in full anticipation of the pleasure of being restored to his family in a few hours, he received a letter from his wife, requesting him not to return home. Previous to his imprisonment he had lived in harmony with his family, and he could not believe that his wife, of whom he was very fond, would be so cruel as to reject him. However, upon his release he went to work at his trade, (that of a shoemaker,) in the village of Sing Sing, and in a little time saved a clever sum of money, concluding that that would open the way for his reception, and with it he returned to his family; but his wife refused to receive him, and turned him off with disdain. This was more than his nature could bear: he became intemperate, and finally lost his reason. In this condition he staggered into the basement of a house in Williamsburg, in the evening, when he was arrested, on suspicion of intending to rob the premises, and committed to prison. Happy for poor Jacob, Judge Edmonds presided on his trial, who gave his case a thorough examination. Jacob was permitted to plead his own cause. His simple narrative deeply affected the court and jury, all of whom sympathized with him. He was sentenced to an imprisonment of two months, in the city prison in Brooklyn. At the expiration of this term, Jacob called upon me. I went to see his wife, who was in very poor health. She received him kindly. Some pecuniary aid was given to Jacob. He appears to be sober and industrious, and is earning an honest and comfortable livelihood.

The two following were presented by Judge Edmonds:—

Fifth month 23d, 1846. A young man of about twenty-two years of age was discharged from the prison at Sing Sing about fifteen months since. He had been convicted of forgery, and been sentenced for two years, and served out his time. On his discharge, he applied to me for assistance to get into business. He acknowledged his guilt, and expressed much sorrow and contrition for his offence; and having confidence in the sincerity of his repentance, I concluded to aid him. He had received a good education, and a clerkship was found for him at two hundred dollars a year, and there I lost sight of him.

About a fortnight since a well-dressed, modest, and gentlemanly young man called at my house in the evening during my absence, and waited some time in my library for me. After sitting a while, he asked Mrs. Edmonds if she recollected him. She said she did not. He then asked her if she remembered, some time since, that a young man just out of the State Prison had gone to her house with a note from me, and that upon receiving it, she had complied with the request contained in it, and had dressed him out with a complete suit of my clothes. She said she remembered it well, and had often wished to know what had become of him. With much emotion, and very much to her surprise, he said, "I am that person."

Not being able to see me that evening, he called at my house the next morning, and gave me an account of his progress since he had thus again started in the world. He had risen rapidly in the favor of his employers; is now in the receipt of a competent salary, and is trusted without reservation with their funds and property. They were so well pleased with him, that they have lately of their own accord increased his compensation, and repose entire confidence in him.

He attributes his fall to the want of reflection on the consequences of the act he committed, but says it was a lesson to him which he will never forget. I was much pleased with his reformation and his prosperity, and invited him freely to visit me. On Sunday last he went to church with me, and sat in my *pew with my* family.

He seems very grateful for the slight aid he received, and requested me to say to our Association, that he should devote of his earnings two dollars a month to our treasury, to assist us in aiding others situated as he has been.

Fifth month, 23.—J——, in the fall of 1844, was convicted of grand larceny in this city, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years. I was then one of the inspectors, and an extraordinary application was made to me, by the complainant in her case—namely, that I should use my influence to prevent her being pardoned. This excited my attention, and on my first visit to the prison I inquired into her case.

She had been a servant, and had been seduced, and was then pregnant. When her situation became known, she was complained of for attempting to rob, and was convicted. She was young, simple, and unfriended. Her friends and family were all in Ireland, and she had no one to protect her; and, even if innocent, the odds were terribly against her.

When I saw her in the prison, she was in an awful condition: she took no sustenance or sleep; and her mind was so much affected that she must soon become a raging maniac, or die. I promptly interfered, and obtained a pardon for her; and on her release I committed her to the care of some ladies, who provided for her till her confinement, and on the restoration of her health procured a place of service for her in the country.

It is now two years since I had heard anything certain of her.

This morning, while my chambers were very full, a young woman came in, and said she wanted to see me. I did not recognize her, till she told me her name. I appointed her to come to my house. Accordingly, this afternoon she came to my house, and brought her little boy with her.

She says she is living with S. Y——, N———, Conn. She has been with his family over a year, and, besides the support of herself and child, is receiving wages of three dollars a month. She has come to the city on a visit, and took pains to find me out, so (as she said) that she might let me know how well she was getting along. When I asked her if her employer knew that she had been in the State Prison, with characteristic simplicity, she replied, "Oh, yes; if I hadn't told them, they would have been asking me questions, and I couldn't answer them."

———

Fifth month, 25, 1846.—J——, about 26 years old, a native of Scotland. He had been in this country about three years when he was convicted of burglary, and sent to the State Prison for two years. He was discharged by the expiration of his sentence, the 22nd inst. He had been employed as a clerk in a book-store, and gave good satisfaction to his employers, until, associating with loose company, he became intemperate; and to this cause he attributes his downfall. He conducted well while in prison.

Duncan Dunbar, a respectable Baptist clergyman, is well acquainted with John and his family. He says John's father is a highly respectable bookseller and stationer in Scotland, and that John is an excellent Greek and Latin scholar; and he thinks that he has sincerely repented of his misconduct, and that, with a little encouragement, he will yet be an honor to his friends and benefactors. Upon his discharge he called at this office, and received our sympathy and assistance. More than six months have now elapsed, and John has conducted well; and we hope he is a reformed man.

Eleventh month 21, 1845.—A—— was, for several years, a merchant in respectable standing; but becoming embarrassed in his pecuniary circumstances, he committed an act for which he was convicted of forgery, and sent to Sing Sing for three years. While there, he was employed as a nurse in the hospital. By this means he became acquainted, in considerable degree, with the use of medicine; and after his release he applied himself to the study of that science. But being destitute of the means, he applied to our Association for assistance. Believing that he had formed a resolution to pursue a virtuous course of life in future, his request was complied with; and we feel pleasure in being able to

say that he has graduated as a physcian, and we have reason to hope that he will prove himself a useful and respectable citizen.

The following history of a yonth who, as it will be seen, had widely departed from the path of rectitude, shows the great importance of cultivating the least germ of good that may be found in any, even though the case should appear hopeless.

E——, a native of this city, about eighteen years of age, had been greatly neglected in early life, and was left very much to himself; and, as a matter of course, formed an intimacy with boys of bad character, who led him on, by precept and example, in all kinds of mischief. When about nine years old, he robbed his father of three hundred dollars, and absconded; but after some time he was arrested, and put in the House of Refuge. After remaining in that institution some time he was bound to a farmer in Columbia county. He was there but a short time before he was imprisoned on account of his ungovernable and refractory conduct, and the indentures by which he was bound were cancelled, and he returned to his father, in this city, who bound him to a farmer in New Jersey; but he staid there but a short time, when he absconded. His case appeared hopeless, and his parents abandoned him. He became reckless, and it seems that he embraced every opportunity that offered to commit depredations on property whenever it fell in his way. After he left the House of Refuge, he was confined in many of the county prisons. Indeed, almost his whole life had been one continued career of crime. Some months ago a member of the Prison Association found him on Blackwell's Island, charged with stealing a watch. E—— manifested penitence, and professed a strong desire to reform, and most earnestly solicited K—— to endeavor to obtain his release. K——, having confidence in his sincerity, took measures to obtain his discharge, and he was placed at board till some business could be obtained for him. After a few weeks, employment was procured. Six months have now elapsed, and he has conducted with great propriety. He is industrious and faithful in whatever he undertakes, and omits no opportunity to manifest his gratitude for the assistance that has been extended to him. He says it is the first time that the hand of kindness or encouragement was ever extended to him—he had been knocked about all his life. And we may add, that his father and the keepers of the prison advised this committee to have nothing to do with him, saying that it would be kindness misapplied, as he was irreclaimable. He is a young man of much talent.

We will close these extracts with the following case, though they might be greatly extended.

J——, about thirty years old, a native of Upper Canada, had become a common drunkard, and was sent to Blackwell's Island six months, for intemperance, and was discharged, by the expiration of his sentence, about eight months ago. Soon after his discharge, he called at this office for advice and assistance, saying that he was determined to make an effort to reform his course of life. We found that he was a man of mind, and well educated. He was placed at board for a few days, when a situation offered in the country, and he readily went to it. In about three weeks a letter was received from him, in which he says: "I am employed at farming, a business I have not been used to. I find it hard work, but am well satisfied, and sincerely thankful for the assistance you rendered me." J—— is now employed as a teacher in one of the public schools in a neighboring county, and is much respected.

REPORT

OF THE

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

THE Ladies who have charge of the Female Department, respectfully report for the year ending November 18th.

The experience of the past year, notwithstanding much difficulty and some discouragement, has been such as to impress them more forcibly than ever with the urgent need of such an institution as the Home in this city, and with the feasibility of the undertaking under the auspices of the Prison Association. They feel more than ever anxious that the attempt should be fully brought before the public with its tangible results, being confident that it requires only to be known and understood, to enlist the sympathies of the benevolent of all classes and denominations. The hopeless condition of the discharged convict has been the theme of much eloquence, but when the case of the *female* convict comes before us—when we see the desolate creature humbled to the dust, trembling under the sense of weakness and degradation, and scarcely believing in the reality of human sympathy—we feel that the half had not been told us. The first impression is that of almost utter hopelessness as to the power of anything short of miracle to raise the abject being to a sense of self-respect. A degraded woman is proverbially lowest in the scale of humanity; and when years have confirmed vicious habits, and hardened the offender into recklessness, we acknowledge the difficulty of any attempt on our part to implant new principles or awaken a regard for character. But it is far different with the young and with those who have still a remnant of womanly feeling and a hope of redeeming lost reputation. With these, experience shows that we may hope, with the blessing of God, to accomplish much; and we are able to show many instances where success has been far beyond our hopes. But all are confounded together in the general estimate of society. Without some special aid from them who make the subject their study, and who, by effort and practice become conversant with its details, it is impossible that the public should be able to discriminate. A discharged convict—a discharged *female* convict—is necessarily an outcast from society. Who will employ such an one? what family will receive as an inmate a degraded creature fresh from the Penitentiary? who can trust a woman who has been imprisoned for theft? what mother will introduce among her daughters one who has been familiar with the Tombs? It cannot be expected. Whatever may have been the con-

duct of the prisoner during her incarceration; whatever certificates she may have been able to obtain, even from faithful and judicious officials—and these are unfortunately rare—there is a moral atmosphere about her which effectually repels even the charitable, and which causes the unthinking and the selfish to turn from her with abhorrence. She may starve—she may beg—she may return to vice—or she may put an end to her hateful life—nobody feels the blame. But here the Prison Association steps in. If there be a remnant of decency—if the least faint wish to return to a better mind and a better life,—the Home is opened to receive her. A kind matron welcomes her—inquires into her wants—her history—her feelings; gives her the means of cleanliness and decency; finds employment for her; ascertains her character and disposition; searches for what germs of goodness may be yet remaining, and if there be a smouldering spark of virtuous hope, sedulously preserves it from extinction. She remains in this Asylum, treated—not with a supercilious, a cold, a spurious kindness—but as a woman and a sister, until her views, her powers, her qualifications for earning a subsistence, and the sincerity of her desire for reformation have been fully tested; and if the result prove satisfactory, a place suited to her ability is provided, and she is placed with those who, understanding fully her past history and present condition, are willing to try her. If, from any cause, this first effort prove abortive, and she leaves her place, the Home is again open, lest destitution should once more betray her into the dens which yawn for such victims; and it is not until repeated trials render farther efforts hopeless that she is ever abandoned to her evil fate.

If we were ever asked in what class of offenders we had found least encouragement, we should be constrained to reply—the confirmed drunkards. She who has stolen, may be warned by punishment or persuaded by the voice of friendship and religion to "steal no more;" even she who has been induced to throw herself away, body and soul, may, by some possibility, be restored to a better mind, so that she shall look upon her course of transgression with horror and disgust; but the drunkard is so weakened and vilified by her enslaving habit, and temptations are so constantly presented on every side, that we find ourselves continually disappointed and thwarted in such cases, even after the most flattering appearances.

The expense of maintaining such a Home as we have described, and of aiding the discharged convict in the various particulars in which most of them need aid, is necessarily considerable; but as we felt confident when we made our last report, it is likely rather to lessen than increase in proportion to the number who receive the benefit of the institution, Not only does increased experience enable us to proceed more economically, but as our establishment becomes better known, and its character better understood, we find so many additional facilities for obtaining employment for the inmates, that their earnings more and more materially lessen our expenses. From the establishment of the Home in June, 1845, to our first annual meeting in December of the same year, it cost the gentlemen's department $1500; from that period to the present time, the space of one year, the Home has cost them scarcely more than *one third* of that sum.

The religious instruction at the Home is given by the city missionaries, who officiate in turn every Sunday morning. On Wednesday evening of every *week the Rev. Mr.* Darling holds a meeting. It is due to Miss Sarah H.

Wood, the Matron of the sewing department, to say that her services have been untiring—she has accomplished much during the year, quilting, shirt-making, and plain sewing in all its branches, have been carried on under her supervision—a portion of each day she devotes to reading to the women books of an instructive and entertaining character. A chapter in the Bible is also read, and a hymn sung, every morning and evening.

The ladies would here gratefully acknowledge the unremitting services of Dr. Hopper at the Home.

From November 12th, 1845, to November 12th, 1846, there have been received at the Home, 126.

Found situations for	66
Returned to their friends	7
Sent to the Hospital	9
" " Magdalen	2
" " House of Refuge	1
Returned to evil courses	14
Left without permission	1
Discharged for improper conduct	1
" not being proper subjects for the Home	3
Left, to find places for themselves	2
Remaining at the Home	20
	126

From twenty-four of those for whom situations have been found, we have had satisfactory account. We have also the satisfaction of stating, that many of those who were reported last year as having been placed in situations, are still doing well.

The condition of the female prisoners at Blackwell's Island is calculated to awaken the sympathy and the alarm of all who visit that institution; sympathy for wretched fellow-creatures subjected to every evil influence—every brutalizing association; and alarm at the spectacle of a nursery of vice—a place for training up a population for crime—a preparatory school where the young may learn, at the public expense, the same employments which have brought their predecessors to the State Prison and the gallows. The want of classification—the want of cleanliness consequent upon this crowding and jumbling of all ages and conditions; the lack of a competent number of matrons—*two* being all that are allowed for the superintendence of these hundreds; these strike us as among the prominent points worthy of immediate attention. Females to the number of two or three hundred are congregated, during the day, in what is called "the shanty;" much of the time they are without any proper overseer, and the confusion, profanity, and ribaldry that occur are horrible. The condition of the hospital, too, where youth and maturity in crime are mingled indiscriminately, is lamentable in the extreme. Even young girls, when once they have graduated in this dreadful school, hear with indifference the offers of those who would befriend them, and only wait for their discharge to return to their haunts of infamy. Our efforts with such are vain.

The children's hospital, too, is a most heart-rending and loathsome sight. More than one hundred *children* are there assembled; the offspring, perhaps in

a majority of instances, of vicious parents, and bearing on their faces and persons but too striking indications of the care that will be needed to preserve them from the way that leads to destruction. These are, it is true, under the superintendence of a matron, but who are her assistants? If it had not been seen it could not be believed, that prisoners—abandoned women—those whom society has found it necessary to cast from its lap as nuisances—are the chosen nurses and guardians of these unfortunates. It is to the tender mercies of such beings these that the puny infant is intrusted; *they* teach the lisping speech to such as as live through their nursing; and when intellect begins to develop itself, the first instruction comes from such as these, whose very breath is profanity, and who have long been strangers to the very name of modesty. Such things need only be named to be abhorred. May we not hope that attention will early be called to this and kindred subjects?

At the City Prison we have met with the kindly co-operation of the matron, Mrs. Foster, who has always shown the greatest alacrity in seconding our efforts to reclaim the wandering, and to awaken the slumbering conscience in cases where there seemed still to be hope. She has even taken pains to send for some of our Committee, in order to bring to their notice cases that claimed their care. She has provided clothing fit for their reception at the Home, or at places where situations had been found for them, and this at her own expense. Such humanity is rare, and it should be esteemed accordingly. But the radical faults of the arrangements at the City Prison are numerous. Women of all ages and of all degrees of crime, some subjects for the Alms-House, charged with no crime, some fit for the Lunatic Asylum, and others who have taken refuge from destitution and exposure, are all commingled in one mass, corrupt and corrupting. Girls are every day to be found in the midst of the vilest and most hardened offenders; and some of these girls are those who have, from various causes, entered the prison comparatively innocent. Some of them are paupers, and many are subjects for the House of Refuge.

One dreadful evil of this prison is, that, from the fact of there being but *one* matron, the women are, most of them during the day, and all of them during the night, subject to the control of male keepers, who are too often entirely unfit for their duties.

CAROLINE M. KIRKLAND.

Extracts from some of the letters received from those who have left the Home for places provided by the Committee.

From A. B., (once considered almost a hopeless subject.)

November 7. 1846. * * * I must now say something about my place. I feel more contented than I did. I am living in one of the best families there is. The house is all open to my hand. They go out and leave me home to do as I please. I have not seen a key since I came here. The old lady is like our good friend Mrs. G——, she is so good herself, she thinks everybody is good about her. I did not forget to speak about a place for you. I spoke to Mrs. F——, about you, the very first day I was here, and found all the neighbors had hired for the winter, but there will be places in the spring, and Mrs. F—— says she will get you a place then. O! you will be delighted with this part of *the country*. Give my love to Miss Wood, and tell her how I like my place,

and every time I dress or undress I think of her, for I see the good warm skirt she gave me. I feel very thankful to Miss Wood for being so kind to me. Give my love to our good friend Mrs. G——, and tell her I am much obliged to her for writing to me, and I will try to improve the good advice she sent me.

Farewell—whatever be my lot,
While feeling burns within my breast,
Although by thee perhaps forgot,
On thee remembrance oft will rest.

Your true friend, A. B.

NORTH SALEM, *October* 11*th*, 1846.

DEAR LADIES:—It is now nearly two months since I left the Home, and I would have written before, but I have had such a bad time with a complaint in my head; I would have had to give up and come to New York to the Hospital, only for the kind people with whom I live. If my health remains good, my wages is six shillings a week. I see my little girl often; she staid with me all night last night; she is as happy as she can be, and grows very fast; she knits and sings, and I have every reason to be thankful for the happiness that both her and I experience at present. I hope you will let Mrs. T—— know that I feel that I never can be grateful enough to her; but I hope when she comes up here next summer, she will learn that my conduct has been such as to merit the approbation of her and all those who have been kind to interest themselves in my welfare. I should like so much to hear how all the ladies are. Give my love to Mrs. G——, and the Miss S——'s. I think of them very often, and consider the time I became known to them the most happy event that occured to me in some years; for 'twas then I became restored to my senses, and knew that I could be something else besides a low drunkard. Remember me kindly to the inmates, and send me word how many you have got at present. God bless you all, and make you all happy. Mary Ann sends her love to Mrs. T——, and thanks her for the gloves she sent her. Good-bye.

Yours, respectfully, ———

July 24*th*, 1846.

DEAR FRIEND:—I arrived home on Friday, the 10th; they were all glad to see me at home once more with them; when I told them of your kindness to me, they were thankful to you and the doctor; they said they should like to see you, and all of my kind friends. I have had the asthma a great part of the time since I have been home; but mother's aid, and father's smiles were always here to cheer me. Brother will send you the money you lent me, in the next letter. I told him you gave me ten dollars, and that I borrowed five dollars from you. Brother is thankful to you for your trouble with me; and they are all thankful to Dr. Hopper for his kindness to me when I was sick. I return my thanks to you and Dr. Hopper and Isaac T. Hopper, and all the ladies.

MY DEAR AND MUCH ESTEEMED FRIEND:

You will, I am sure, long before this reaches you, have considered me both neglectful, and charged me with base ingratitude. But I feel confident, when I inform my dear friend how I have been situated, and what has transpired since we parted, you will excuse and forgive my seeming neglect. With this idea I will proceed. * * * [Then follows an account of her meeting with her mother—her sickness and death.] My friends seemed to think it was particularly fortunate that I was at home, they being all engaged in their several pursuits. For my part I could see the finger of Providence in all. Well, the sale over, I was a considerable time before I got settled in my new habitation. As it will be some time before Mr. Cabe's father's affairs will be

drawn to a close, and my home being delightfully situated about a mile from Cabe's mother's residence, a little in the country, and feeling it to be better for me to spend my time in some useful employment, I opened a school, and have so far succeded as to obtain fifteen pupils—young ladies from ten to fifteen years of age. This is my first quarter, and I anticipate the next quarter I shall double the number. Oh! how often do I wish my dear friend could see me in my much improved situation. I know, to use her own words, she would "rejoice to see my prosperity." And now, by the way, on showing my mother the Bible, and reading her the note inclosed therein, she appeared better pleased than if you had presented me with a hundred dollars, and desired me, when I wrote, not to forget to thank you on her behalf, and your family for the kindness and hospitality shown to me while in America. For my own part, never while life lasts will be erased from my memory the many kindnesses I received at your hands, and the anxious solicitude and sympathy of yourself and the ladies. Say to your father that I have got his profile framed and glazed, and fixed up in my best parlor opposite to my dear mother's. Gratefully remember me to your brother, the doctor, thank him for his kindness professionally while at the Home. I trust he will not be "weary in well-doing," having a promise that "in due season he shall reap if he faint not." I trust you will not retaliate, seeing at once how I have been employed, but that I shall speedily, at your first convenience, receive an answer. Meanwhile believe me when I subscribe myself,

Yours, obediently, ———

B—— came to the Home last winter as abject a being as ever presented herself for admission at its doors. She had left Blackwell's in a snow-storm, miserably clad, and had wandered through the streets for hours, distracted and half frozen in search of one of the Committee. She at length succeeded in finding one, and procured a permit. Her conduct for the five months she remained at the Home was exemplary.

Fourteen years ago, she came to this country with her husband, who, in a short time became shockingly intemperate and unable to support his family. Enduring for years all the suffering that may be imagined from hard and incessant labor, ill treatment, and the loss of all her children, she became disheartened, fell into the same loathsome habit, and for a slight fault, while intoxicated, was committed to Blackwell's. Her description of the horror she experienced, when she first found herself within a prison's walls was most touching. Fortunately, the moral disease had not paralyzed her whole being; energy enough remained to rouse her to effort; and how well the good resolutions she then made have been kept, may be inferred from the following letter:—

September 30th, 1846.

Dear Mrs. F——: * * * * I should have written before, but was in hopes to have sent the money by some private opportunity, and now send but three dollars, fearing to trust more to the mails; but when I go to New York on the 1st of December, you may be assured I will not rest until it is all paid. I am perfectly contented in the family where I now am. Mrs. R——, (the lady,) and all have treated me with kindness; the baby is a sweet child; I love it dearly. I have written to Miss Wood, but have received no answer. I sincerely hope they are all well, and if it is not too much trouble, will let me hear from them soon. I thank God for his blessings.

No more at present from your affectionate friend, ———

She subsequently paid the remainder.

A death occurred at the Home a few days since, so full of melancholy interest *and deep monition*, that it cannot be past by silently.

At an early age, by the death of her mother, R—— was left to the sole care of an intemperate and tyrannical father. As he was exceedingly poor, a service place was procured for the child as soon as she was able to work. Her employers were kind, and became much attached to her; but her father, urging religious scruples, literally tore her from her comfortable house and her only real friends.

Her next place was in the country. She was then 16, and possessed—luckless dower for a poor girl—beauty. Under the most favorable circumstances, what is the moral strength of sixteen? With only fitful gleams of moral or intellectual light, and with no warning voice to whisper of inevitable consequences, is it strange that her unwary feet were caught in the tempter's toils. This cruel blighter of innocence was her employer's son. The deep devotion with which he had inspired her, was proved by her afterward following him—alone and unprotected—to one of the Eastern States, where he had been sent to college. Her timidity probably prevented her from inquiring for him, so she wandered round the building in hopes of meeting him, until weary and discouraged at her fruitless search, she procured a service place. Some circumstances in the conduct of the girl induced the person with whom she engaged to make particular inquiries respecting her past life. With the confidingness of her age she disclosed all. The young *gentleman* was immediately summoned and confronted with his victim. What could he do to repair the ruin which his heartlessness had made? Nothing but give her money—money to pay for a life of misery and degradation!—desire her to go to New York, and if at a future time she should need pecuniary assistance, to call on a friend of his who would aid her. Her labor for some time prevented the necessity of an application, and when driven by extreme destitution to solicit the proffered aid, the insults she received made her keenly feel the depth of degradation to which she had fallen. Then followed dark years of intemperance and pollution, till at length the haunts of infamy were exchanged for a prison's walls.

Why, why will woman feel that, having once fallen, she must ever after lick the dust? Though she lose her way in a dark and tangled wilderness, let her not cast herself despairingly upon the thorns and brambles, but, looking upward for Heaven's light, seek once more to gain the clear and open path. Surely one fall, one wandering cannot extinguish all the energies of the soul, crush the deep affections of the heart, and so paralyze the victim that unresistingly she shall suffer circumstances to chain her forever to the earth. Spirits of an immortal destiny, children of an Almighty Father, how can ye so distrust the power He has given you to resist and conquer?

Strong resolves, true courage, loyalty to one's self, and Heaven will subdue circumstances; and though many, very many, glances of contempt and words of reproach may wound and discourage, many, ay, more cheering looks, and helping hands, and loving hearts will encourage and sustain.

During the last winter a frequent visitor at the prison became interested in R., and, when she left it, procured her admission at the Home.

When she entered it, her air was languid and she had a bad cough, which soon increased and indicated the presence of that insidious, invisible enemy of human life, consumption.

The poor creature was not quite alone in this bright, glorious, and happy world—bright, glorious and happy to those whose virtuous resolutions and noble purposes have been so cherished in youth by holy influences, that no seeds of remorse are sown to embitter age. She had a blind brother, whose regular attendance at church attracted the notice of a benevolent family. They invited him to their house, inquired into his circumstances, heard of his sick sister, and immediately visited her. Their own doctor was kindly sent to consult with the regular physician, and a clergyman was introduced, who continued to visit her during her illness.

To prevent having her sent to the Hospital, one of the daughters agreed to pay her board at the Home, furnished her room, and supplied the little comforts

so necessary in sickness. It was touching to see the earliest spring violets on the little table beside her bed.

She was confined to her bed but a few months, and throughout her illness was exceedingly patient and gentle; unwilling to give trouble, and grateful for the least attention. No reproaches ever passed her lips, but a deep conviction of her own delinquencies seemed to possess her mind.

Her generous friend had given her a prayer-book, which, as long as she had strength, she appeared to take much pleasure in reading. Her expressions indicated a mind at peace with all the world, full of trust and hope in the Unseen and Eternal.

This is but a bare relation of facts. No picture has been attempted of the invisible world of thought and feeling, of that inward struggle which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, and which hath not entered into any mind to conceive, but those which have passed through the same strife, covered with defeat and disgrace.

And where is the author of this moral devastation?—Rich in academical honors, has he taken his place at the bar, or in the pulpit! Youthful *indiscretion* would be no obstruction to future respectability and eminence. The act which threw a passing shadow over *his* fame, darkened *her* whole existence. Such is man's justice! Thank Heaven, not God's!

The Prison Association of New York, in account current with Gorham A. Worth, Treasurer.

1846	Dr.			1846	Cr.		
Dec. 22	To Cash paid appropriation to Discharged Convict Committee: Isaac T. Hopper, salary one year, $365 00; Disbursements at the Office, - - 870 41; Rent of Office one year, - - - 157 50; Stove, fuel, etc., - - - - - - - 20 79; T. T. Bennett, clerk, wages, - - 66 00	$1479	70	1845 Dec. 5	By Balance due Association from old account, -	$3	29
" "	To Cash paid appropriation to Detention Committee, for salary of Geo. E. Baker, Agent, -	337	11	1846 Jan. 27	By appropriation for Anniversary, now returned to general account - - - - - - - - -	25	84
" "	To Cash paid appropriation to Female Home: One year's rent to 1st November, $350 00; To pay debts - - - - - - - - 154 00	504	00	Dec. 22	By Subscriptions and Donations received during the year - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3874	46
" "	To Cash paid appropriation for expenses of procuring charter, - - - - - - - - - - - -	206	43				
" "	To Cash paid approp. for printing second ann. Report, advertis'g, paper, and print'g blanks,	552	79				
" "	To Cash paid W. C. Russel, acc't for books and stationery, - - - - - - - - - - - - -	33	24				
" "	To Cash paid appropriation to Committee for Visiting Prisons, - - - - - - - - - -	106	68				
" "	To Cash paid appropriation to Finance Com. for salary and trav. expenses to Charles Parker,	632	72				
" "	To Cash paid approp. for Anniversary expenses,	40	00				
" "	To Balance to new account, - - - - - - - -	10	92				
		$3903	59			$3903	59
				Dec. 22	By Balance due Ass. this day from old account,	$10	92

The above account of the Treasurer has been examined, compared with the vouchers, and found correct.

ISRAEL RUSSELL, PROSPER M. WETMORE, } *Auditing Committee.*

New York, December 22, 1846. (*E. E.*)

Female Department of the Prison Association, in account current with A. J. H. Fitch, Treasurer.

From Nov. 12, 1845 to Nov. 12, 1846.

1846.	EXPENDITURES.			1846.	RECEIPTS.		
	Provisions, fuel, etc.	$972	81		Balance on hand last year	$38	57
	Furniture	112	39		Donations	611	46
	Clothing	77	23		Appropriations from the Prison Association	430	00
	Bathing-tub	5	00		Subscriptions	106	00
	Carpenter's bill	26	43		Work	235	15
	Water tax	12	75		From inmates, for clothing, board, etc.	44	22
	Stove furniture	7	63		A loan	45	00
	Cartage and cleaning	23	00				
	Travelling expenses, etc.	7	86				
	Medicines	4	30				
	Postage		66				
	Loan repaid	2	75				
	Salaries to matrons	233	01				
	Funeral expenses	9	25				
		$1495	07				
	To Balance to new account	15	33				
		$1510	40			$1510	40

Debts - - - - - - - $121 94
Due for work - - - - - - 25 00

Audited and found to be correct.

J. S. GIBBONS,
Committee.

LIST OF DONORS—FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

DONATIONS IN CASH.

Female Association	$200 00	Mr. Balistier	$3 00
Recitation Party	70 00	Mr. Lemuel Wells	3 00
Charade Party	42 50	Mr. Lawrence	3 87
Bradbury's Concert	38 75	A friend	3 50
Naylor & Co.	25 00	Mr. Robertson	2 00
Mrs. Banyer	20 00	A friend	2 00
Proceeds of a Lecture by Mr. Giles	14 00	A friend	2 00
A friend, (proceeds of a book of flowers)	12 00	Mrs. W. N. Seymour	2 00
		Mrs. Bradish	2 00
A friend	11 00	A friend	2 00
Miss Jay	10 00	Mrs. Wallace	2 00
Wells & Spring	10 00	Mrs. Martin	2 00
4 friends	9 00	A lady	2 00
Mrs. Parmley	5 00	Mrs. S. Kirkland	2 00
Mrs. E. S. Gould	5 00	A friend	2 00
Miss Margaret G. Corlies	5 00	A friend	2 00
Mrs. Benjamin Strong	5 00	A friend	2 00
Mr. John P. Stagg	5 00	Cash	2 00
Mr. Tweedy	5 00	Cash	2 00
Mr. Alex. T. Stewart	5 00	Cash	2 00
A former inmate	5 00	Cash	2 00
Mr. Edward Cook	5 00	Cash	2 00
Mr. I. F. Mitchell	5 00	Cash	2 00
Dr. Parmley	5 00	Cash	2 00
Mr. Cleveland	5 00	Mrs. Roberts	1 00
Mr. Hilton	5 00	Mrs. Roselle	1 00
Mrs. Mary Trimble	5 00	Mrs. Hatch	1 00
Mrs. D. Dudley Field	5 00	A friend	1 00
Mr. Edmund L. Benzon	4 84	A friend	1 00
Mrs. Henry Sedgwick	4 00		
2 friends	4 00		$611 46
Mrs. Elihu Townsend	3 00		

DONATIONS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.

Lot of hardware from I. Van Antwerp; one dozen pair of shoes from D. & A. Wessen; one piece of sheeting, and one piece of calico from Parsons, Lawrence, & Co.; two pieces of calico from Loomis & Lathrop; shawls from Shelden & Co.; twenty-two bowls from Willet's; one barrel of crockery, and one bale of wadding from Wells & Spring; cartage of the above articles given by Mr. Dougherty; two pieces of Canton flannel from a friend; five pounds of tea from Joseph N. Ireland; eleven bonnets from friends; one piece of sheeting from Charles King; one sheet, one pillow-case, one towel from a friend; four pounds of tea from T. S. Hope; Indian meal, and dried apples from a friend; one bag of vegetables, and one bag of meal from the country; two account books, and sundry articles of stationery from Roe Lockwood; one barrel of crockery from Mr. Hustace; one scuttle, tinware, account book, two bonnets from a friend; clothing, valued at fifteen dollars, from Mrs. Fearing; one piece of calico from Lockwood & Co.; one piece of muslin from Jones & Snord; one dozen knives and forks, and carver, and five pair of scissors from E. Marshall; one piece of calico, and clothing from Miss Corlies; one box of crockery from J. Baker & Co.; one box toilet sets from H. P. C. Corlies; one case, containing a variety of articles, from Robert Haydock; one dozen pitchers and basons from H. W. Haydock & Co.; one hall stove from George Platt; two pieces of calico from James Chambers; one piece of sheeting from Wells & Spring; two dozen tooth-brushes from John Loines; one dozen each, brushes and combs, from Joseph West; brushes and combs from a friend; several valuable donations of hardware, dry goods, etc., through Edmund L. Benzon; one ham from John Ketcham, Jericho. L. I.

Not among the least valuable donations were vegetables through the summer from the garden of James S. Gibbons, and the Tribune from Horace Greely.

LIST OF DONORS—MALE DEPARTMENT.

Honorary Life Members of the Executive Committee, by payment of One Hundred Dollars and upwards.

Boorman, James	Crosby, William B.	Parker, Charles
Brown, James	Minturn, Robert B.	Perkins, Rev. G. W. Conn.

Life Members of the Association, by the payment of Twenty-five Dollars and upwards.

Alsop, J. W.	Grosvenor, Jasper	Parmly, E.
Aspinwall, William H.	Hedges, Timothy	Ray, Robert
Astor, William B.	Herrick, J. E.	Rhinelander, Wm. C.
Austen, David	Howland, G. G.	Roosevelt, C. V. S.
Barron, Thomas	Howland, S. S.	Russell, Israel
Benzon, Edmund L.	Howland, W. Edgar	Schermerhorn, Peter
Blanco, R.	Hunt, Thomas	Selden, Dudley
Bridge, Lewis K.	Johnston, John	Sherman, Austen
Bruce, George	Jones, James J.	Sturges, Jonathan
Butler, Benjamin F.	Langdon, Mrs.	Talbot, Charles N.
Chauncey, Henry	Leupp, Charles M.	Van Nest, Abraham
Curtiss, Cyrus	Lord, Rufus L.	Wetmore, Prosper M.
Daly, Charles P.	Lorillard, jr., Peter	Whitney, Stephen
Douglass, William	McBride, James	Wilmerding, Wm. E.
Duer, John	McCoun, William T.	Woolsey, E. J.
Edmonds, John W.	Morgan, M.	Andrews, Rev. Mr. Troy,
Field, B. H.	Murray, Lindley	Beman, Rev. Dr. Troy,
Field, H. W.	Newell, William	Burrell H. Salisbury, Herkimer county.
Foster, jr. James	Norrie, A.	Packer, W. S. Brooklyn, L. I.
Green, John C	Olyphant, D. W. C.	

Subscriptions and Donations from December 7, 1845, to December 22, 1846.

Adams & Co.	$5	Bronson, Mrs. Arthur	$5	Cash,	$6
Adee, G. T.	10	Bruce, George	25	Cash,	20
Agnew, William	5	Buck, Wm. J.	5	Cash,	15
A. H. W.	10	Buckley, Thomas	10	Cash,	10
Allen, H.	5	Buckingham, O.	1	Cash,	5
Alsop, J. W.	30	Bull, William G.	15	Cash,	5
Angell, Job.	5	Bussing, E. & J.	5	Cash,	5
Astor, Wm. B	30	Butler, Charles	5	Cash,	5
Austen, David	25	Butler, B. F.	25	Cash,	6
Baker, A. S.	2	Cammann, O. J.	5	Cash,	5
Banyer, Mrs.	20	Carter, Joseph	2	Cash,	10
Barron, Thomas	25	Cary, S. T.	5	Cash,	10
Bartlett, Edwin	20	Cary, Wm. F.	5	Cash,	10
Bard, William	2	C. & S. (Astor House)	10	Cash,	10
Beales, Dr.	5	Cash, H.	5	Cash,	10
Bebee & Brother	5	Cash,	5	Cash,	5
Beers, J. D.	5	Cash, B. C.	5	Cash,	5
Belknap, A. B.	3	Cash, H.	5	Cash,	5
Blanco, R. for workhouse	25	Cash,	3	Cash,	5
Bliss, Mr.	10	Cash, J. G.	25	Cash,	5
Boker, Herman	3	Cash,	1	Cash,	5
Bowne & Co. Samuel	5	Cash,	1	Cash,	5
Brady, James T.	20	Cash,	3	Cash,	10
Brevoort, H.	20	Cash,	1	Cash, J. C.	5
Breithawpt, P. A.	5	Cash,	5	Cash, Mrs. L.	25
Bridge, Lewis K.	50	Cash,	5	Cash,	5
Brown, James	50	Cash,	5	Cash,	3
Brown, Silas	5	Cash,	5	Cash, C. N.	10
Brown, David	5	Cash,	5	Cash, S. C.	10
Browne, Geo. W	5	Cash,	5	Cash,	10

Cash,	$10
Cash,	3
Cash,	10
Cash,	5
Cash,	5
Cash,	1
Cash,	5
Chauncey, Henry	25
Chichester, Abner	5
Cobb, James N.	5
Collis, James	20
Cook, jr. Zebedee	2
Crosby, J. P.	5
Curtis, G.	5
Curtiss, Cyrus	25
Daly, C. P.	13
Davenport, Quincy, & Co.	25
Day, Muhlon	5
Demilt, Miss	20
Delmonico, L	5
Dennistoun & Co.,	25
Denniston, jr. C.	5
Dominick, James W.	5
Douglass, William	50
Draper, S.	5
Duer, John	25
Easton, N. W.	5
Edwards, Alfred	5
Ellis, Benjamin	2
Ely, Charles	5
Engs, P. W.	5
Field, H. W.	25
Field, B. H.	25
Folger, B. H.	10
Foster, jr. James	25
Fox, A. N.	5
Fox & Livingston,	30
Frelinghuysen, Theodore	5
Gibbons, James S.	2
Gihon, John	20
Gignoux, Mr.	5
Graff, J. A.	3
Grant & Barton,	5
Gordon & Talbot	10
Gourlie, J. H.	5
Haggerty, O.	5
Hall, Francis	10
Hale & Hallock,	10
Halsey & Co. Wm.	5
Hallet, Wm. P.	3
Hammersley, J. W.	5
Hanson, Samuel G.	20
Harrison, E.	2
Hasluck & Co.	5
Harmony, Nephews & Co.	25
Hastings, George	5
Harvey, J.	5
Hart, J.	3
Hedges, Timothy	25
Hendricks, Mrs.	20
Hendricks, Misses	15
Herder, N. D.	3
Herrick, J. E.	25
Hicks, John M.	5
Hilger & Co.	$4
Hitchcock, C.	5
Hoadley, Phelp, & Co.	10
Hoffman, L. M.	5
Hone, Philip	20
Hopper, Isaac T.	2
Hopper, John	2
How, C. W.	5
How, B. W.	5
Howland & Aspinwall,	100
Hunt, Freeman	5
Hunt, Thomas	25
Irvin, Richard	10
Jay, John	10
Jay, Miss	20
J. H. A.	10
Johnson, H. (U. S. Hotel)	5
Johnston, John	75
Johnson, O.	1
Jones, James J.	25
Kemeys, Breese & Sampson	25
Kent, James	5
Keyser, J. H.	3
King, J. G.	10
Knapp, Shepherd	5
Langley, W. C.	5
Lathrop, F. S. & Co.	5
Lawrence, J.	3
Leggett, W. H. (F. Home)	10
LeRoy, H.	10
LeRoy, Mr.	20
LeRoy, Jacob N.	10
Lester & Co.	5
Long & Davenport	5
Lord, Rufus L.	25
Lorillard, jr. Peter	50
Manning, R. H.	5
Marsh, James	20
Mason, J.	5
McBride, James	25
McCrackan, J. L. H.	10
McCurdy, Aldrich & Spencer	10
Mead, Mrs. Gabriel	10
Middleton, T. D.	5
Minturn, Robert B.	50
Monroe, James	5
Morgan, M.	25
Morgan, A. W.	5
Morse, N. B.	5
Murray, Lindley	25
Naylor & Co	50
Nelson, Wm.	5
Nevins, R. H.	20
Newbold & Cruft	3
Newbold, George	5
Newell, Wm.	25
Noble, J.	10
Noel, C. N.	5
Norrie, A.	25
Oakley, D.	5
O'Conner, M. J	5
Ogden, J. D. P.	15
Olyphant, D. W. C	$25
Outhout, John	20
Outhout, Wm.	10
Owen, James	5
Palmer, J. J.	20
Parker, Cha's (by friend)	100
Parmly, E.	10
Parmly, J.	5
Parsons & Lawrence	5
Pattison & Co. G.	5
Pell, Alfred	3
Phelps & Dodge	25
Pollen, G.	15
Ray, Robert	25
Reed, Richard	2
Richards & Cronkhite	5
Rider, E. T.	5
Rhinelander, W. C.	25
Robbins, D. C.	5
Rogers, C. H.	5
Ronald, Mrs.	15
Roosevelt, C. V. S.	25
Ruggles, Samuel B.	15
Russell, Wm. C.	2
Sabine, G. A. M.D.	5
Saltus, F.	10
Sampson & Co. J.	25
Schermerhorn, Peter	25
Sands & Co. A. B.	10
Schieffelin, S. A.	5
Schieffelin, S. B.	5
Schieffelin, H. M.	5
Schieffelin, J.	5
Scott, Wm. B.	5
Sedgwick, T.	5
Selden, Dudley	25
Sherman, Austin	25
Smylie, W. C.	5
Spencer, M	5
Spencer, Wm. A.	20
Stagg & Co.	5
Stanton & Frost	5
Stevens, J. A.	5
Stevens B. K.	5
Suydam, M. & L	20
Swan, C	5
Swift, E.	5
Swift & Hurlbut	10
Sturges, Jonathan	25
Stuart, J. & J. & Co.	10
Talbot, C. N.	25
Tappan, E. A.	5
Telkampf, J. L.	2
Telkampf, Theodore	2
Thayer, T. B. Brooklyn	2
Tredwell, A.	5
Tuttle, C.	10
Tweedy, Edmund	20
Tweedy, O. B.	5
Underhill, J. S.	5
Van Nest, Abm.	25
Wainwright, E.	10
Walsh, Dr.	2
Walsh & Mallory	10

Ward, Samuel	$5	White, W. A. & A. M.	$10	Woodruff, E. P.	5
Warner, E. J.	5	Whitney, Stephen	50	Woodward, S.	5
Webster M.	1	Whitney, E.	2	Woolf & Gillespie	10
Weed, Nathaniel	10	Widow's mite	3	Woolsey, E. J.	25
Weeks, A. A.	2	Wight, Sturges, & Shaw	20	Wurts, John	10
Wells & Spring	30	Willetts, Stephen	5	Young, Mr.	10
Wells & Co.	20	Wilmerding, W. E.	25	Flanders, B. Brooklyn	5
Wetmore, A R.	10	Winston, J. G.	3	Demarest, G. L. Williams'g	2
Wetmore, Prosper M.	15	Winslow, R. H.	5	Ludlow, W. H., Islip., L. I.	2
Wetmore, S.	4	Wolfe, John D.	20	Close, G. C. Port Chester	2
White, E.	10	Wolfe, Udolpho	5		

Collections in Patterson, N. J.

Colt, John	$5	Maginnis, S.	$3	Plummer & Prince	$5

Miscellaneous.

Meriden, Connecticut, by friends, to constitute Rev. G. W. Perkins an honorary life member of the Executive Committee, $100.

Troy, New York, in part to constitute Rev. Dr. Beman an honorary life member of the Executive Committee, $62 94.

Do. do. to constitute Rev. Mr. Andrews, an honorary life member of the Executive Committee, $48

QUESTIONS

To which the attention of the Officers of Prisons is particularly invited, and answers to which are respectfully requested in their Annual Report.

1 What is the average number of prisoners?
2 How many white males?
3 How many coloured males?
4 How many white females?
5 How many coloured females?
6 How many committed more than once?
7 For what periods previously committed?
8 How many blacks re-committed?
9 How many whites re-committed?
10 How many commitments of black and white males and females during the year?—distinguishing each.

EMPLOYMENT.

11 What number of prisoners is engaged in each particular trade or employment?
12 What are the gross proceeds of each particular trade or employment?
13 What are the net proceeds?

EXPENDITURES.

14 What is the entire annual expense of the Institution?
15 What the cost of ordinary repairs?
16 What the cost of extraordinary repairs?
17 What the cost of new erections?
18 How much paid for rations?
19 How much for clothing?
20 How much for tobacco?
21 How much for salaries?
22 How much for guard?
23 How much for building materials?
24 How much for materials for manufacturing—distinguishing different kinds?
25 How much for medicines?
26 How much for bedding?
27 How much for fuel?

RECEIPTS.

28 What are the entire annual receipts?

PARDONS.

29 What the number of convicts pardoned during the year?
30 How many white?
31 How many black?
32 How many of each sex?
33 What the term for which each prisoner pardoned, was committed, the crime, length of actual confinement, and the grounds upon which he was pardoned?

DEATHS.

34 How many deaths during the year?
35 How many of each sex?
36 How many of each colour?
37 How many deaths of each disease?
38 How many entered diseased?
39 What were the diseases with which they entered?
40 Did the same disease produce their death?
41 What was the term for which each convict dying was convicted, and the length of time in prison?

CELLS.

42 What is the average temperature of the cells in winter, and what in summer?
43 What are the dimensions of the cells?
44 Are they well lighted, and ventilated?
45 How are they lighted?
46 How are they warmed?
47 Are they damp or dry?
48 Is every cell provided with a Bible and slate?
49 How many cells in the prison, and what the cost of construction of each cell?
50 Is there more than one occupant ever assigned to a cell?
51 Are night-tubs used in the cells, or what other provision is made for satisfying the wants of nature?
52 Are the cells free from vermin?

PUNISHMENTS.

53 What *punishments are inflicted?*
54 Is the "Cat" used, and if so, what is the greatest number of lashes ever inflicted?
55 What the usual number inflicted?
56 Is the douche or bolt-bath ever used, and with what results?
57 What other punishments are inflicted?
58 By whom are punishments directed?
59 Has each keeper a discretionary power to inflict punishment, and if not, how is his discretion limited?
60 What has been the usual effect of punishment on those who have been subjected to it?
61 How many stripes inflicted each month?

EDUCATION, AND CIVIL CONDITION.

62 How many could only read on entering?
63 How many could read and write?
64 How many had a common education?
65 How many well educated?
66 Is there any provision for daily instruction?
67 Is there a choir in the prison?
68 Is there a library for the prisoners?
69 How many had father only?
70 How many had mothers only?
71 How many had both parents?
72 How many religiously educated?
73 How many were intemperate?
74 How many were temperate?
75 How many were married?
76 How many were single?
77 How many with families?
78 How many Americans?
79 How many foreigners?
80 At what age was the first offence committed?
81 At what age committed to prison?

DIET AND CLEANLINESS.

82 What is the daily bill of fare for the week?
83 Are any variations made in diet corresponding with the seasons?
84 Is the food always of a plain but wholesome quality?
85 Do prisoners eat in their cells or at a common table?
86 How many times are they fed in the day?
87 Is the prison abundantly supplied with good and wholesome water?
88 Are the prisoners allowed conveniences for washing morning and evening?
89 How often is the bedding changed?
90 Are there any conveniences for bathing?
91 How often do the prisoners shave, and have their hair cut?

CLOTHING.

92 How often changed?
93 Is it sufficient in quantity?
94 Is it any way peculiar either in fashion or color?
95 Is a Sunday dress provided for each prisoner?

MISCELLANEOUS.

96 Is there any classification of the prisoners, and if so, how classed?
97 Who are permitted to visit the prisoners, at what hour, and under what regulations?
98 How much money is given on his discharge?
99 Are tickets of admission sold for the benefit of the prison?
100 What are the opportunities for moral and religious instruction?
101 Is there a Chaplain to the prison
102 Are the prisoners allowed to converse in presence of the keepers, or is strict silence enforced?
103 What the average length of confinement?
104 How many prisoners laboring under insanity?
105 How many prisoners entered insane?
106 Are the prisoners allowed to write and receive letters from their friends, and if so, under what regulations?
107 What the average length of sentences?
108 What the causes for committing the offences of which they are convicted?

Part II

REPORT

OF THE

PRISON DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE

FOR

1846.

NOTICE.

It is due to the Committee and to the public to state thus explicitly in advance the fact, that the following report was prepared at intervals between other pressing and important engagements; that much of the material out of which it has been framed was with great difficulty and labor extracted from (in some instances) exceedingly vague and unsatisfactory statistics; and, although our constant desire and endeavor has been to render our statements as accurate as the nature of our information would allow, still we can hardly hope, in the short period that we have devoted to this subject, among so many figures, to have escaped occasional errors. We can only say, if errors have crept in, that they are purely the result of accident. However, on this point we feel less tenacious, as we have given to every one, in our synopsis, an opportunity of proving our statements. The Committee regret that a complete set of the reports of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, from 1832 to 1847, were not received in season to be published in their place, and we trust that the voluminous character of the present report will be received as a sufficient apology for our not inserting them as an appendix. At some future time perhaps the omission may be supplied.

The following is a correct statement of all the reports of the different prisons that have been received by the Association:—

Massachusetts, 1833 to 1846; Pennsylvania, Western Penitentiary, 1838 to 1846; do. Eastern Penitentiary, 1845 and 1846; Ohio, 1846; Tennessee, 1846; Maryland, 1838 and 1839; Rhode Island, 1844; Maine, 1843 to 1846; Georgia, 1845 and 1846; Connecticut, 1844 to 1846; New Hampshire, 1845 and 1846; Michigan, 1845 and 1846; New Jersey, 1846; Kentucky, 1845 and 1846; Mississippi, 1841 to 1846; Vermont, 1843 to 1846; Virginia, 1845 and 1846; Arkansas, 1846; District of Columbia. 1846; New York, 1846.

Persons having copies of reports not above enumerated, will confer a substantial favor upon the Association, and perhaps subserve the cause of humanity, by sending a copy of each to the office of the Association. Besides the reports of prisons which have been received at our office, we are indebted to Dr. S. G. Howe for a copy of his able report in favor of the separate system. To W. Parker Foulke, of Philadelphia, and the editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser for a copy of George Sumner's letter to the mayor of Boston, in relation to prisons on the separate system in France, and to Thurlow Weed, Esq., of Albany, for a report of the trustees of the Albany county prison, recommending prisons on the separate system as models for imitation, we respectfully tender our thanks.

N. B. Those prisons disposed to adopt the form of tables recommended in the report of the Prison Discipline Committee, can be supplied with books on the same terms that smaller articles can be purchased elsewhere, by sending their orders to the agent of the Association, 15 Centre street.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON PRISON DISCIPLINE.

To the Executive Committee of the Prison Association:

The Committee on Prison Discipline report that, at the approach of their second anniversary, it is a source of heartfelt congratulation that they find themselves clothed with such legal powers as have enlarged the sphere of their operations, and will give force and efficiency to all their future proceedings. Embarrassed as they were during the first half of the year by their expectant state, little more has been effected during the remaining portion than to examine the powers with which they have been intrusted, and so to organize as to enable them hereafter to carry into effect the benevolent intentions of the Legislature.

Immediately after the passage of the act incorporating the Association, the committee appointed a sub-committee to devise and report a plan for the future action of the committee, which resulted in the adoption of the following resolutions, viz.:—

1. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to visit and inspect, in conformity with the tables and questions prepared by this committee, the State prisons at Sing Sing, Auburn, and Clinton county.
2. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to visit and inspect, in conformity with the questions and tables prepared by this committee, the several county prisons in the First and Second Senatorial Districts.
3. *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the Prison Discipline Committee to visit the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, by a sub-committee, every month.
4. *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the Detention Committee to visit, by sub-committees, the city prisons and houses of detention, once every month.
5. *Resolved*, That the committees so visiting and inspecting shall report the results of their visits and inspections, and that their reports be placed on file, and a digest of them be prepared for the annual report.
6. *Resolved*, That all necessary expenses incurred by the committees in making these examinations shall be defrayed by the Executive Committee: *Provided*, That the two first named on each sub-committee shall alone be entitled to their expenses.
7. *Resolved*, That for the purpose of extending our examinations to the greatest possible number of prisons, any member of this committee who may be about to visit any town in this State in which a prison is located, be requested to obtain a copy of the tables and questions prepared by the Prison Discipline Committee, and volunteer an examination of said prison.
8. *Resolved*, That the chairman of the Executive Committee be requested to invest any individual member of this committee who may so volunteer, with the requisite authority. Adopted.

and in the presentation of the form of tables which have been used in reporting our examinations of county and State prisons.* The examinations of but com-

* See the Report of Brooklyn County Prison for the Tables complete.

paratively few of our prisons satisfactorily proved to the committee that no uniform method of reporting prison statistics has ever been adopted; that in many county prisons no record at all, except the keeper's account for board, or perchance the filing of the commitment, has been preserved; and that the whole matter is in such a state of disorder and confusion that it is absolutely necessary, if any variety and uniformity of facts is to be obtained, that tables should be prepared, which should embrace all the information which it is desirable should become a matter of record.

Prepared as the committee were for this state of things in our county prisons, and among, in many instances, self-educated keepers, they were totally unprepared for the more astonishing fact that the medical attendants of our larger prisons, some of whom have three or four hundred different individuals under their charge during the year, should content themselves with the simple record of the name of the patient and the medicine ordered, thus throwing away the fairest opportunity that could offer of solving the great question of the influence of prison life upon disease, thus addin to the stock of human knowledge, and perhaps directing attention to those changes in diet, clothing, and accommodations, which may interest their health and chances of life.

To remedy these two evils, the committee prepared the following tables, a copy of which they have sent to every county in the State with a request that they might be adopted; and they would here suggest to the keepers of prisons and those having the authority in other States, whether it would not be advisable, for the purposes of comparison, that they should be generally introduced. These tables have been prepared with much care, and though they may not be the best that can be devised, it is believed that their uniform adoption throughout the United States would render them superior to anything that has yet been presented, and would afford a mass of comparative statistics on the subject of penology of incalculable value. To insure the general adoption of this or some similar method of recording, we would suggest whether the keepers of our prisons should not be required by legislative enactment to keep such a record, and we would respectfully invite the Legislatures of other States to adopt a similar plan. The further operations of the committee have been principally confined to the collection of the reports of prisons throughout our country, to the formation of a library, and prison inspections. At an early stage in our progress, it seemed to us highly important that, if possible, we should collect the several reports of each of our prisons, so that we might on all occasions have reliable data to which we might refer; and this necessity is rendered more apparent by a recent attack, from a distinguished quarter, upon the reports of a sister society. All our endeavors, however, have as yet been but partially successful, and we subjoin a list of all the reports we have received, so that individuals having reports of any of our institutions, not included in the annexed catalogue, may, if they feel disposed to further the objects of the association, forward a copy to the office of our agent.

RECORD OF THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED INTO _____ PRISON,

WITH THE DATE OF ENTRANCE, NAME, COLOR, COUNTRY, AGE, OFFENCE, EDUCATION, OCCUPATION, HABITS OF LIFE, SOCIAL RELATIONS, TIME OF DISCHARGE, ETC. ETC.

N[redacted] filling up the columns, the following abbreviations may be employed: viz., No. 1. M. Male, F. Female.—No. 2. N. native, F. foreigner.—No. 3. W. white, B. black, I. Indian.—No. 4. M. married, S. single, W. widow, Wr. widower.—No. 5. P. Parents, F. father, M. mother, N. no parents.—No. 6. C. children, N. no children.—No. 7. T. Temperate, I. Intemperate.—No. 8. R. religious instruction, N. no religious instruction.—No. 9. C. convicted, E. examination, T. trial, B. bail, By. bastardy.—No. 10. S. Special Sessions, M. magistrate, G. S. General Sessions, O. Oyer and Terminer, U. S. United States.—No. 11. G. good, B. bad, I. indifferent, L. lunatic.—No. 12. S. T. served time, D. died, A. acquitted, D. E. discharged on examination, B. bailed, R. reversal of judgment, N. B. no bill, P. pardoned, F. I. found insane, S. P. sentence to be undergone in some other prison, S. S. sent out of State.—No. 13. Y. yes, N. no.—No. 14. C. County Court, S. State Prison.

Date of Entrance.	Name.	Offence.	As Witness.	Sentence.	Fines.	Age.	Sex. 1	Country. 2	Color. 3	Social Relations. 4	Parents. 5	Children. 6	Habits of Life. 7	Education. Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Well Educated.	Classically Educated.	Religious Instruction. 8	How Committed. 9	By whom Committed. 10	State of Health when Com. 11	How Discharged. 12	Trade or Occupation.	Whether so employed when Arrested. 13	Number of times before Convicted. 14	Value of Articles stolen.	Date of Discharge.	Remarks.

RECORD OF ADMISSIONS INTO THE HOSPITAL OF _____ PRISON,

INDICATING THE SEX, COLOR, NATIVITY, AGE, OCCUPATION, HABITS OF LIFE, SOCIAL RELATIONS, OFFENCES, DISEASE, PERIOD OF ENTRANCE AND DISCHARGE, ETC. ETC.

N. B.—The following abbreviations may be used in filling up the columns indicated: viz., No. 1. M. Male, F. Female.—No. 2. by the abbreviations in use to distinguish States and Countries.—No. 3. T. Temperate, I. Intemperate.

No. of Ter.	Color.			1 Sex.	2 Nativity.	Age.	Occupation.		Date of Admission to Prison.	State of Health on Admission to Prison.	Offence.	Length of Sentence.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Disease.	Date of Discharge from Hospital.	State of Health when Discharged.	Number of Convictions.	3 Habits of Life.	Time in County Prison.	Had Scrofula before Admis.	Scrofula first 6 months.	Scrofula second 6 months.	Scrofula third 6 months.	Remarks.
	White.	Black.	Mulatto or Indian.				Before Conviction.	In Prison.																

The by-laws of the Executive Committee impose upon the department of Prison Discipline a wide and extended field of action, comprising Health, Reformation, Financial System, Administration and Supervision, Comparison of Prison Systems, and Reforms and Visitation.

HEALTH.

First in the order is health, in examining which we must have regard to the different agents which exert an influence upon it, such as diet, dress, cleanliness, heat, ventilation, exercise, employments, and medical treatment.

Upon the general subject, we shall merely state that a patient examination of this matter tends to confirm the opinion already hypothetically expressed, that notwithstanding the moral effects of imprisonment, "regular habits, simple diet, comfortable clothing, proper alternation of rest and labor, and freedom from great mental excitements, have the effect, at least upon the wayward subjects of prison discipline, rather to increase than diminish their chances of life." We know that this opinion is contrary to the experience of Europe, and apparently disproved in many instances by the statistics of our own prisons; nevertheless, the causes for this discrepancy are in most cases so apparent, and so evidently the results of maladministration of discipline and the laws of health, that, in the face of such facts, we are constrained again to call attention to this subject, and to invite for it the serious consideration of those interested in the improvement of prison discipline. Its solution is a matter of the highest importance to the cause of humanity, as, should it be satisfactorily established, it would necessarily lead to important meliorations of the management and construction of our prisons. Our object is not to advance theories, but to establish truths; and having again brought this subject to the notice of the Executive Committee, we shall dismiss it with the remark that the Inspectors of the Massachusetts penitentiary, in their last report, even go so far as to say that, irrespective of all circumstances, the chances of life in their prison are greater than they are among the surrounding population.

DIET.

When we reflect how important an influence diet has upon the happiness as well as health of man, that with many it seems to be almost the aim and end of existence, it is not surprising we should find it one of the most frequent causes of complaint among prisoners. Arrested by the stern messenger of law in a career of indulgence to which they were prompted perhaps by the seductive pleasures of the table, shut out from the excitements of the world, the whole aim of their being seems to be concentrated upon the one point of eating and drinking. The gratification of this appetite, however, forms no part of punishment; and thus is it that, while it is the duty of the State to provide good and wholesome food, there is no design to cater for indulgence. No doubt that generally these complaints originate in the unreasonable expectations and desires of the prisoners, sometimes perhaps through fear of making our prisons too comfortable, but not unfrequently, we believe, in the neglect of officers, or in the cupidity of contractors. Recent investigations have shown that while the State pays for prime articles, unwholesome and innutritious food is sometimes provided, and that officers, whose duty it is to correct abuses of this

kind, are either negligent of their duty, or secretly connive at its continuance. Besides the physical suffering thus induced, there is a moral wrong inflicted little in unison with the object of punishment. What must be the effect on the convict, if by apathy, indifference, or design, a fraud is suffered to be perpetrated upon him of the same character as the crime for which he is punished. What is its teaching? But, aside from example, the State suffers; for men who are deprived of a wholesome and nutritious diet are unable to perform their accustomed labor, and thus the income of the prison is diminished.

The opposite extreme, however, though not so much to be apprehended, is equally to be guarded against. It is natural that men shut out from the ordinary excitements and pleasures of the world should feel an uncontrollable desire to gratify the only remaining source of enjoyment, and hence it is that whenever an opportunity presents itself, they are inclined to injure themselves by too free an indulgence. In some instances this has been carried so far as to amount to absolute gluttony; and the physician of the New Hampshire prison, as may be seen from his letter inserted in another part of this report,* attributes an unprecedented state of disease and numerous deaths in that prison to this cause alone. However this may be, we have no question but many a prisoner's health is broken up and destroyed by excessive indulgences of this kind. Although it would be wrong to measure the capacity of all men's stomachs by the same standard, still the extremes of repletion and inanition are equally to be avoided. In some of the prisons in this State we are persuaded, from an attentive examination, that too little attention is paid to the alternations of diet and to a proper supply of vegetables. To this cause we are mainly to attribute the prevalence of scurvy, which attacked a large number of individuals in Sing Sing prison during the past summer, occasioning no inconsiderable pecuniary loss.

If, then, such are the results of an improper, insufficient, or badly-regulated diet, does not the public interest, as well as the prisoner's welfare, urge immediate introduction of some plan calculated to obviate these defects? And what plan more likely to be successful than the appointment of a resident physician, whose duty it should be to inquire into and regulate this matter? But there are other weighty considerations which should press this matter on the attention of those in authority, and we therefore join with the Committee of Inspection of Mount Pleasant prison in recommending its speedy adoption. Any increase of expenditure which might be incurred, we are persuaded, would be more than compensated by the increase of profits accruing from, what would undoubtedly follow, an increase of health and comfort.

Dress.

Many of the employments in our prisons are of that laborious character that seems to require some discrimination, at least, in regard to the quantity of clothing provided, and we believe individual cases of great hardship and suffering are occasioned by a deficient supply. The quantity of clothing, like the supply of food, must be adapted to individual wants, and it would be equally cruel and unjust to regulate either by a fixed rule. Too little attention, we are persuaded, is given to this subject: thus it often happens that prisoners exhausted by a hard day's work, leave their over-heated workshops bathed in perspiration,

* See under article Comparison of Prison systems, the head New Hampshire, 1846.

and are exposed without sufficient addition to their clothing, first in the slow and measured tread of the lock-step to various manœuvres in the yard, bleak and stormy though it be, and are afterwards immured, without an opportunity to dry themselves, in cold and damp cells. Neither the safety of the convict nor the demands of justice require this; and though we would deprecate that excess of sensibility which, in its efforts to elevate the condition of the felon, forgets the objects of his incarceration, still we believe that sound policy, the dictates of humanity as well as common justice, require that health, and perhaps existence itself, should not heedlessly be the sacrifice of punishment.

Cleanliness.

The bath, although not so absolutely indispensable in winter as in summer, is at all times refreshing, healthful, and invigorating, and many of the employments in our prisons are of such a nature that its frequent use is demanded, both to insure self-respect and promote health; for who so lost as not to feel still more degraded by personal uncleanliness, and what element can we employ more reformatory in its operation than the exaction of habits of personal neatness? To encourage such habits, our prisons should be provided with both warm and cold baths, and the prisoners required to use them once or twice a week. With the exception of Auburn, not a prison in the State is provided with an apparatus of this kind; and it is a lasting disgrace to the city of New York that neither at the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island nor at the City Prison, where the facilities are great, and the necessity for its adoption more apparent than elsewhere, it is entirely neglected.*

The use of tobacco, which but recently has become common, is as little conducive to health as it is to cleanliness; and the filthy appearance of many of the cells in all our prisons, admonish us that if its use is permitted, it should be so only under the most stringent regulations.

Warming and Ventilation.

This matter was treated of so fully in our last annual report, that we shall only refer to the fact that, notwithstanding all that was then said upon the subject, a prison has since been completed at Albany in such a manner that the ventilators, having an aggregate capacity of one thousand six hundred inches, empty themselves into the open air through a chimney of a capacity of only four hundred inches. This, to be sure, may be considered an improvement in prison architecture, as in most other prisons there is no ventilation at all.

Exercise.

The only exercise allowed prisoners, besides their daily avocations, is the brief journey from the cells to the workshops and back again. This, with those more actively employed, such as the coopers and weavers, may be ample; but with the tailors, filemakers, shoemakers, and those pursuing other sedentary employments, opportunities for more general exercise seem necessary. In many, we might say most county prisons, no provision at all is made for exercise; and in some cases, prisoners are for months together confined to their cells, without

* Bathing-tubs have, we learn, been provided by the Commissioner of the Almshouse, but a sufficient appropriation has not been made to procure the requisite apparatus and fit for them use.

any other opportunity for exercise or air than such as can be obtained by walking up and down its narrow limits. Until some better plan can be suggested, would it not be well that exercising yards, similar to those introduced at the old Bridewell in London, and other European prisons, be provided?

Employments.

So little attention has been paid to the effects of different employments upon the health of the convict, that we can do little more at present than direct attention to the subject, and ask for it, from the medical officers of our prisons, that serious attention which its interest and importance demands. Minute statistics, embracing the nature of the occupation both in and before entering prison; the time the convict has been occupied at his last business; the disease; the number of days' confinement, etc., etc., should all be made a matter of record, if we desire to understand the influence of occupation upon the health of the prisoner.

Table showing the Occupations previous to imprisonment of those committed in the following Prisons.

Occupations.	N. Jersey, 1799–1846.	West. Pen. 1845.	West. Pen. 1846.	Mississippi, 1845.	Mississippi, 1846.	Sing Sing, 1846.		Auburn, 1846.	Blackwell's Island, 1846.		Total.
						Males.	Fem.		Males.	Fem.	
Barbers	18	1	1			12		8	7		47
Blacksmiths	96	2	6	3	6	10		14	11		148
Boatmen		5	10			19		9	3		51
Brickmakers		1	2			4		1			8
Bakers		2	3			7	1	6			19
Butchers		1				16		1	8		28
Bookbinders						4			1		5
Cabinet & chair maks.	24	2		2	1	9		12	1		51
Carpenters	97	5	4		4	24		30	11		175
Coopers	36	3	2			8		9	6		64
Cooks		7	3			7		6		5	28
Clerks			1			19		8	8		36
Coachmakers	22	1			1	2		2			28
Coppersmiths						3		1			4
Distillers		1	1					3			5
Doctors	5	1		1	2			6	2		17
Dyers	13					2		1	1		17
Druggists						6			2		8
Dressmakers							1			14	15
Drivers		3	1			10		2	3		19
Engineers		1	1			4					6
Farmers*	327	6	5			84		176	9		607
Forgemen		1	1					1			3
Gunsmiths	4			1				3			8
Grocers						6		2			8
Gardeners						3		2	4		9
Hatters	27					7		2	5		41
House workers		2	2							108	112
Harness & saddle maks.	10				2	4		2			18
Hostlers						5		1	3		9
Housekeepers							13			34	47
Innkeepers	3					2		3			8
Lumbermen						4		1			5
Lawyers	3					1		2	1		7
Locksmiths						1		1	2		4
Laborers	788	55	46			82		54	134		1159
Machinists	13	1		1	1	6		2	9		33
Moulders	7	1	1					1	2		12
Merchants	24		2			10		6	1		43
Millers	10							4	1		15
Nurses		1	2							1	4
Painters	9	2	3	1	1	4		2	6		28
Pedlers			1			3		5	3	5	17
Printers				2		10		1	3		16
Servants†	123	2	4			40	33	15	6	153	376
Sailors	85	2	1	1	1	49		31	31		201
Shoemakers	204	4	2	2	3	24		27	31		297
Seamstresses	31		1				1			10	43
Stonecutters	7	2	2			5		3	4		23
Stonemasons	36		1		1	5		6	2		50
Schoolteachers	10				1	4	1	2			18
Stevedores						3			5		8

* Includes farmers and farm laborers. † Includes servants and waiters.

Insanity.

The experience of another year, and the accumulated testimony of all our prisons, tends to confirm us in the opinion heretofore expressed, that insanity, even in prisons on the Associate or Auburn plan, is of much more frequent occurrence than is shown by their reports. Another instance of an insane man having been so severely whipped that it probably caused his death in a few days, has occurred; and the convict Stanton, of whom mention was made in the supplement to our last report, has, after nearly a year more of trial, been found too insane even to be whipped into propriety, and has accordingly been sent to the Asylum.

The examination of Auburn and Sing Sing resulted in the discovery of a number of cases of mental hallucination, produced in most instances by masturbation. In fact, we saw but three or four cases, in either or both of these prisons, that originated in any other cause. As coffee is said particularly to stimulate the organs of generation, may not the use of it produce this habit, especially in sedentary subjects? We call the attention of those in authority to this fact.

We think the cause of humanity would be promoted, the discipline of our prisons improved, and all cause for complaint on account of harsh treatment on the part of keepers avoided, if a commission of lunacy, consisting of eminent physicians, should be appointed to assist the medical officers of our prisons in deciding upon cases in which there may be any reason for supposing the individual insane.

Medical Treatment.

Besides those general laws of hygiene which it has been our endeavor to explain, we know of no treatment which is peculiarly applicable to the healthy prisoner. Imprisonment may, and undoubtedly does, have some effect on the nature, seat, duration, and treatment of disease; still this effect is not so much the subject of general laws as of specific acts, every case being more or less modified by surrounding circumstances. It is possible that after fuller and more authentic statements in relation to this whole subject are furnished by the medical departments of our prisons, we shall be able to present to the world an array of new and interesting facts, which may totally change or greatly modify existing rules of practice.

The following tables, exhibiting the variety and kinds of disease most common in our prisons, and the causes of death, are highly interesting and important, when considered in their relation to imprisonment, diet, exercise, employment, etc. In making out these tables, we have followed the nosological arrangement, with slight variations, adopted by the Register-General of England, and approved of by many of the most eminent professors and surgeons of that country, among whom we may name Sir A. Cooper, and Sir H. Halfourd. We have chosen this arrangement, not on account of any peculiar merits it may be supposed to possess, of either a practical or scientific character, but simply to introduce a general uniformity in reporting the same facts, which shall enable us to compare like with like in the different countries. Thus we have adopted, in most instances, both the general arrangement and the reported names; aiming always to select such words as will afford not only to the professional reader, but to the public at large, the most distinct and definite idea of the disease de-

scribed. The use of a variety of words, to express the same disease, gives rise to much confusion, and as distinct a notion of the particular fact cannot thus be conveyed; indeed, so many advantages seem to us to follow from uniformity in this matter, that even a positively bad arrangement, universally adopted, seems to us preferable to one even unexceptionable, if only in partial use. The great effort of this committee and the Association, the one in which at present they can do the most service, is to endeavor to introduce *uniformity*, not only in the reports of disease and death, but in relation to every other fact which becomes a subject of record in prisons.

Those conversant with the subject will perceive that, while preserving the same general arrangement with the Register-General of England, we have adopted the term *zymotic* for that class of diseases reported by him as epidemic, endemic, or contagious, and have, under this name, distributed these diseases among the different organs or systems to which they seem respectively to belong. This appeared to us to afford a more satisfactory view of the diseases of the different systems and organs than could be done by arranging them separately, and still to retain all the facilities for comparison. It has been, perhaps justly, objected to the plan prevailing in England, that a portion of the diseases reported as zymotic are almost always, in this country, sporadic. Thus we find croup, diarrhœa, erysipelas, thrush, etc., set down among the zymotics—i. e. the epidemic, endemic, or contagious diseases. Now, although each of these diseases has been known to occur as a zymotic disease, yet the occurrence is so infrequent as to make this a matter of grave objection on the part of a sub-committee of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh. The present arrangement, while avoiding some of the objections urged against the system adopted in England, retains all the advantages of their plan; as all the zymotics, under each system, can be readily united for comparison.

In preparing this table of diseases in our different prisons, it occurred to us that it might tend to uniformity in our future reports, and to more precise and definite ideas of the facts presented, if, in addition to the diseases reported for our different prisons, we should add the names of others, with which man is most frequently afflicted, and invite for them the attention and consideration of the medical officers of our prisons, and ask, if they meet their approbation, that they will use them, as far as practicable, in reporting the medical statistics of their hospitals. We have been induced to this course by observing, in the records of some of our prisons, entries of this kind—"complicated disease," "inflammation," "decay," "enlargement of the glands," etc.:—terms so exceedingly vague as scarcely to convey any useful information. Now, had either of these terms been reported under any one of the classes, we should have a fixed fact, which would be of some use. For instance, take the term "inflammation:" if it had been reported under the "digestive system," we should have known at least that this inflammation belonged to that system, and thus it would have assisted us in forming a correct comparison between the diseases of the digestive and other systems. But let us suppose that, instead of being reported as inflammation simply, the word stomach or intestines had been added, or the word gastritis or enteritis used, and it would have given great additional value to our record. In reporting, however, the health of our hospitals, great judgment must be used to prevent an unnecessary multiplication of terms. To avoid difficulties of this character, we have reported many unimportant diseases, such as pain in the side, gastralgia, gastrodynia, etc., under the general head of "other diseases," which we have introduced under each system. Although unimportant facts may be thus reported, whenever any of these diseases become sufficiently numerous to lead

to the supposition that they depend in any way on locality, or some unknown cause, they should immediately be made a matter of distinct notice. *All* diseases of *organs* should be referred to their respective classes, and if no names are given, they should be reported, if of importance, under the head of inflammation, ulceration, cancer, etc., of the respective parts. In cases of a complication of diseases—for instance, as hæmoptisis with consumption, where hæmoptisis has been the immediate cause of death—it should be registered "phthisis-hæmoptisis;" and other diseases in the same way.

We do not present the following nosological arrangement as the one best calculated to obtain the objects in view; but where all is disorder and confusion, it seems to us that any uniform method of reporting which may be generally adopted, will afford important facilities for the examination of the subject of disease.

In the following tables, we propose to include in the class of diseases of the nervous system, under "cephalitis," the diseases known as encephalitis, inflammation of the brain, cerebilitis, cerebritis, and ramolissment, or softening of the brain; under "hydrocephalus," both the acute and chronic forms of this disease; under "paralysis," hemiplegia, paraplegia, etc.; under "cephaleagia," vertigo, hemicrania, etc. The term "opthalmia" we would restrict to the purulent form of that disease.

In the class "organs of circulation," under the term "carditis," we propose to include pericarditis and endocarditis. "Other diseases of" may include syncope, palpitations, etc.

Under the term "angina-pectoris" we have included sternalgia, and perhaps anginosa, asthma, and orthopnœa-cardiaca, should be included under the same head.

In the class "respiratory system," under the term "quinsy," we propose to include cynanche tonsillaris, tonsillitis, pharyngitis, etc. Under "pneumonia," perineumonia; under "pleurisy," empyema. Under "other diseases of lungs" are included pleurodynia, irritation of lungs, etc. Pneumo-thorax should be included under the disease which produced it; also, hydro-thorax, when resulting from a known cause, and reported as follows, viz.: Hypertrophy of heart, (hydro-thorax.) Hæmoptisis, when evidently arising from tubercular disease of the lungs, should be reported as phthisis, (hæmoptisis.) "Consumption" is to be used when that disease arises from inflammation of the mucous membrane, and "phthisis" when it arises from tubercular disease.

In the class "digestive system," under the term "cholera," we have included severe forms of bilious colic. Under "enteritis" we would include duodenitis and colitis. Under "dyspepsia" we have included pyrosis; and under "gastralgia," gastrodynia, enterodynia, enteralgia, gastric irritation, etc.

In the class "diseases of the liver," under "jaundice," we would include biliary calculi.

In the class "organs of generation," under the term "paramenia," we would include mismenstruation, amenorrhœa, suppressions, leucorrhœa, and chlorosis; under "abortion," miscarriage.

The table "other diseases of organs of generation," includes, for Ohio, six reported with diseased testicles. This is a most unsatisfactory method of reporting, as it undoubtedly should state whether it was from inflammation, schirrus, or cancer.

In the class "integumentary diseases," under the term "other cutaneous eruptions," we would include acue, mentagra, ptyriasis, etc.

In the class "diseases of uncertain seat," many diseases are included, which, when of a character simply local, should be reported under the classes to which they respectively belong. The names of diseases marked with a *star*, are used in the reports of the prisons from which this table was formed, but are not recommended for general adoption.

Table showing the Diseases of all those admitted into the Hospitals of the following Prisons for the Years named.

	Diseases.	Ohio, 1842–1846.	West. Pen. 1839–1846.	Kentucky, 1833–1846.	Sing Sing, 1845, 1846.	Auburn, 1845, 1846.	Blackw'll's Isl., 1846.	Total.
OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.								
Sporadic.	*Brain.*							
	Cephalitis	3						3
	Meningitis					1		1
	Hydrocephalus							
	Congestion of the	1					3	4
	Tubercular disease of the		1	1				2
	Apoplexy	1				1		2
	Cephalalgia	*97		27				124
	Insanity	31			4	1		36
	Dementia		3					3
	Other diseases of the					2		2
	Nerves and Spine.							
	Paralysis	5					1	6
	Tetanus							
	Chorea	1						1
	Epilepsy	11	4	4		1	1	21
	Convulsions							
	Hysteria						11	11
	Neuralgia, or tic doloureux	6	1			1	6	14
	Spasms				1			1
	Myelitis	3	2					5
	Delirium tremens						244	244
	Spinal irritation	2	2					4
	Disease of the spine	1						1
	Other diseases of the				2			2
OF THE ORGANS OF SENSE.								
Sporadic.	*Eye.*							
	Ophthalmia		3	71	3	5	12	132
	Conjunctivitis		5				4	5
	Iritis							4
	Other diseases of the							
	Ear.							
	Otitis	5	1				3	9
	Other diseases of the							
OF THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.								
Zymotic.	*Lungs and Pleura.*							
	Croup							
	Hooping cough							
	Influenza	171						171
Sporadic.	Quinsy		3		1			4
	Laryngitis							
	Bronchitis	11	12	60	9	2	15	109
	* Cynanche tonsillaris	3				2		5
	Pleuritis	13	5	11		6	9	44
	Pneumonia	35	1	11	4	19	7	77
	Congestion of lungs							
	Asthma and dyspnœa	17	3	3	4	1	2	30
	Consumption	6	1	1	18	1	34	61

* Hemicrania (9) included.

Table continued.

	Diseases.	Ohio, 1842–1846.	West. Pen. 1838–1846.	Kentucky, 1835–1846.	Sing Sing, 1845, 1846.	Auburn, 1845, 1846.	Blackw'll's Isl., 1846.	Total.
Sporadic.	*Lungs and Pleura, continued.*							
	Hydrothorax	1			1			2
	Hæmoptysis	8	1		6	3		18
	Phthisis							
	Diaphragmitis					2		2
	Other diseases of the	244	14		1	2		261
	Of the Organs of Circulation.							
Sporadic.	*Heart. Arteries.*							
	Carditis							
	Disease of cardiac valves							
	Hypertrophy of the	5						5
	Aneurism of the							
	Angina pectoris		5					5
	Ossification of valves, arteries, etc.							
	Arteritis							
	Phlebitis							
	Varicose veins							
	Palpitation				1			1
	Other diseases of the							
	Of the Digestive Organs.							
Zymotic.	Cholera	1	1	17	11	22		52
	Diptheria							
	Dysentery	195	4	1	4		25	229
	Diarrhœa	245	57	30		17	14	363
	Thrush							
Sporadic.	*Stomach. Intestines. Peritoneum, etc.*							
	Glossitis							
	Teething							
	Pharangitis				1			1
	Œsophagitis							
	Gastritis	3				1	9	13
	Enteritis	4	3					7
	Peritonitis							
	Colic	32	12			2		46
	Intersusceptio							
	Stricture of œsophagus	1						1
	Ulceration of							
	Dyspepsia	17	12			119	12	160
	Worms		3					3
	Painter's colic							
	Hæmatemesis		1					1
	Ascites							
	Gastralgia	317			1		8	326
	Fistula in ano	6	2	1			2	11
	Piles	25	6	16	1		5	53
	Constipation	20	65	96		1	16	198
	Stricture of, etc.							
	Cancer of							
	Other diseases of the	1			3			4
	Pancreas.							
	Disease of spleen							
	Disease of pancreas							

Table continued.

	Diseases.	Ohio, 1842–1846.	West. Pen. 1838–1846.	Kentucky, 1835–1846.	Sing Sing, 1843, 1846.	Auburn, 1845, 1846.	Blackw'll's Isl., 1846.	Total.
Sporadic.	*Liver.*							
	Hepatitis	4						4
	Jaundice	1	3					4
	Cirrhosis							
	Other diseases of the	23						23
	Of the Urinary Organs.							
Sporadic.	*Kidneys. Bladder.*							
	Nephritis		1					1
	Ischuria							
	Dysuria		1					1
	Enurisis		1					1
	Diabetes	3						3
	Hæmaturia	1						1
	Granular disease							
	Cystitis							
	Stone							
	Gravel							
	Catarrh of bladder							
	Disease of the kidneys	4						4
	Other diseases of the	3						3
	Of the Organs of Generation.							
Zy.	Syphilis	7	3	4	4		547	565
	Gonorrhœa							
Sporadic.	*Female.*							
	Menorrhagia, or flooding	2					13	15
	Paramenia							
	Abortion							
	Childbirth, or parturition							
	Puerperal convulsions							
	Phlegmasia dolens							
	Metritis							
	Ovarian dropsy							
	Prolapsus							
	Polypus uteri							
	Leuchorrea						24	24
	Carcinoma							
	Other diseases of the female organs							
	Male.							
	Orchitis	1			1	1	4	7
	Cancer	6						6
	Other diseases of the testicle							
	Paraphymosis							
	Hydrocele							
	Stricture of the urethra						3	3
	Onanism		1					1
	Other diseases of the male organs					2		2
	Of the Organs of Locomotion.							
Spor.	*Muscles.*							
	Rheumatism	200	31	37	31	12	36	347
	Rheumatism, with swelling of joints							
	Other diseases of the							

Table continued.

	Diseases.	Ohio, 1842–1846.	West. Pen. 1838–1846.	Kentucky, 1835–1846.	Sing Sing, 1845, 1846.	Auburn, 1845, 1846.	Blackw'll's Isl., 1846.	Total.
Sporadic.	*Joints and Bones.*							
	Ostitis					1		1
	Periostitis							
	Exostosis							
	Caries	2						2
	Ulcer of the leg	11						11
	Necrosis							
	Mollitis ossium							
	Fragilitas ossium							
	Arthritis							
	* Disease of the hip-joint			1				1
	Hydrarthus							
	Other diseases of the					1		1
Of the Integumentary System.								
Zymotic.	*Skin. Cellular Substance. Muscles, etc.*							
	Scabies							
	Porrigo							
	Small-pox							
	Varioloid							
	Chicken-pox							
	Measles							
	Scarlatina							
	Mumps	4		5				9
	Scurvy	13						13
	Purpura							
	Erysipelas							
Sporadic.	Rosalia							
	Carbuncle							
	Exzema				1			1
	Phlegmona							
	Whitlow	1						1
	Faruncle			24				24
	Ulcer of							
	Fistula of				2			2
	Herpes		1					1
	* Diseases of the skin	7	1					8
	Nettle rash			4	1			5
	Anasarca	4					4	8
	Rupia							
	Schirrus							
	Pemphigus							
	Psoriasis							
	Prurigo							
	Lichen							
	Ichthyosis							
	Elephantiasis							
	Lepra							
	Other diseases of the			1				1
	Glands.							
	Carcinoma						2	2
	Scrofulous disease of							
	Bronchocele							
	Parotidis			5				5
	Tubercular disease of							
	Prostrate						1	1

Table continued.

	Diseases.	Ohio, 1842–1846.	West. Pen. 1838–1846.	Kentucky, 1835–1846.	Sing Sing, 1845, 1846.	Auburn, 1845, 1846.	Blackw'll's Isl., 1846.	Total.
Spo.	*Glands, continued.*							
	Tabes mesenterica							
	OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.*							
Zymotic.	Fever	46		4				50
	" catarrhal		12					12
	" inflammatory	39						39
	" typhus	9	5	12	6		7	34
	" synochus						25	30
	" nervous							
	" bilious	60						60
	" intermittent	864	3	28	10	2	22	929
	" remittent	13		6		66	15	100
	" congestive	11						11
	" sudatorious		1					1
	" puerperal							
	" yellow							
	Hydrophobia							
	Necusia							
Sporadic.	Hemorrhage				4			4
	Bloody tumor		1					1
	Scrofula	2			2			4
	Chronic disease				2			2
	Ulcer				2	2		4
	Fistula							
	Abscess	17	3	1	1	2	6	30
	Stricture				1			1
	Rickets							
	Gout							
	Plethora	1						1
	Anæmia							
	Cancer							
	Melanosis							
	Hypertrophy							
	Tumors, adipose and fibrous	2						2
	Dropsy	7			10		1	18
	Hernia	6	1	2				9
	Atrophy (marasmus)	1	2					3
	Mortification							
	Kamollisement, or softening							
	Catacausis							
	Debility	32			5	8	5	50
	Malformation							
Accident, etc.	Scalds and burns	6	2		2			10
	Wounds, incised	43		5				48
	" lacerated	27						27
	Injuries			11	72	2	37	122
	Fractures	1			1	2	4	8
	Dislocation					1	3	4
	Contusion	59			2	3	7	71
	Sore hands, legs, etc.	16			2			18
	Old age				1			1
	Suicide (*strangulation*)		1					1

* In all cases in which any one of these diseases can be properly referred to either of the foregoing divisions, they should be reported under that division.

Table.

Diseases of	Average of diseases.						Proportion of diseases of different organs and systems to whole numb. of diseases.					
	Ohio,* for 5 years.	W. Pen., per year for 8 yrs.	Kentucky, per year for 10 yrs.	Sing Sing, for 1 year.	Auburn, for 1 year.	Black. Island, for 1 year.	Ohio Penitentiary, as one in	Western Penitentiary, as one in	Kentucky Penitentiary, as one in	Sing Sing Penitentiary, as one in	Auburn Penitentiary, as one in	Blackw. Island Penitentiary, as one in
Brain - -	26.6	.5	2.8	4.	5.	3.	2.72	1255.	24.8	59.75	63.	476.33
Nerves - -	5.8	1.12	.4	3.	2.	263.	12.47	56.6	1243.	79.66	157.5	5.43
Senses - -	1.	1.12	7.1	3.	5.	19.	723.8	56.6	5.19	79.66	63.	75.21
Respir. orgs.	101.8	5.	8.6	44.	38.	67.	7.10	12.57	5.74	5.45	8.02	21.31
Orgs. of Circ.	1.	.62	0.	1.	0.	0.	723.8	101.2	0.	239.	0.	0.
Digest. orgs.	281.	21.12	16.1	21.	162.	91.	2.57	3.04	3.08	11.38	1.32	15.7
Urinary "	2.2	.37	0.	0.	0.	0.	32.9	169.3		0.	0.	0.
Orgs. of Gen.	3.2	.5	.4	5.	3.	621.	24.1	1255	1243.	47.3	105.	2.3
" of Loc.	42.2	2.62	3.8	31.	14.	36.	1.71	20.39	1.3	7.38	22.5	39.46
Integu. Syst.	3.8	2.5	3.4	4.	0.	4.	19.04	25.1	1.16	59.75	0.	357.25
Glandul. "	0.	0.	.5	0.	0.	3.	0.	0.	992.	0.	0.	476.33
Uncert. seat	222.	3.5	5.3	43.	78.	81.	3.7	17.94	9.01	5.55	4.03	17.64
Accident, etc.	33.2	.5	1.6	80.	8.	48.	2.18	1255.	31.	2.09	29.37	29.97
	723.8	62.78	49.6	239.	315.	1429.						
Fevers - -	208.4	2.62	5.	16.	68.	69.	3.42	23.9	9.92	14.9	4.63	20.6

* For only seven months and fourteen days for each year.

Note—The preceding Table presents an interesting view of the comparative frequency of the diseases of the several organs and systems as they have occurred in the different Penitentiaries. It will be perceived in examining these Tables that Ohio, with a very small proportionate mortality, has a very large amount of sickness,—that with a population of less than five hundred, it has more than double the number of cases reported either for Sing Sing or Auburn, with a population from 700 to 800; and this, too, although the report of the former prison extends only from the 16th of April to the 30th of November of each year, while the report of the latter includes the entire year. It is difficult at this time and distance to assign a probable reason for this striking difference. It may in part arise from the fact that in the latter prisons those only have been reported who have been admitted to the Hospital, while in the former, every individual prescribed for became a subject of entry and report. This opinion would seem to be confirmed by the fact that in 1842 thirty-seven cases of gastric irritation occurred; in 1843, ninety-seven; in 1844, two hundred and eighty-one; in 1845, one hundred and eighty-nine; in 1846, one hundred and eighty-five;—of irritation of the lungs, in 1842, twenty-three; 1843, thirty-two; 1844, thirty-three; 1845, twenty-three; 1846, thirty-six;—influenza, in 1842, six; 1843, one hundred and sixty-five, etc. Whether this be true or not, we shall find that serious diseases of the respiratory system are extremely uncommon in this prison, and that even consumption, the great scourge of most of the prisons in our country, has been the cause of only one-eighth part of the deaths; while in Auburn, Sing Sing, the Eastern Penitentiary, etc., it has been the cause of nearly one-half of all the deaths that have occurred in these institutions for the last ten years. On the other hand, diseases of uncertain seat, among which are included fevers, seem to be of astonishing frequency, and to be occasioned by the extraordinary prevalence of those of an intermittent type. Of diseases of this character there have been reported in the last five years 864 cases, viz.: in 1842, one hundred and seventeen; in 1843, one hundred and ten; in 1844, one hundred and eighteen; in 1845, two hundred and twenty-one; in 1846, two hundred and ninety-eight. We might extend these remarks greatly beyond the limits we have assigned to ourselves, should we attempt to designate the various interesting points of comparison which this Table presents. Before dismissing this subject, however, it may be important that we should state in regard to the column for Blackwell's Island, that this Penitentiary is the prison of the city and county of New York, and that it contains usually about an equal number of males and females, that its report of health embraces a report of the venereal patients sent to this prison as vagrants, simply for the purpose of being cured of an infectious disease; and these facts will account, perhaps satisfactorily, for the large numbers reported under the respective heads of the Nervous System and Organs of Generation.

Table showing the Number and Causes of Deaths in the following State Prisons.

Note—Those marked with a star are the names under which the deaths were reported, but they are not recommended for use in future reports.

	Disease, or cause of Death.	Mass., 1833–46.	N. H., 1845, 46.	W. Pen., 1838–46.	E. Pen., 1829–45.	Verm., 1843–45.	Kentucky, 1845, 46.	Miss., 1844–46.	Tennes., 1843–45.	Ohio, 1844.	Virginia, 1846.	Sing Sing, 1843, 46.	Auburn, 1845, 46.	Total.
	Of the Nervous System.													
Zym.	*Head.*													
	Apoplexy	1		1	2			1					3	8
	*Dropsy of the brain											1	2	3
	Epilepsy				2									2
	Cephalitis				3				2					5
	Insanity				1									1
Spor.	*Nerves.*													
	Paralysis	1		1	2									4
	Tetanus				1									1
	Of the Organs of Respiration.													
Zy.	*Lungs and Pleura.*													
	Influenza					1								1
Spor.	Phthisis pulmonalis	22	1	11	61		1	1	5			32	11	145
	Empyema	1												1
	Hydrothorax	6			2							1		9
	Pneumonia	1										1		2
	Hæmoptysis			1	1								1	3
	Bronchitis			1	1	1								3
	*Pneuma-thorax			1										1
	*Laryngeal phthisis			1										1
	Pneumonia typhoides											1		1
	Abscess of lungs												1	1
	*Double chron. pleurisy				3									3
	Asthma				4									4
	*Chronic pneumonia				2									2
	*Chronic pleurisy (scrof.)				11									11
	*Chronic pleurisy (syph.)				1									1
	*Inflammation of lungs				18									18
	Congestion of lungs				1									1
	Of the Organs of Circulation.													
Spor.	*Heart. Arteries.*													
	Ossification of arteries	1												1
	Aneurism									1				1
	Rupture of blood vessel											1		1
	*Chron. enlargement of				1									1
	*Disease of heart & lungs				1									1
	Of the Digestive Organs.													
Zym.	*Intestines.*													
	Cholera								1					1
	Dysentery							4						4
	Diarrhœa							1	12					3
	*Chronic diarrhœa				1			2				2		5
Spor.	*Stom. Intest. Perit., etc.*													
	*Disease of mesen. glands	1			1									2
	*Chronic inflam. of stom.			1	4							2		7

Table continued.

	Disease, or cause of Death.	Mass., 1833–46.	N. H., 1845, 46.	W. Pen., 1838–46.	E. Pen., 1829–45.	Verm., 1843–45.	Kentucky, 1845, 46.	Miss., 1844–46.	Tennes., 1843–45.	Ohio, 1844.	Virginia, 1846.	Sing Sing, 1845, 46.	Auburn, 1845, 46.	Total
Spor.	*Stomach, etc., continued.*													
	Enteritis											1		1
	*Fistula in perineo											1		1
	Stricture of pylorus											2		2
	Abscess of stom. & blad.											2		2
	*Inflam. of peritoneum				1									1
	*Chronic inflammation of bowels				1							1		2
	*Chronic scrof. peritonitis				7									7
	Ascites				1									1
	*Chronic enteritis (scrof.)				1									1
	*Scrofulous enteritis				3									3
	Hæmatemesis				1				1					2
	Of the Liver.													
Spor.	*Chronic inflammation			1			1							2
	Of the Organs of Generation.													
Zy.	Syphilis				2									2
	Syphilis and erysipelas				1							3		4
Spo.	Cancer of testicles			1										1
	Cancer of penis												1	1
	Of the Urinary Organs.													
Spo.	*Diseased kidneys				2									2
	*Chronic inflam. of blad.				3									3
	Of Organs of Locomotion.													
Spo.	Rheumatism				1									1
	Of the Integumentary System.													
Zy.	Small pox				2									2
Spo.	Scrofula of chest				1									1
	Of uncertain seat.													
Zym.	Fever	3												3
	" typhus	3	1		2		1				1	8		16
	" bilious											6		6
	" remittent				2								21	23
	" congestive										1			1
	" nervous			1									1	2
Spor.	Debility				1									1
	Hemorrhage				1							1		2
	Dropsy	2		1	1					1		7		12
	Scrofula	1		3	13							4		21
	Abscess	1										1		2
	Cachecey	2												2
	*Tubercles	1					1							2
	*Chronic inflammation			2										2
	Marasamus			2	1									3
	Tumor		1									1		2
	*Atrophy											1		1

Table continued.

Disease, or cause of Death.	Mass., 1833–46.	N. H., 1845, 46.	W. Pen., 1838–46.	E. Pen., 1829–45.	Verm., 1843–45.	Kentucky, 1845, 46.	Miss., 1844–46.	Tennes., 1843–45.	Ohio, 1844.	Virginia, 1846.	Sing Sing, 1845, 46.	Auburn, 1845, 46.	Total.
By Poison, Accident, or Design.													
Suicide	1		1	2							2		6
Old age	2							3			2		7
Executed										1			1
Injury				1								1	2
Murdered												1	1
Killed											1		1
Drowned											1		1
Total	50	3	30	185	2	4	9	24	2	3	86	43	401

*Total Number of Prisoners for the above-mentioned periods in the foregoing Table.**

Massachusetts	1594
New Hampshire	111
Western Penitentiary	689
Eastern Penitentiary	2059
Vermont	121
Kentucky	247
Mississippi	144
Tennessee	327
Ohio	633
Virginia	251
Sing Sing	1021
Auburn	862
Total	8059

* The number of prisoners is computed by adding to the whole number of prisoners at the first named period the receipts for each subsequent year.

Table shewing the Number, Disease, Occupation when committed and while in prison, Age, Habits, Color, Country, Period of Attack, Deaths, etc., of those admitted into the Hospital at Sing Sing Prison, from Nov. 1st, 1845 to Nov. 1st, 1846.

Disease.	Total.	Age.					Occupation before committed.														Health.		Habits.		Average duration of Disease.	Color.		Birth.		Deaths.
		Under 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	From 40 to 50.	50 and over.	Laborers.	Farmers.	Shoemakers.	Butchers.	School-teachers.	Clerks.	Sailors.	Tailors.	Carpenters.	Bakers.	Cabinet-makers.	Hatters.	Watermen.	All others.	Good.	Bad.	Temperate.	Intemperate.		White.	Black.	Native.	Foreign.	
Consumption	16		9	5	2		6	2				1		3						4	10	6	9	7	58	12	4	15	1	11
Dropsy	11		3	4	3	1	3						1	2				4		1	8	3	3	8	119	11		11		3
Typhus fever	6	1	4	1			2		1		1				1					1	6		4	2	22	5	1	6		2
Dysentery	5		2	3			2			1			1							1	4	1	3	2	15	4	1	4	1	1
Fever	10	2	6	1	1		1	2		1	2	1				1		1		1	8	2	6	4	27	10		9	1	
Hemorrhage	4		1	1	1	1					1	1								2	3	1	2	2	15	4		4		1
Secondary syphilis	4		3	1							1		2							1		4		4	54	4		4		
Hæmoptysis	6	1	1	3		1			1	2			1		1					1	3	3	3	3	35	6		6		1
Insanity	4	1	1	1			1	1												1	3	1	2	1	28	4		4		
Cough	11		7	4				4				1	1	1				1		3	5	6	4	7	38	10	1	11		1
Inflammation of the lungs	5		3	1	1		1	1						1		1				1	4	1	3	2	68	3	2	4	1	
Rheumatism	31		18	10	2	1	9	10	1	2					1	1				7	16	15	16	15	28	24	7	31		
Injury	9		6	2	1								4						1	4	8	1	6	3	19	8	1	7	2	
Debility	5		3	1	1		3						1							1	5		2	3	13	5		4	1	
Inflammation	2		1	1				1					1								1	1		2	41	2		2		
Cholera morbus	9	1	2	3	3		4				1		1		1					2	9		5	4	10	8	1	7	2	
Asthma	3			2	1		2	1														3		3	149	3		3		
Diseased lungs	4		3	1						1			1		1					1	1	3	3	1	54	3	1	4		
Fistula	2		2																	2	1	1	1	1	75	2		2		1
Contusion	2			2				1					1								2		2		9	2		2		
Ophthalmia	2		1	1			1	1													1	1	2		13	2		2		
Inflamed knee	2			1	1		1										1					2	1	1	23	2		2		
Ulcerated leg	2		2										2								2		1	1	15	2		2		
Mental depression	2		2																	2	2		2		17	2		1		
Swelled leg	2		1	1				1												1	1	1	1	1	11	1		1	1	
Scrofula	3		3				1													2	3		3		27	3		3		
All others	31	1	19	3	4	3	6	3	3	1	2		4	1			1			7	18	12	14	16	22	24	6	28	2	4
Total	193	7	103	53	21	7	43	28	6	8	3	5	4	21	8	3	4	3	4	3	46	123	68	98	93		166	25	179	12	25

Table continued.

Disease.	Period of Attack.												Occupation in the Prison.																	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Hat.	Stale.	Boot.	Brass.	File.	Quarry.	Blacksmith.	Weaver.	Cooper.	Stone.	Machine.	Fur.	Hospital.	Hall.	Kitchen.	Dock.	Engine.	Wash-house.	Yard.
Consumption	3	2			1		2	1	2	3	2		2	3	2		4			1			3								
Dropsy	2		1	1	1	1	2			1	2		4	1	1			1			3					1					
Typhus fever	1							1	4						1		4					1									
Dysentery			1					2	2							3	1					1									
Fever		2		1				1	2	4			1				3	1	1	2						1					
Hemorrhage						1			1	2							2							1							
Secondary syphilis			1		1					2				3				1													
Hæmoptysis		3	1				1				1			1	1	1	3														
Insanity*		1		1						1	1							2			1					1					
Cough		3		1	2	2		1		1	1					2	4	1		1		1	1								1
Inflammation of the lungs	1							1		1	2				1		2	1		1											
Rheumatism	2	4	3	2	3	4	5	3	1	1	3			3	2		14	4		1	2	4					1				
Injury						2		1			6			1			1	1		5		1									
Debility						1	1		1		1	1		1	1			2										1			
Inflammation											2		1		1																
Cholera morbus			1		1	1	3	2			1			1				2		2	1	2					1				
Asthma	1		1								1		1	1										1							
Diseased lungs	2	1									1						1			1	1	1									
Fistula	1					1								1				1													
Contusion										1	1				1			1													
Ophthalmia					1						1						1	1													
Inflamed knee		1	1														1	1													
Ulcerated leg				1			1							1						1											
Mental depression						1	1										2														
Swelled leg						1		1						1				1													
Scrofula			1				1	1						2																1	
All others†	2	2	4	1	1	2	4	4	4	2	4	3	2	5	3	2	4	6		1	2	1					1		1	1	
Total	15	19	12	7	12	17	21	19	17	19	30	4	11	25	14	8	47	27	1	16	10	12	4	2		3	3	2	1	2	1

* One no age

† Two no trade when arrested, and one no age at the period of attack.

Tabular View of the Fatal Cases in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, from the opening of the Institution (Oct. 25th, 1829) to Dec. 31st, 1845.

Fatal Diseases.	Total Number.	Color		Sex.		Age.					Birth.		Occupation before Conviction.														
		White.	Black.	Male.	Female.	Under 20.	Between 20 and 30.	30 and 40.	40 and 50.	50, etc.	Native.	Foreign.	Weavers.	Farmers.	Laborers.	Servants.	Shoemaks.	Carters.	Sweeps.	Hatters.	Sailmaks.	Idlers.	Barbers.	Carpents.	Blacksm.	Sailors.	All others.
Consumption .	61	26	35	55	6	11	33	11	4	2	55	6	2	1	21	9	7			3			1	1	2	1	13
Hydrothorax .	2		2	2			2				2		1					1									
Epilepsy . .	2	1	1	2			2				2		1		1												
Suicide . . .	2		2	2			1			1	2				1				1								
Apoplexy . .	2	2		2			1		1		2			1	1												
Palsy, or paralysis	2	2		2		1				1	1	1				1					1						
Remittent fever	2	1	1	2			1		1		1	1		1									1				
Chr inflam. lungs	17	1	16	17		5	9	3			17				10	1		1	2								3
Scrofula . . .	13	1	12	13		1	8	3	1		12	1	1		7	2	1		1								1
Infl. stom. & bow.	2		2	2		2					2				1												1
Typhus fever .	2	1	1	2		1	1				2						1						1				
Brain fever. .	2	1	1	2			2				2				2												
Syphilis, etc. .	2	2		2			2				2				1												1
Chr. inflam. blad.	3	1	2	3			1				3						1										2
Small pox . .	2	2		2			1		1		2				2												
Chr. inflam. stom.	2	1	1	2		1			1		1	1			2												
Double chr. pleur.	3		3	3		3					3												1				2
Asthenia . .	4		4	3	1		2	2			4				2	1											1
Chr. scr. peritonitis	7		7	6	1	1	6				6	1			3	2								1			1
Chro. pneumonia	2	1	1	2				1		1	2														1		1
Scrof. enteritis	3		3	3		1	1			1	3			1	1							1					
Chr. pleur., scrof.	11	2	9	11		2	8	1			11				9				1								1
Diseased kidneys	2	2		2			1		1		2				1											1	
*All others . .	26	9	17	25	1	5	10	9		2	23	3	1	2	11	4	2	1				1				2	2
Total	176	56	120	167	9	35	91	32	10	8	162	14	6	6	77	19	12	3	5	3	1	2	4	2	3	4	29

Tabular View continued.

Fatal Diseases.	Occupation in Prison.									Health on Admission.							Average of Sentence.	Average time in Prison.	Numb. of Convic.				Habits.		Soc. state.			Average time in Co. Prison.
	Bobbin-winders.	Weavers.	Spoolers.	Invalids.	Idlers.	Shoemaks.	Wool-pickers.	Jobbers.	Tailors.	Tinsmiths.	Good.	Bad.	Indifferent.	Insane.	Scroful.	Syph litic.	Injured.	Yrs. M. D.	Yrs. M. D.	1st time.	2nd time.	3rd time.	4th time.	Temper.	Intemper.	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Yrs. M. D.
Consumption .	10	18		1	1	20	7	1	3		28	3	20	4	2	4		4 5 2	1 9 6	35	17	6	3	27	34	14	46	1	2 3 26
Hydrothorax .		1					1				1		1					5 0 15	6 6	2				2			2		2 0
Epilepsy . .		1					1					1					1	1 0 0	8 22	1			1		1		1		10
Suicide . . .	1						1							2				7 0 0	1 6 2	1	1				2		1	1	3 15
Apoplexy . .	1	1											1			1		8 6 0	1 6 17	2				1	1	2			8 15
Palsy, or paralysis		1				1					1		1					2 6 0	8 14	1	1			1	1		2		1 29
Remittent fever		1				1					1	1						3 0 0	2 8 20	1		1		2		1		1	15
Chr. inflam. lungs		4		1		11	1				10	2	4			1		4 3 26	2 9 21	11	6			8	9	6	11		1 28
Scrofula . . .	1	4			1	3	4				6		2		5			12 1 13	4 4 3	5	8			7	4	4	7		3 2
Infl. stom. & bow.						2							2					3 6 0	11 24	2				2			2		28
Typhus fever .							2				1		1					10 3	11 3	2				2		1	1		2 6
Brain fever . .						2					1		1					3 6 0	1 7 17	1		1		1	1		2		1 9
Syphilis, etc. .		1				1						1	1					6 6 0	2 10 27	1			1	1	1		1	1	4 14
Chr. inflam. blad.				1		2					1	1	1					2 6 0	1 0 11	2	1			2	1		3		1 18
Small pox . .						2					2							3 6 0	1 3 11	1	1				2	1	1		1 12
Chr. inflam. stom.						1	1				1		1					2 6 3	1 7 18	1	1			1	1	1	1		2 5
Double chr. pleur.		1				1		1			1	1	1					5 8 0	1 7 19	1		2		1	2	1	2		21
Asthenia . .	2	1				1					2	1	1					5 6 0	2 11 13	2	2			2	2	1	2	1	1 29
Chr. scr. peritonitis	1					4	2				3	1	1		2			3 8 4	1 9 10	2	3	1	1	3	4	2	5		1 12
Chro. pneumonia		1		1									1		1			6 6 0	1 8 5	1			1	2			2		24
Scrof. enteritis	1	1					1				1			2				2 1 9	1 8 15	2	1			2	1	1	2		9
Chr. pleur., scrof.	1	1	1			5	2			1	3	3	3			2		3 10 10	1 11 17	8	1	2		4	7	2	9		1 5
Diseased kidneys			1				1					2	2					2 0 0	1 4 6	2				1	1		2		
*All others . .	1	5	2	4	2	9	3				7	5	7	3		3	1	4 0 25	10 8	21	4	1		12	14	9	14	3	2 23
Total	19	42	4	8	4	66	27	2	3	1	71	20	52	10	10	11	2	7 4	5 18	108	47	14	7	84	99	46	119	8	23

* 1 disease of mesenteric glands, b. n., farmer; 1 injury, w. n.; 1 mania, w. n., farmer; 1 hemorrhage, b. n., laborer; 1 dropsy, b. n., laborer; 1 rheumatism, b. n., laborer; 1 bronchitis, b. n., servant; 1 debility, b. n., barber; 1 congestion of the lungs, b. n., laborer; 1 chronic diarrhœa, w. n.; 1 inflammation of peritoneum, b. n., laborer; 1 chronic inflammation of the bowels, b. n., laborer; 1 asthenic brain fever, w. n., carter; 1 hæmoptysis, b. n., laborer; 1 ascites, b. n., servant; 1 chronic enteritis, (scrof.,) b. n., servant; 1 tetanus, b. n., laborer; 1 chronic enlargement of the heart, w. f.; 1 scrof. of the chest, b. n., laborer; 1 syphilis and erysipelas, w. n., servant; 1 marasamus, w. f., laborer; 1 chronic pleurisy, (syphilitic,) b. n., weaver; 1 hæmatemesis, b. n., shoemaker; 1 disease of heart and lungs, b. n.; 1 inflammation of the lungs, b. n., laborer; 1 scrofulous hip disease, b. n., sailor.

Table of Deaths in the course of the Year in the State Prison at Auburn.

Commencing Nov. 1, 1845—closing Nov. 1, 1846.

Names.	Age. Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 and up.	Place of Nativity.	Habits previous to Convic.	Color.	Occupation. Before Conviction.	Occupation. After Convic.	Crime.	Sent. Y. M	State of health when sent.	Date of Admission in Prison Hosp.	Date of Death.	Disease, or other Cause of Death.
Solomon Dorsey			1			Maryland	Intemp.	Neg.	Laborer	Spin	Robbery	10 0	Good	Jan. 15, 1846	Jan. 21, 1846	Feb. remittens malign.
Charles Plumb		1				Wayne co.	Temp.	Wh.	Shoemaker	Shoe	Grand larc.	5 0	"	Jan. 22, 1846	Jan. 24, 1846	"
John McArthur		1				Dutchess co.	"	"	Carpenter	Cabinet	Burglary	10 0	"	Nov. 14, 1845	Jan. 26, 1846	Phthisis pulmonalis.
David Drain		1				Nunda N. Y.	Intemp.	"	Farmer	Cutlery	Petit larceny	2 1	"	Jan. 18, 1846	Jan. 31, 1846	Feb. remittens malign.
John Kingsbury		1				Berks. Mass.	Temp.	"	Cabinet m.	Cabinet	Grand larc.	2 0	"	Jan. 28, 1846	Feb. 2, 1846	"
Benjamin Babcock		1				Cortland co.	Intemp.	"	Blacksmith.	Hame	Burg. 3d deg.	3 6	"	Jan. 24, 1846	Feb. 4, 1846	"
Henry C. Putnam		1				Cayuga co.	Temp.	"	Farmer	Brussels	Forgery	2 0	"	Jan. 21, 1846	Feb. 5, 1846	"
Emerson Sargent			1			Orange co.	Intemp.	"	Machinist	Spin	Burg. & gr. l.	10 0	"	Feb. 1, 1846	Feb. 8, 1846	"
Franklin Merrick		1				Chenango co.	Temp.	"	Laborer	Cutlery	Forg. 3d deg.	5 0	Bad	Jan. 28, 1846	Feb. 10, 1846	Phthisis pulmonalis.
Benjamin E. McArthur		1				Livingston co.	Intemp.	"	Blacksmith	Machine	Grand larc.	5 0	Good	Feb. 16, 1846	Feb. 22, 1846	Feb. remittens malign.
Moses B. Herring		1				Oxford co. Me.	Temp.	"	Teacher	"	"	2 0	"	Feb. 11, 1846	Feb. 24, 1846	"
Bradford Ellsworth		1				Wayne co.	"	"	Laborer	Brussels	Burg. 3d deg.	7 0	"	Feb. 11, 1846	Feb. 24, 1846	"
Robert Roberts				1		Wales, G. B.	Intemp.	"			Burg. & gr. l.	3 0	"	Feb. 17, 1846	Feb. 24, 1846	"
Joseph Drew			1			Ontario co.	"	"	Tailor	Tailor	Burg. & larc.	3 0	"	Jan. 2, 1846	March 4, 1846	Phthisis pulmonalis.
Morton Sterns		1				Cataraugus co.	"	"	Farmer	Cutlery	Grand larc.	4 7	"	Feb. 21, 1846	March 8, 1846	Feb. remittens malign.
Major C. King		1				Wayne co.	Temp.	"	Clerk	Hame	"	3 3	"	Mar. 2, 1846	March 7, 1846	"
Charles Tatchen		1				Onondaga co.	Intemp.	"	Tailor	Tailor	Forgery	2 0	"	Mar. 4, 1846	Mar. 18, 1846	"
Joseph Hodge		1				Cortland co.	"	"	Laborer	Cutlery	Arson	9 0	"	Mar. 2, 1846	Mar. 21, 1846	"
William Jackson		1				Saratoga co.	Temp.	"	Farmer	Brussels	Grand larc.	3 0	Feeb.	Mar. 11, 1846	Mar. 22, 1846	Phthisis pulmonalis.
John Munro				1		Richmond co.	Intemp.	"	Tailor	Tailor	Att. at rape	5 0	Syph.	Nov. 14, 1844	Mar. 22, 1846	Cancer of penis.
Richard J. A. Johnson		1				Ohio	"	"	Laborer	Spin	Grand larc.	4 0	Good	Mar. 13, 1846	Mar. 23, 1846	Feb. remittens malign.
Jacob W. Colburn		1				Genesee co.	"	"	"	Brussels	"	3 0	"	Feb. 26, 1846	Mar. 25, 1846	"
Walter Odell		1				Vermont	"	"	Blacksmith	Hame	Larc., 2d off.	4 0	"	Mar. 18, 1846	April 3, 1846	"
Alamon Willson		1				New Jersey	"	"	Laborer	Yard	Att. at rape	5 0	"	Mar. 30, 1846	April 6, 1846	"
William Willis				1		Mass.	"	Mul.	Sailor	Spin	Grand larc.	4 0	"	April 6, 1846	April 9, 1846	Apoplexia nervosa.
Martin Ewer			1			New York	Temp.	Wh.	Clerk	Cutlery	Forgery	5 0	"	April 6, 1846	April 21, 1846	Phthisis tubercularis.
John Bishop					1	Bavaria	Intemp.	"	Carpenter	Carpen.	Larc., 2d off.	3 0	"	April 21, 1846	May 31, 1846	Tubercular consump.
George Walker		1				Chenango co.	"	"	Tailor	Tailor	Rob. 1st deg.	10 0	"	Feb. 25, 1846	June 2, 1846	Phthisis pul. and feb. r.
Robert Porter		1				Ireland	"	"	Sailor	Cutlery	Grand larc.	3 6	Syph.	April 11, 1846	June 9, 1846	Tub. cons. and feb. r.
Rufus White		1				Vermont	"	"	Laborer	"	Larc., 2d off.	3 0	Good	Aug. 19, 1846	Aug. 23, 1846	Feb. remittens malign.
David C. Hoose		1					Temp.	"	"	"			"	Sept. 7, 1846	Oct. 3, 1846	Typhus nervosus.
Edward Donnally			1			Ireland	Intemp.	"	Sailor	Kitchen	Rec. stolen p.	2 6	Bad	Nov. 7, 1846	Nov. 7, 1846	Hæmoptysis, etc.
Total . . 32		23	5	3	1											

Table showing the Number received at different Ages, their Health on Admission, and the proportion that they have had it improved, or impaired, or have died, between different periods of imprisonment, from Oct. 25, 1829 to Dec. 31, 1845, in the E. State Penit. of Pa.

Age.	Health.	Time in Prison.						Occupation in the Prison.									Grand Total.
		1 year & und.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 7 years.	7 to 10 years.	White Weav.	Color'd Weav.	White Shoem.	Color'd Shoem.	White Tail.	White Blcks.	White Carps.	W.Bob. winder.	C. Bob. winder.	
20 y. & und.	Received and discharged in good h.	44	74	26	10	1	2	24	13	34	19	1	4	3	21	38	157
	" in g. h. and disch. impaired	3	19	7	4	1		5	3	8	2				3	6	34
	" in g. h. and died . .	3	10	5	1	1		1	5	1	6					7	20
	" impaired and d. improved	13	24	14	6	1		6	9	10	4		1		9	19	58
	" and d. in impaired h. .	13	15	10	3			4	4	4	5				15	9	41
	" in impaired h. and died .	6	12	7	1				2		13					11	26—336
20 to 30.	Received and discharged in good h.	102	202	108	39	10	6	95	46	119	55	6	10	13	79	44	467
	" in g. h. and disch. impaired	8	46	33	15	3	1	31	19	23	14			3	6	10	106
	" in g. h. and died . .	4	14	13	6	3	1	6	8	3	14	1			3	6	41
	" impaired and d. improved	62	85	71	22	5	2	60	24	51	22	7	4	5	35	39	247
	" and d. in impaired h. .	31	36	36	5	1	1	31	3	27	5	4		2	22	16	110
	" in impaired h. and died .	15	14	11	3			6	5	6	11				3	12	43–1014
30 to 40.	Received and discharged in good h.	44	70	54	19	5	3	42	13	41	19	1	1	14	42	22	195
	" in g. h. and disch. impaired	4	13	11	8	2	1	9	3	13	6		1		3	4	39
	" in g. h. and died . .	2	4	2	1			2	3		2		1		1		9
	" impaired and d. improved	24	49	23	14		1	28	3	33	5	1	6	3	19	13	111
	" and d. in impaired h. .	18	23	13	8	1	1	14	3	12	3		1		24	7	64
	" in impaired h. and died .	9	7	1	3			2	1	3	3				4	7	20—438
40 to 50.	Received and discharged in good h.	13	23	16	9	3	2	12	3	14	4	2	2	4	17	8	66
	" in g. h. and disch. impaired		3	6	4		1	3		6					2	2	14
	" in g. h. and died . .	3			1					3						1	4
	" impaired and d. improved	15	22	12	5	1		14		13	4	1		4	18	1	55
	" and d. in impaired h. .	10	10	10	3	2		7		5				1	19	3	35
	" in impaired h. and died .	6													6		6—180
50 and over.	Received and discharged in good h.	5	3	6	2			2		2				1	10	1	16
	" in g. h. and disch. impaired	1	1	2				1		1					2		4
	" in g. h. and died . .	1	1	1	1			1		1	1					1	4
	" impaired and d. improved	5	14	11	2	2	1	4			1		2	1	26	1	35
	" and d. in impaired h. .	3	8	8	4	1		1	1	4			1		12	5	24
	" in impaired h. and died .	3	2	2	1				1	4					2	1	8—91
	Grand Total . .	470	804	519	200	43	23	411	172	441	226	24	34	51	403	294	2059

Table showing the annual per-centage of Mortality among Whites and Colored, and the total Mortality of both, in the Eastern State Penitentiary, Pa.

Years.	Total Average in Prison.	Average Number. — White Prisoners.	Deaths. — White Prison'rs.	Per Cent of Mortality. — White Prisoners.	Average Number. — Colored Prisoners.	Deaths. — Colored Prison'rs.	Per Cent of Mortality. — Colored Prisoners.	Per Cent of Mortality — Whole Number.
1830	31	22	1	4.54	9	0		3.22
1831	67	48	2	4.17	19	2	10.53	5.97
1832	91	69	1	1.45	22	3	13.64	4.40
1833	123	89	1	1.12	34	0		.81
1834	183	124	1	.80	59	4	6.78	2.73
1835	266	157	2	1.27	109	5	4.59	2.63
1836	360	202	2	.99	148	10	6.76	3.33
1837	387	233	7	3.00	154	10	6.49	4.39
1838	402	241	7	2.90	161	20	12.42	6.71
1839	418	245	2	.81	173	9	5.20	2.63
1840	406	236	9	3.81	170	13	7.65	5.42
1841	347	215	4	1.86	132	13	9.85	4.90
1842	342	212	3	1.41	130	6	4.61	2.63
1843	334	212	5	2.36	122	6	4.92	3.29
1844	360	240	6	2.50	120	7	5.83	3.61
1845	319	224	3	1.34	95	12	12.63	4.70

Note—Calculations from the above Table show the average per centage of deaths to be for the whites, 2.14; for the colored, 6.99; and 3.83 for the whole.

Perhaps the most striking feature in this Table is the great disproportion of mortality between the white and colored prisoners,—a disproportion that has engaged the attention and sympathy of some of our most enlightened and benevolent citizens, and given rise to various hypotheses for its elucidation; but none of which, so far as I can judge, have been at all satisfactory. If my experience and means of observation justify an opinion on this question, I would, without hesitation, say that the disparity is not owing to any peculiar influence of this system on the African race, but entirely to their utter neglect of the necessary means of preserving health, extreme sensuality, and extraordinary tendency to thoracic and tubercular diseases, when transferred from their native zone to other regions of the earth. This opinion I believe myself in possession of sufficient facts to substantiate.—*Extracted from Dr. Ginon's Report.*

Reformation.

The reports of the different prisons afford the most cheering evidence of the reformative influence of imprisonment on the subjects thereof. The warden of the New Hampshire prison states that but two out of eighty-six discharges from that prison had within the last three years returned, and that a large portion of the others were known to be doing well.

The records of our discharged-convict committee show an equally favorable result, and we have the gratification to know that some of those so unfortunate as to come under our observation are now commanding salaries of from five hundred to eight hundred dollars, and possess the entire confidence of their employers. If such are the fruits of the early summer, what may we not anticipate as the result of the fall harvest, when all the elements which may lead to reformation are brought into action, such as classification, religious, moral, and ordinary instruction, and the results of isolation and intercourse, rewards and punishments, the visitation of friends, friendly intercourse, and pardons, properly understood. Before leaving this subject, however, we would direct attention to what we conceive to be a too common error, that of calculating the success of a prison by its annual exhibit of profits. It is undoubtedly a most desirable object that establishments of this nature should support themselves; yet if this cannot be effected but at the expense of reformatory action, it had better be abandoned than attempted. The difference between throwing upon society individuals thoroughly furnished for good works, and casting upon it the same men with appetites whetted and capacities increased for the indulgence of every crime, would soon, even in a pecuniary point of view, create a large balance in our favor; but when we add to this the moral influence they would exert, the advantage is almost incalculable. This spirit of gain is not without its influence on the convict; and when he sees—as see he must—that the State, instead of being to him the kind and indulgent parent, reproving to correct, and chastising to reform, is only the stern taskmaster, whom no exertion can satisfy, no labor can appease—who offers no hope but the stint, no encouragement but the lash—his heart is hardened to vindictiveness, and his soul steeled for revenge. Out of one hundred thousand dollars, the net proceeds of a neighboring State prison for the last thirteen years, not a cent has ever been expended for the benefit of the convict.

Should a portion only of the surplus proceeds of prison labor, after adequately providing for instruction, be distributed to them on their discharge, how many who now leave the prison with good intentions, and are driven by destitution back into crime, might be rescued! What situation can be more discouraging and forlorn than that of the convict discharged perhaps in mid-winter, with no character but infamy, no means but his hands, no friend but the abandoned, and with his mental and physical energies paralyzed by confinement and suffering?

Such a gain-seeking disposition is apparent in some States, that the convicts imbibe the idea that the State cares nothing about the prisoner but to make money out of him.

Classification.

Those wedded to the separate system of prison government are disposed to sneer at all attempts at classification, as a matter entirely impracticable and of

no value. Without expressing any opinion upon the comparative merits of their system and the system adopted for this State, we will grant that in the separate cell they have a more perfect classification, if such it may be called, than any we can adopt; still, from an attentive examination of this matter, we are persuaded that, so long as we adhere to the associate system, we shall not have done our duty, and developed all its capabilities, until we have secured every advantage which may be derivable from this source.

Instruction.

When the first attempt was made to preach to the convicts at the old Walnut-street prison, Philadelphia—which we believe was the first effort ever made to instruct them in this country—it was done with a park of artillery turned upon the convicts, the match lighted, and every precaution taken to prevent a riot; and even these measures were scarcely sufficient to quell the turbulent, ungoverned, and ungovernable spirits which tenanted our prisons.

Happily the scene has completely changed, and nowhere will you find more quiet, attentive, and orderly hearers than within our prison walls. The convict is no longer looked upon as a man without the pale of gospel privileges, and he in turn looks upon his violations of law as deserving punishment, but not as necessarily incurring eternal infamy. He is taught to feel that the broken link may be reunited, and that, with a determination to act well his part hereafter, society, rejoicing in his rescue, will receive the penitent to its bosom. Although preaching has been allowed and frequently practiced in all our prisons ever since the period stated, the constant services of a chaplain are of comparatively modern date, and even now the improvement has not reached some of our State prisons. As chaplains have been introduced, prison government has improved, till the noisy, idle, uncontrollable, turbulent mass which used to riot in our prisons can no longer be recognized in the quiet, industrious, machine-like prisoner of the present day. This change is not entirely, perhaps not mainly, attributable to religious teaching; it is in part the moral effect of attempting to instruct their understandings and enlighten their minds—in part the natural result of kindness and sympathy—and perhaps still more the effect of a discipline that permits no relaxation, is ever vigilant, ever active. When chaplains were first appointed, their duties were mainly confined to preaching once or twice a week, reading prayers daily, attending on the sick and at funerals. The sphere of their duties has been constantly enlarging, however, till at present they comprise those of ordinary and moral instruction. In most of our prisons, Sunday-schools have been opened, where the uneducated prisoners have been taught to read and write, and an opportunity offered and encouragement given to others to learn the great truths of Christianity. The reports of our prisons enumerate many who have first learned their letters in prison, and some we know who esteem this privilege worth all their toil and suffering, and we have heard them in a lone corner of the cell, as they supposed unheeded and unheard, thanking God for the ignominy which had led them to a knowledge of his word.

Although an important step has been taken for the melioration of prison discipline, the appointment of chaplains can only be considered as the entering wedge to those greater and more efficient reforms which the spirit of the age

and the reformation of the convict demand. Take for example Sing Sing or Auburn prison, and let us suppose a chaplain full of health, strength, ardor, zeal, and energy—and what can he accomplish? His duties are: to attend to the correspondence with convicts; to write, or at least to read, all their letters; to attend to the sick; to preach at least once each Sunday; to take charge of the libraries; examine and approve the books; to attend interviews between convicts and friends; and other duties, besides visiting the cells. Allowing an average of two hours daily, as the opportunity of the chaplain to converse with the prisoners, which is certainly a large allowance, it will only allow him fifty-four and a half minutes to each individual per year, or scarcely sufficient time to gain his confidence. To be of very essential service, there should at least be four instructors in each of these prisons, which then would give about three and a half hours for each individual per year. These instructors ought to become personally known to each prisoner, to cultivate a friendship for each, become the depository of his secrets, and to fill his mind with new and better thoughts. He should direct his reading, and endeavor generally to do everything which may eventuate in reformation.

Since the appointment of chaplains, libraries have been introduced and grown up in most of our prisons, until, in the Ohio penitentiary, they have over *three thousand volumes*. The libraries atSing Sing, Clinton, and Auburn, catalogues of which are annexed to our reports of those prisons, are justly esteemed as among the most important auxiliaries to correct discipline.

Isolation and Intercourse.

Most of the systems of prison government of modern date attempt to provide for the moral isolation of the convict at least, whatever may be the fact in respect to physical intercourse. To doubt the expediency of such a measure would be striking at the corner-stone of our present system, and to question the utility of its most distinctive feature. Still an attempt to isolate the convict in the midst of society, by imposing absolute silence, is at war with one of the strongest principles of our nature, and impracticable in point of fact. The concurrent testimony of discharged convicts, the confessions of keepers, and the experience of inspectors, prove this one point, that with the greatest severity of discipline which has ever been exercised in this country—and we all know that it has been carried to a degree of inhumanity, the bare recollection of which makes the heart sick—even with such severity, perfect isolation never has been attained, and we may safely assert, until a keeper is appointed for each individual, never can be. To make laws, then, which violate the social order of our being, which are at war with the law of our nature, and are impracticable in execution, is to sustain a system by a refined species of torture, suited perhaps to the walls of an inquisition, but not at all in unison with the benevolent breathings of the age.

But it is not alone of the severity requisite even partially to enforce this system that we complain. Greater wrong is done the convict; he is incarcerated for violating a law which he might have respected, and, when incarcerated, punished for violating a law at which his social nature revolts, and which is at variance with the simplest dictates of religion. All experience has proved that the impossibility of self-restraint, in this particular, is such, that the certain effect of the law of silence is to encourage deceit and teach fraud, the very vice for

which they are imprisoned, making the whole period of imprisonment practically a period of instruction, not in obedience to the law, but in stratagems and plans, how with impunity they may evade and violate it. Instead of teaching self-control, its only tendency is to bring the law into contempt—a feeling in the fullest sense demoralizing to the mind of the convict. In the female prison at Sing Sing, where the number of the prisoners is small, the law of absolute silence no longer exists; and although this change was originally adopted as a measure of discipline, we would suggest, as it has been found to work well, whether it should not be continued as a measure of principle. We know that such a privilege might be liable to many abuses, yet under certain restrictions and limitations, with proper vigilance on the part of officers, the abuses to which it might lead would be infrequent, and the objections to it wholly avoided. The evil effects of intercommunion might be in part provided for; and in cases in which this could not be done, the difference would be, not that communication did not take place, but that in the one instance it was obtained through violation of law, and in the other with the consciousness of having done nothing that required concealment.

It is a singular fact, connected with the administration of the law of silence in our prisons, that while the attempt is made strictly to enforce it in one part of the prison, in another, where the prisoners are locked up together in the same room during the whole night, and are left to themselves during a large part of the day, the moral contamination of intercourse is allowed, almost without an effort to restrain it. This is the case in the hospital; so that if the previous efforts at isolation have been successful, all its good effects are destroyed as soon as the convict becomes a subject of this part of the establishment. Here almost unlimited opportunities for intercourse exist; and as scarcely an individual that passes his two years in prison has not occasion to spend some days in the hospital, thus, if in no other way, the good results of the law of silence would be countervailed and destroyed.

As illustrative of the injurious consequences of such a measure, we may be permitted to use the words of a convict. "Scenes," says he, "of the most revolting character and horrid brutality are of frequent occurrence in the hospital. I was for a number of months a nurse in that department, and during that time, while holding the head of a dying man, I have heard those standing by mocking his dying groans, and damning his soul to hell, while others, rude and boisterous, were cursing and swearing; and amidst all this fearful scene and horrid blasphemy, I have seen still others on their bended knees engaged in prayer."

Moral isolation or silence, we know, is one of the alleged improvements of modern times; it is almost the characteristic of the Auburn system. If it is a valuable feature of that plan, it should be rigidly enforced; if it is impracticable and worthless, it should be instantly abandoned. We have made these remarks rather to draw attention to the subject, than to express any opinion upon its merits. "The agitation of thought is the beginning of truth." Error can rarely be exposed but by investigation, or facts ascertained but by examination.

Rewards and Punishments.

Till within a few years past, almost the only law of our prisons was the dictum of the task-master, and the only punishment for its infraction was the lash; the soft word, the gentle rebuke, the exhortation of love, were never heard within the prison walls. So hardened and callous were some of the keepers, that the sound of the lash, and the cries and groans of the victim, were music to their ears; and an under-keeper of one of our prisons, in his brutality, has been heard to exclaim that he would rather flog a convict than eat his dinner—every blow produced an electric effect upon his system—and the writhing, contortions, and grimaces of the sufferer produced an agreeable and pleasurable sensation. In those days, the iron will and the strong arm were the only acquirements sought for in a keeper, and his capacity for governing was measured by his ability to knock down and drag out. The progress of civilization is changing, and in many instances has already changed, this false notion; and men, and women too, of enlightened minds, warm hearts, and imbued with human sympathies, are engaged in the work. The law of love is superseding the law of the lash, and a mild but firm government found not only best to subserve the interests of humanity, but the interests of the State. Prisoners treated like human beings are more easily governed, more surely reformed, and, what to the sordid views of many may be equally important, are more productive. This is the concurrent opinion expressed in the reports of all our prisons; and though some still adhere in practice to the old regime, they pay that homage to the prevailing sentiment of the day to talk gently, though they *murder* while they talk.* There may be danger of carrying these innovations too far. As in the physical so in the moral world—action is constantly followed by reaction; the vibrations of the pendulum are but the efforts of nature to produce an equilibrium. So we trust it will be here; though we do not apprehend that with a mind to feel, while prison bars confine, prison laws control, and the stigma of society rests upon the convict, he will be in much danger from human sympathy. The encouraging look, the approving smile, the "well done, faithful servant" of his keeper, will to the convict be always a reward for efforts to do his duty, and though no other reward should be given, it would have its effect.

The following table of punishments for our prison shows a diminution of offences, and a diminution of punishment.

* See the report of the Auburn prison for 1845, which speaks of a mild but firm government as being of a character best suited to the government of prisons.

Table.

State Prisons.	Years.	Punishments. With the cat.	Bath.	Deprivation of Bedding.	Deprivation of Food.	Deprivation of Tobacco.	Deprivation of Books.	Solitary Confinement.	Ball and Chain.	Head shaved & ball, etc.	Cat and Solitary Conf.	Solitary Conf. & Chain.	Electric Shock.	Admonished.	Larg. number of Lashes to one individual.	Whole number of Punishments.	Aggregate number of Stripes.	Aggregate number of Violations.	Punishments for talking.
Clinton	1845*															40		40	
	1846	2	2					14		3	1	3	1			36		36	
Sing Sing	1845	414	111	18	191			42							60	†776	4400	776	329
	1846	267	82	39	103	8	3	63	10					116		‡691	2421	691	
Auburn	1844, 1845 §	1278						1								§ 844, 435 §	588	1279	491
	1846	258									1					‖	1237	311	115

* The modes of punishment have been the cat, dungeon, and shaving half the head.
† Of these 414 were punished with the cat, and 362 without it.
‡ Of these 267 were punished with the cat, and 424 without it.
§ Corporal punishment seems to have been the only kind inflicted, except in two instances—in one of which the dungeon was substituted, and in the other both the dungeon, deprivation of tobacco, and loss of meals, were added to castigation with the cat.
‖ Result of examination by Inspecting Committee of Prison Association—Number of violations, 311; number of stripes, 1591.

Pardons.

A popular cry, out of prison, is the delays of justice, imputing blame to its tedious administration—in prison, we hear constantly of hasty procedure; and we believe that the cry from the grates of the prison is often as well founded as that from the world without. The fact is, so far as criminal justice is concerned, but few delays take place, except upon the request of the defendant; on the contrary, many trials are hurried through by the prosecution, which, if more time were allowed to collect testimony, prove character, and make those arrangements which wealth puts it in the power of the rich to make, would undoubtedly have terminated in the acquittal of the accused. Whether this or other causes produce the result, it is, nevertheless, undoubtedly true, that many of the convicts in our State prisons suffer unjustly. In a recent examination of the prisons of Auburn and Sing Sing, the committee were deeply impressed with the truth of this remark.

The hurried examinations of our committees did not allow them time, however, to inquire particularly into the guilt of prisoners, except so far as simply to ask the question if guilty or not; and although every one who answered "not guilty" had his reason for his opinion, it would have occupied some months to have gone into a satisfactory investigation in every case.

Disposed, as we are, to look with jealousy upon the general exercise of the pardoning power, our own experience, and the testimony of prison keepers as to the frequency of cases similar to those to which we have just alluded, convince us that its frequent use may be both consistent with, and necessary to, the ends of justice. We speak this in regard to its proper, not its actual exercise. At present, it appears to us, the more apparent the guilt, and the greater the crime,

the more certain the chance of pardon. This arises, in part, from the fact that very long sentences excite the sympathy of the community; in part from the fact that the really vicious have often many accomplices, all exerting an influence upon society, and all interested in the pardon of the offender; while the innocent victim of fraud or villainy is too often left to drag out an unjust sentence in prison, and have his after life embittered by the recollection of his disgrace, for lack of those friends and that persevering importunity which accomplishes so much—an importunity which too often diminishes in proportion to the justness of a cause, reliance being then placed on the merits of the case, and not on the manner of pressing them. As an evidence of the truth of this remark, we might point to the fact, that even in proportion to their numbers, the whites receive executive clemency much more frequently than the blacks. This disproportion is strikingly illustrated by a statement made to us by the keeper of Sing Sing, that only one colored person, and this one, it is believed, under age, was pardoned from that prison during the past year.

Under these circumstances, justice seems to require that there should be some power whose duty it should be to examine personally every prisoner in each of our State prisons as often as at least once or twice a year; and in cases in which prisoners deny their guilt, to examine the record of their trials, learn the names of the witnesses, and examine them, as well as any new testimony which the prisoner may consider important; and when satisfied of his innocence, to recommend him to executive clemency. This would relieve the Governor from the onerous and unpleasant task of reviewing a large number of cases which have no valid claim upon his attention; and, in cases presented for his examination, instead of relying on the testimony of interested parties, he would have all the facts carefully and honestly prepared, and presented without prejudice or partiality. Properly guarded, it would prevent political pardons. To such a power, a general inspection of the prison might be committed, and by it various facts, not now subjects of record, but exceedingly interesting to be known, as well as the general management and internal police of the prisons, be annually reported to the Legislature.

Another important duty which might be intrusted to such a power, would be an examination of the length of sentences. Observation has convinced us that the discretionary power now confided to the judiciary, is so exercised as to occasion great disparity of punishment for the same offence, and that convicts from one part of the State pay a greater penalty for their crimes than those from another; and so frequently has this fact been made apparent, that we think it entitled to serious consideration. But this inequality in the length of sentences, is not perhaps so great an evil as the length of sentences themselves.

This is a matter of vast importance both in its relation to the ends of justice, and the reformation of the convict. To those most familiar with prison discipline, it is apparent that in many prisons, and for many crimes, the period of confinement is too protracted; and it is a question which we would submit for examination, whether the periods of imprisonment in most of the prisons might not be advantageously shortened.

The following table presents an interesting view of this subject.

Table showing the Shortest and Longest Periods of Confinement, the Number of Prisoners confined for Life, and the Average Length of Imprisonment in the following States for the following Years.

State Prisons.	Years.	Shortest period of Imprisonment.			Longest period of Imprisonment other than for life.		Number in Prison for Life.	Average length of Imprisonment.		
		Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.		Y.	M.	D.
Vermont	1844	0	6	0	15		2	4	2	15
do	1845	1	0	0	10		2	4	0	21
Maine	1844	1	0	0	15		6	4	11	22
do	1845	1	0	0	15		7	4	4	14
do	1846	1	0	0	15		8	4	4	2
New Hampshire	1845	1	6	0	15		11	6	4	20
do	1846	1	0	0	20		10	6	4	11
Michigan	1845	1	0	0	15		1	4	6	11
do	1846	1	0	0	20			4	1	13
Ohio	1846	0	6	0	13		6	5	0	22
Rhode Island	1844	1	0	0	15		3	5	11	10
Connecticut	1844	1	0	0	20		17	6	6	1
do	1846	2	0	0	22		19	6	10	8
Massachusetts	1844	1	0	0	35		12	5	1	2
do	1845	1	0	0	35		14	4	11	9
Virginia	1845	2	0	0	18		12	7	3	1½
do	1846	2	0	0	42		13	7	11	3½
Maryland	1845	1	0	0	40			4	0	3
Sing Sing, N. Y.	1844	2	0	0	20		9	5	5	15
do	1845	2	0	0	20		9	5	3	21
do	1846	2	0	0	25		12	5	7	4
Auburn, N. Y.	1846	2	0	0	22	6	9	4	11	5
Western Penitentiary, Pa.	1844	1	0	0	12			3	10	22
do do	1845	1	0	0	20			3	6	00
do do	1846	0	6	0	20			3	3	24
Eastern Penitentiary, Pa.	1845	0	3	0	11			2	9	11
do do	1846	0	6	0	12			2	7	25
Tennessee	1845	1	0	0	21		9	5	7	9
Mississippi	1845	2	0	0	20		1	5	4	0
do	1846	2	0	0	25			6	0	0
Kentucky	1846	1	0	0	40			5	0	0
District of Columbia	1846	1	0	0	14			3	5	1
Total average								4	11	26

The average, taking the last report from each State, which insures the greatest uniformity, is 5 years, 2 days. In these calculations imprisonment for life has been calculated as for 15 years.

Many interesting facts are developed in the above table. It will be seen at a glance which State inflicts the longest sentences, and which has the greatest number of prisoners sentenced for life. By a comparison with the population and statistics of crime of those States, some idea may be formed of the influence that long sentences and a severe administration have in preventing or increasing crime. The tone of public sentiment in the different States may also be discovered from the same facts.

A still further highly useful and very important duty which might be attached to this office, would be a thorough and complete inspection of county prisons, and obtaining from them facts similar to those required by our tables. This inspection, although partially provided for by law already, is, so far as the judges of the County Courts and supervisors are concerned, entirely neglected; and the abuses which, under this condition of things, have been suffered to exist, are such, that a Circuit Judge in one of our counties, not long since, felt it to be his duty to call upon the grand inquest of the county to indict his associate sitting beside him on the same bench, for its utter neglect.

The incorporation of this Association might have provided an effectual remedy for this evil, if in conferring upon us the power, and making it our duty to inspect and report, the Legislature had not forgotten to provide the means requisite to defray the expenses which would necessarily be incurred thereby.

If our suggestions should receive legislative sanction, it would be a matter of great convenience to have the notes of the evidence in each trial transcribed, and sent to the prison with the commitment, there to be recorded or so filed as to be accessible at any time during the prisoner's confinement. It should be the duty of those appointed to inspect the prison to examine this evidence in all cases in which there should appear to be sufficient reasons for supposing innocence; and when satisfied of the fact, to submit the case to the Governor, who shall have the power to present it to the Judges of the Supreme Court, who may, at their discretion, advise a pardon, or order a new trial.

The following table presents the number of pardons and their relative proportions for some of the past years.

Table showing the Pardons in the following Prisons for the following Years, and their Proportion to the whole Number of Convicts.

Name of Prison.	1835 to 1846.	1844.	1844 & 1845.	1845 & 1846.	1845.	1845 & 1846.	1846.	Total.	Proportion of Pardons to whole Number of Convicts is as one in
Vermont			23					23	5.87
Maine				15				15	25.74
New Hampshire						34		34	4.56
Connecticut				10				10	36.50
Massachusetts	169							169	18.04
Virginia						13		13	33.31
Maryland					7			7	41.
Sing Sing						120		120	21.25
Auburn						116		116	17.83
Eastern Penitentiary						32		32	20.37
Western Penitentiary				60				60	6.43
Mississippi				16				16	10.81
Kentucky							22	22	8.50
District of Columbia							1	1	87.
Ohio							44	44	11.31
Rhode Island		1						1	18.
General average proportion as one in									22.03

The average of the above table shows a satisfactory diminution in the amount of pardons for the last year. In the first report of this committee the average of pardons for a series of many years was stated as low as 1 in 18.95.

A great disparity is manifest in the exercise of the pardoning power in the different states, and many highly interesting facts will be discovered by comparing this table with the table of "Length of Sentences," and the table of the "Ratio of Crime to Population," and with the table of "Recommitments." It will be perceived that in Vermont, while the pardons are 1 to every 6, the recommitments are more than 1 to every 2 individuals.

Financial System.

Under this head is embraced convict labor, one of the most interesting subjects connected with prison discipline, whether considered in relation to the State or to the individual—interesting to the State, as from this source the prison is to derive its revenue—interesting and important to the prisoner, as his hopes of reformation and his ability to lead a better life in future, are, in most instances, dependant on the trade he acquires in prison. This trade should therefore be one as far as possible suited to his taste, competent for his support, its exercise at all times needed, and one which requires little or no capital for its commencement. In this respect, we are content to differ from those who would bar the convict from any trade which shall bring him in collision with free labor. We consider such policy short-sighted, although it has legislative sanction. Whether our prisons do or do not support themselves, is a matter of trifling importance to the community; but whether they pour out upon it yearly from fifteen hundred to two thousand men, reformed in character, able and determined to earn an honest and respectable living, or whether, incapacitated by previous education, they are thrown upon society as idlers, and obliged to beg, steal, or starve, is a matter for serious reflection. Let us suppose that only one-quarter of the smallest number that are annually discharged from the prisons of this State, or three hundred and fifty, (amounting in ten years to three thousand five hundred,) are idlers, living on the community by the practice of fraud and crime, and we have, besides the contaminating influences which evil-minded men thus scattered over the community would exert upon our children, and the loss which is sustained by the appropriation of other men's goods to their uses, to add the difference between producers and consumers. Let us suppose these men capable of earning only one dollar per day—a price which every able-bodied man ought to command in this country—and we have added to this moral corruption, a pecuniary loss of over one million of dollars annually, besides their depredations upon the community, as the difference between the employment of convicts at healthy trades, and their being obliged, when discharged, through ignorance, to return to their old habits. This burden has to be borne, not by the rich only, but by the hard-working mechanic as well, and is a burden which is constantly increasing.

But let us pursue this subject still further. Let us for an instant suppose, that the whole productive labor of our prisons is thrown into three or four different channels. For a year or two, perhaps, there may be an over supply in some particular branches of labor, but when this happens, free labor is directed to another channel; the increase of our prisons being moderate and constant,

everything would be regulated by it, and no inconvenience or individual suffering accrue. The only regulation needed on this subject is the abolishment of the contract system, and a provision that the manufactures shall all be sold at auction, or at ruling prices, so as to prevent the work of those fed by the State being sold at an under valuation. Indeed, the only good resulting from the contract system, so far as we can discover, is its productiveness. Its effects, so far as discipline and reformation are concerned, are most disastrous. The contractors goad the keepers and the men to the utmost limit of their capacity, and, in most instances, without one thought about anything but the profits, make them subserve their own purposes. But while they are thus stimulating the labor of the establishment, they not unfrequently interfere with its discipline by the liberties they are allowed, and the indulgences they secretly afford.

The present law in regard to the labor of convicts, so far as New York is concerned, affords a protection to the prison labor of other States; and as New York is generally the best market for all kinds of manufactures, it absolutely invites the prison labor of other States to compete with the free labor of our citizens.

The productiveness of the different kinds of labor employed in prison, is a matter of much interest, but the imperfect data thus far provided, prevents us from presenting this subject in as interesting a light as we could wish. It is to be hoped that the future reports of our prisons will give us the average number of individuals employed at any particular calling during the year, the aggregate number of days' labor done, and the yearly net receipts from each employment unembarrassed by any other charges. Until this happens, we shall never be able satisfactorily to compare the productions of different kinds of prison labor; and thus when a change of employment is considered expedient in any prison, the advantages of experience in determining a selection from the most profitable, will be lost.

Expenses and Revenues.

The manner of reporting these matters are so complex that it is only with extreme difficulty we can make any satisfactory statements in this respect. We have, however, attempted to compare the different prisons with each other, and we present the results of our labors in the following table.

Table showing the Receipts, Expenditures, Average Daily Earnings, Expense of Government, etc., in the following State Prisons.

Name of Prison.	Years.	Product. Labor-ers.	Unprod. Labor-ers.	Receipts for Labor.	Av. Earn-ings daily each ind.	Necessary Expense for Support.	Av. Exp. daily for of sup. ind.	Total Amount Expenditures for the year.	Tot. Am. of Re-ceipts, except from the State.	Expense of Government.	Av. ex-pendit. p'r head.
Vermont	1844	58	9	$5,036 64	20.6c.	$2,936 43	12c.	$6,903 79	$5,036 64	$3,190 18	13c.
	1845	56	12	5,692 50	24.7	3,491 68	15.7	7,803 65	5,814 59	3,268 75	12.2
Maine	1844	52	11	9,596 05	41.6			24,022 24	26,899 39		
	1845	62	13	9,199 61	33.5	2,966 50	11	16,595 67	18,016 35	4,282 44	18.6
	1846	47	13	8,275 81	28.5	4,505 79	15.3	22,498 57	24,321 37	5,783 83	26.4
New Hampshire	1845	72	9	6,394 79	21.6	3,128 90	10.7	7,992 88	7,744 61	2,841 43	9.6
	1846	65	9	6,335 26	23.4	3,008 87	11.1	6,824 08	6,386 21	2,650 30	9.1
Michigan	1845										
	1846										
Ohio	1846			36,499 21	20.08	15,631 91	8.6	45,545 23	28,085 84	8,882 68	4.8
Rhode Island	1844			1,366 28	17.01					*2,173 46	33
Connecticut	1844	168	24	17,668 73	25.21	6,674 17	9.5	11,763 65	18,793 55	4,440 00	6.3
	1846			17,838 67	28.1	4,801 78	7.6	11,440 77	18,249 69	4,524 26	7.1
Massachusetts	1844	249	27	31,250 92	31	12,731 79	12.6	29,598 56	32,646 64	15,542 31	15.1
	1845	244	43	30,245 95	28.8	14,436 46	13.7	30,994 30	31,801 65	15,528 10	14.1
Virginia	1845			94,442 11	32.19	7,411 32	9.7	45,962 88	53,195 67	80,084 16	10.5
	1846	191	34	26,414 26	32	7,206 51	8			87,045 26	10
Western Penitentiary	1844			8,593 95	18.1				10,128 06		
	1845			9,668 15	21	9,187 10	19				
	1846			7,775 16	16	7,322 91	15				
Maryland	1845					15,937 06	15.2	34,427 22		13,519 49	13.3
Sing Sing	1844	620	†320	43,447 41	12.65	27,392 26	7.9	64,215 08	46,693 70	25,717 55	7.1
	1845	633	164	63,932 58	20	41,807 65	13	82,798 91	64,998 91	30,326 67	9.7
	1846	624	134	56,663 65	20	31,936 02	11		78,542 92	28,496 71	10.3
Auburn	1844	702	76	54,140 93	19	26,918 78	9	68,107 60	67,609 72	23,307 77	9.2
	1845	606	77	59,610 92	23	24,623 19	10	53,597 46	56,160 83	21,685 00	8.5
	1846	552	54	52,238 84	23	23,498 14	10	52,483 60	56,336 86	23,076 20	10
Eastern Penitentiary	1845			12,705 50	10			18,529 84	12,705 50		
	1846			15,663 70	13	19,024 02	16				
Tennessee	1845					7,447 46	12				
Mississippi	1845										
	1846			13,161 69	40	12,069 31	37	30,739 91	18,438 53		
Kentucky	1846							14,160 35			
District of Columbia	1846			3,721 00	11	3,022 06	9	12,547 25	3,721 00	9,459 76	29
Louisiana	1845			47,194 64	66.65						

* Included in this is the expense of the government of the county jail, which probably increases slightly the whole amount.

† While the average of unproductive laborers for the several States, for the years named, is one in every seven, Sing Sing has one for every three and a half. Auburn, on the other hand, has less unproductive laborers than any other State;—Maryland and Massachusetts, each having one in every eight; Vermont and Virginia, one to six and a half; and Maine, one to five and a third. The reason that there is so large a proportion of unproductive laborers at Sing Sing probably is that quite a number engaged in the State shops are classed as unproductive. Generally those only that are engaged as waiters, barbers, lampers, hall-boys, or are invalids, are mentioned in this class.

Administration and Supervision.

Mode of appointing Officers.—This is similar in almost all our prisons, and is the origin of many of the abuses which are found to exist. It is evident that a wise and judicious administration can only be secured by the appointment of men qualified by nature, habit, and inclination for the important stations they are to occupy. A merely political appointment affords no guaranties for such capacity, and the teachings of experience have abundantly demonstrated that such an event can hardly be anticipated. Who that has watched the progress of events in this great metropolis, under our very eyes, for the last three months, can fail to be convinced that the great objects of prison discipline, the security of the public, and the reformation of the offender, can never be secured while the appointments to office are in the hands of mere politicians. Who that has witnessed the legion, from our penitentiary, martialed under their own keeper, brought up to the city, drilled, and prepared to vote down the honest freemen of the county; and has seen officers, cognizant of, and conniving in the business, still continued in power, and controlling the same prison, can fail to be convinced that the power of appointments to offices in our prisons should be lodged in some other hands than those of the political authorities, if we wish to secure the purity of our elections, the discipline of our prisons, the reformation of the convicts, and the protection of the public.

Duties of the Officers.

As understood and practised at present, the duties of the inspectors are exceedingly circumscribed, extending little further than to the appointment of subordinate officers, an inquiry now and then of the keeper as to the management, and a monthly supervision and examination of the accounts. As the public mind is extremely sensitive in regard to the last particular, it is almost the only one which receives any attention from their hands. This arises, no doubt, from the fact, that almost any abuse will be tolerated sooner than a call upon the State for support. But the high and responsible trust confided to our inspectors is not to be acceptably fulfilled by an undivided attention to official appointments, or a consideration of mere dollars and cents. They must be ever vigilant, watching within as well as without the prison. The police regulations of the prison—the health, the comfort, and the moral renovation of the convict, are intrusted to their care. Instead of visiting the prison once in one or two months, and then hurriedly, they should spend weeks at a time within the prison walls, gain the confidence of the prisoners, make themselves acquainted with their wants, see that abuses are not allowed to go unredressed, and that the health and the comfort of the prisoner is not sacrificed to the ease or interest of the subordinate officers. From an attentive examination of this matter, we are persuaded that this is the only line of duty which can be pursued with marked success, and that as yet it has been but rarely adequately performed.

Comparison of Prison Systems and Reforms.

The period has perhaps not yet arrived, when a comparison of the several systems of prison government can lead to any very satisfactory and determinate results. The statistics of our prisons have heretofore been so loosely reported, and with such fitful changes, alike regardless of aim or object, that we can do

little more at present than to recommend those preliminary measures which shall lead to the adoption of the same system throughout our country, and that hereafter the same facts may be made a matter of record for all our prisons. Great discrimination should be used in reporting these facts, and all the elements which have a bearing upon the subject thoroughly investigated and honestly presented, regardless of consequences; or else figures will prove but false guides to truth, and opinions, supported by a triumphant array of numbers, will nevertheless be found to be false in point of fact. As an illustration of this matter, let us suppose that in a given State, by a revision of their criminal code, a number of crimes, which had previously been punished with imprisonment in the penitentiary, should thereafter be made punishable in some other way, or the terms of imprisonment should be shortened,—subsequent reports would be affected in this manner; and unless this cause of difference was generally known, the inference would necessarily be, that an improvement in the moral condition of the State had taken place. The same result might occur from a lax administration of the law, without such change.

Not long since, the separate system of prison discipline, in one of our State prisons, was denounced in the most unmeasured language, because a fourth part of all the convicts became insane under its administration. A change, however, was proposed, and a new system adopted, under which only one-sixth of the convicts that have since entered have become insane—a fact evidently showing that, in both instances, these cases of mental derangement were the results either of local causes or mal-administration.

To promote uniformity in regard to the facts reported in relation to our prisons, we earnestly recommend to each warden, keeper, or other official, that he yearly communicate to the Legislature a statement of the following facts, viz.: The whole number of convicts at the close of the year; the number of receipts and discharges, designating whether discharged by pardon, death, expiration of sentence, order of court, or escape; the crimes for which the prisoners were committed; their age, sex, color, occupation in prison, and before they entered; social relations, habits of life, state of instruction, state of health on entry; the number of lunatics, distinguishing cases of masturbation; the numbers employed at each particular occupation, and the aggregate number of days so employed; number of re-convictions, distinguishing the prisons in which they have previously been incarcerated. To this should be added a simple and plain statement of the receipts of the prison from each particular occupation, and from every source, so separated and distinguished that no two accounts shall be united; and the same course should be taken with the receipts. A distinction should be made between the coal and other articles consumed for manufacturing, and that necessary for support. Furniture and stock accounts, and furniture and clothing, as is sometimes the case, should never be united. It is exceedingly desirable that these reports should afford us the means of discovering exactly the average cost per day, of each prison, for the support of each convict; the average daily cost, per head, of the government; and average daily expense for miscellaneous disbursements.

The following tabular forms are recommended for keeping the record of admissions into our State prisons, and for reporting yearly the various facts which are subjects of record in our prisons.

B.—*Tabular Form for Reporting the Statistics of State Prisons.*

	Against Property. Larceny. Under 20.	Larceny. Over 20.	Arson. Under 20.	Arson. Over 20.	Forgery. Under 20.	Forgery. Over 20.	False pret. Under 20.	False pret. Over 20.	Counter. & pass. Under 20.	Counter. & pass. Over 20.	Robb'ry. Under 20.	Robb'ry. Over 20.	Burgl'y. Under 20.	Burgl'y. Over 20.	Against the Person. Rape & attempt. Under 20.	Rape & attempt. Over 20.	Murder. Under 20.	Murder. Over 20.	Mansl'r. Under 20.	Mansl'r. Over 20.	Assault t. to kill. Under 20.	Assault t. to kill. Over 20.	Bigamy. Under 20.	Bigamy. Over 20.	Adult'y. Under 20.	Adult'y. Over 20.	Perjury. Under 20.	Perjury. Over 20.	All others. Under 20.	All others. Over 20.
White Males { Betw. 20 and 30																														
" 30 and 40																														
" 40 and 50																														
50 and over																														
Black Males { Betw. 20 and 30																														
" 30 and 40																														
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White Females { Betw. 20 and 30																														
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50 and over																														
Natives { Betw. 20 and 30																														
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50 and over																														
Foreign { Betw. 20 and 30																														
" 30 and 40																														
" 40 and 50																														
50 and over																														
State of Instruct. { Cannot read																														
Read only																														
Read and write																														
Well educated																														
Classically educ.																														
Habits { Temperate																														
Intemperate																														
Health on Adm. { Good																														
Bad																														
Indifferent																														
Scrofulous																														
If employed on com. of crime { Yes																														
No																														
Counties where convict. { Albany																														
Allegany																														
Etc. etc.																														
Occup. { Barbers																														
Tailors																														
Laborers																														
Etc. etc.																														
Sent'ces { 2 years																														
3 years																														
4 years, etc.																														
For life																														
Manner of Discharge { Pardon																														
Expir. of sent.																														
By Court																														
Escaped																														
Habeas Corpus																														
Recom-mitm'ts { 1st time																														
2d time																														
3d time																														
4th time																														
Social state { Married																														
Single																														
Widowed																														
Total																														

Note.—Include under Larceny all kinds of simple theft; under Arson, burning of dwellings, stores, etc.; under Robbery, highway robbery, robbery of mail, etc.; under Burglary, burglary and larceny, etc.

A.—*Tabular Form for keeping Register of State Prison.*

Name.	Date of Entrance.	Where born.	Age.	Occupation.	Complexion.	Hair.	Stature.	Crime.	Co. where convicted.	Date of Sentence.	Judge.	Usual Residence.	Manner of Discharge.	Date of Discharge.	No. of prev. Convictions.	To what pris. prev'sly sent.	Social Relations.	State of Instruction.	Habits of Life.	Whether employed on com. crime.	Sentenced.	Health on Admission.	Remarks.

Note.—This table is to be used for keeping the Registers in our State Prisons, while Table B is only to be used for reporting the several facts obtained from the Register. To understand these tables perfectly we should consider them as though reported on different pages, and Table B as having the columns extended the whole length of the page.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

SING SING—FEMALE PRISON.

The State prison at Sing Sing consists of two departments, one for males and the other for females. Both are under the control of the same board of inspectors, and are provided for by the same agent; nevertheless, they possess a distinct organization so far as relates to their internal police, and are presided over, the one by a male, and the other by a female keeper or matron. The female prison is an imposing building, constructed of white marble, with a Doric front or portico. The west end is occupied by the matron and her family for a dwelling-house, and the remainder of the building as a prison. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, looks westward, and upon the Hudson river. Besides the main prison, there is a workshop on the southeastern side, capable of accommodating the female convicts; and on the northern or northwestern side are two large and separate cells, with yards attached, for the purposes of punishment.

The prison part of the edifice is surrounded by a high wall. The internal arrangements of the prison are similar to those of most prisons on the Auburn plan; the cells, however, are larger, and the enclosing building more spacious; there are three galleries of cells, with twenty-four cells in each gallery, or seventy-two cells in all. The cells are badly ventilated, but in other respects appear to be as comfortable as cells in prisons on the Auburn plan can be. They are in general neatly kept, provided with Bibles and prayer-books, and in almost every cell we found a number of other books of an interesting character, and always of a moral tendency. The prison is warmed by stoves placed in the corridors. At the eastern extremity of the corridors, along the end of the building, is an elevated platform, with accommodations for seating the prisoners and officers, and a desk for the chaplain. This is used as a chapel, reading, and lecture-room. Underneath it is the nursery, where all the children, unfortunately born in prison, are kept until of sufficient age to be provided for elsewhere. Previous to the establishment of this nursery, every child born in the prison had died: at present there are three healthy, fine-looking children there, the eldest probably between two and three years of age.

The same difficulty exists within as without the prison, in relation to employing females profitably. Till quite recently, on account of the small number which could be profitably employed, much time was devoted to reading in the chapel, and to lectures from the matron; within a short time, however, a contract for making buttons has been obtained, and a large portion of the females are now engaged in this business. A few trim hats. These are believed to be the only employments for females in this prison that are productive

The appearance of this prison to a stranger is at once both interesting and peculiar. On first entering it he is forcibly impressed with the air of neatness, quiet, and comfort

which seems to pervade it. Instead of an effort to make the prison as dark, gloomy, and forbidding as possible, there seems to be a studied design to make the best of the situation, and to embellish it with all those little graces and ornaments not inappropriate to the place or the object. This cheerful opening seemed to present to us either a profound knowledge of the human heart, or a pitiful display of woman's weakness. We were disposed to look upon it in the former light, and we were pleased to find our attention atracted on our entrance by a glass box, in which are deposited articles of handicraft made by the women in their leisure hours, and there placed to be sold for the benefit of the library. The idea we thought most happy, and calculated in many ways to exert an important and salutary influence on the prison. Passing along the corridor, we observed, hanging against the wall, some very large maps used for the instruction of the convicts:—in the windows, now and then, a pot occupied by some choice flower:—between them tables at which many of the women were ironing, and a book-case, filled with choice books, for the use of the establishment. To give strength to the picture, we may add the quiet, orderly, subdued, and cheerful appearance of the convicts; and had it not been for the tall pile in the centre of the room, with its galleries and grated doors, we might have believed ourselves within the precincts of some well-governed boarding-school, rather than within the walls of a prison.

The law of silence, which for some time was attempted to be enforced, has been partially abrogated, and, with certain restraints and limitations, the prisoners are allowed to converse with each other. This indulgence has been continued now for more than a year, without any evil results; and if we may believe the evidence afforded by personal inspection and the concurrent testimony of keepers, convicts, and the record of the conduct books, we may consider it a highly successful experiment. But notwithstanding all this apparent order, quiet, and good government within, it is not to be disguised that there are those without who have attacked its administration with great violence. These individuals hold such prominent positions in the community as make it a duty we owe alike to the State, the prison, and them, to give their complaints a most thorough and satisfactory investigation. The committee therefore devoted a large portion of their time to an elucidation of this matter; and that they may not forfeit the confidence of the community by substituting, in the place of evidence, conclusions and reflections of their own, present the entire testimony as taken under oath before them. It will be perceived that this testimony is principally confined to the defence; and the committee exceedingly regret that they could not prevail on the attacking party, either by persuasion or entreaty, to meet fully and manfully the charges they made.

The following items of evidence, while they explain the different facts in relation to the charges made against the prison, will give an accurate view of the past compared with the present condition of the prison, and thus preclude the necessity of any remarks under this head.

TESTIMONY.

The committee commenced their examination by addressing the following note to the Rev. Mr. Luckey:—

Sing Sing, Oct. 28, 1846.

Rev. John Luckey—

Dear Sir: The undersigned, a committee of the Prison Association, appointed to inspect and examine the Mount Pleasant Prison, in compliance with an act of the Legislature, passed April, 1846, beg leave to inform you that they purpose to examine into the charges made by you, in a late number of the New York Sun, against Eliza W. Farnham, keeper of the female department of the prison; and for that purpose will hold a meeting in the Inspectors' room in the female prison, commencing at 9 o'clock,

on Thursday morning, the 29th inst., and continuing until one o'clock of said day, and longer if requisite. You and your lady are invited to attend that meeting for the purpose of substantiating the said charges; and you are hereby requested to prepare and make such other charges as are consistent with truth, and as you may think the interests of the prison and the good of society require.

JOHN D. RUSS,
One of the Inspecting Committee.

To which they received the following answer from Mrs. Luckey, marked No. 2, which is believed to cover the whole ground occupied by Mr. Luckey in his published statement, and to open new charges. At the same time they received the following communication from Miss Sarah Knox, marked No. 3, formerly assistant matron under Mrs. Farnham:—

(No. 2.) *Sing Sing, October* 28, 1846.

To the Committee of Investigation—

Gentlemen:—By request, I furnish for your use the following items of complaint made by me against Mrs. Farnham, matron of the female prison.

1st. The use of improper books, both in the morning reading in the chapel, and in the general distribution among the convicts.

2nd. Mal-administration of discipline.

3rd. Unlawful use of convicts' time and labor.

4th. An indifference to the interest of the State.

In addition to the above, I would simply say that her general course in the prison, so far as I have had an opportunity of observing, has been calculated to counteract any good moral influence which the chaplain might be so happy as to obtain among the prisoners.

D. LUCKEY.

(No. 3.)

To the Committee on matters pertaining to the Prisons at Sing Sing—

Gentlemen:—I would direct your attention to the fact that Mrs. Farnham, to my knowledge, was in the habit of using State goods; also that she employed the women unlawfully to work for herself and family. She was unjust in her treatment of keepers, and cruel in her treatment of convicts, and manifested a want of integrity in general, such as, in my opinion, had an improper influence on the minds and morals of the women. For further particulars I would refer you to the minutes of the late investigation.

Respectfully,

October 28, 1846. SARAH KNOX.

To substantiate these charges the committee first called Miss Knox, who, upon being questioned, refused to answer unless a full investigation of all the charges contained in her letter was entered into. The committee refused, for the following reasons, to review those parts of the charges that have already been made the subject of a formal examination, and passed upon by the Board of Inspectors.

1st. Because their object was to investigate the then condition of the prison; and most of the facts proposed to be proved were charged as having occurred more than a year previous, and had all been investigated.

2nd. Because the facts charged as having occurred under one board of inspectors, were examined by another board; and, after a patient examination of the whole matter, (the testimony in which investigation was before your committee,) they passed the following resolution, marked No. 4:—

"*Resolved*, That the board have seen nothing in the examination connected with the preceding report, to diminish, in the slightest degree, the full and most entire confidence which they have entertained for the principal matron of this prison during their connection therewith."

Miss Knox accompanied her refusal to testify with the following statement of her objections,

Messrs. John D. Russ and John Duer—

Gentlemen:—My objections to submitting to an examination before you as the Prison Association Committee, on the morning of the 29th, I have thought best to give in my own language, for my own satisfaction. They are as follows, to wit:—

1st. The Committee refuse to allow a statement of those items given before the board at the late investigation.

2nd. Because, in my opinion, the end in view could not have been answered unless the corresponding evidence contained in the minutes of that investigation could have been faithfully and carefully examined.

Very respectfully,

October 29th, 1846. SARAH KNOX.

The Committee next called Mrs. Luckey, wife of the Rev. John Luckey, late Chaplain of the Sing Sing prison, who testified as follows:—

Mrs. Dinah Luckey, wife of the late Chaplain.

Q. What was your connection with the prison?

A. I was requested by the board of inspectors, when Mrs. F. was first appointed matron, to assist her in the performance of her duties.

Q. How long did you remain?

A. One month.

Q. Have you ever been an assistant since?

A. Yes, about three months, between April, 1844, and July, 1845, and have been here generally every Sunday since, till last November.

Q. You state, as first charge, the use of improper books. Please state the names of such books, the time when used, and by whom used?

A. Nicholas Nickleby and Oliver Twist, and some miscellaneous books, which I consider improper—do not recollect the name.

Q. Was the Bible read at all?

A. I never heard it except on funeral occasions.

Q. Were there any other improper books distributed to the prisoners, and if so, by whom?

A. There were books equally improper, lying about in the prison, and lent to the convicts—such as Arrah Neal; and I found with one of the convicts, the H——Family, and the Wandering Heiress.

Q. Were those books distributed by Mrs. F., or had she knowledge of such distribution?

A. She had, or ought to have had, as they were lying about in the prison.

Q. Have you ever been present when any of the keepers were reading novels to the convicts while at work?

A. I have; and have myself read stories to them, although I did not approve of it.

Q. What was the character of the stories you read?

A. Of a moral tendency.

Q. Were there any improper books in the library?

A. I believe not, after the examination made by Mr. Luckey, which examination was made by direction of the Inspectors. Since the examination, the library was under Mr. L.'s control, till he left the prison. The examination took place about July, 1845.

Q. Were there any novels or works of fiction left in the library after Mr. L.'s examination?

A. Yes, several; and among the rest, Miss Edgworth's.

Q. When did you observe the introduction of works of this character?

A. Not till after a few months had elapsed.

Q. Did you remonstrate with Mrs. F. in relation to the introduction of these books?

A. I made an attempt to do so, at Mr. Luckey's request, under favorable circumstances; but Mrs. F. absolutely declined any conversation upon the subject.

Q. Do you know any other facts in regard to the introduction of improper books, which you wish to state?

A. I think I observed bad effects from this kind of reading upon the minds of several of the convicts; and I think it had an unfavorable tendency, as it gave them a love for novel reading averse to labor. Works of this kind were constantly lying about.

Q. Was the administration of discipline in your judgment defective; and if so, in what particular?

A. Defective in system, as I could never discover what her system was: it was an unjust and capricious distribution of rewards and punishments. Thus, some persons were punished for talking, while others were suffered to talk with impunity; while the law was still in force in regard to talking. I have seen groups of prisoners talking and laughing, and only slightly reproved if they talked too loud; while others were punished for talking. In fact, the law of silence was unequal or unjust in its application.

Q. Were any of the facts you have stated, as an evidence of lax discipline, known to Mrs. F.?

A. They were; for I made her acquainted with them myself; to which she paid no attention. Mrs. F. sometimes gave orders to one convict through another convict, unknown to the assistant keepers, which sometimes occasioned difficulty.

Q. Were you acquainted with the course of government before Mrs. F. came here?

A. Not intimately acquainted.

Q. What was the condition of the prison when you entered it?

A. I had no knowledge of the prison immediately previous to Mrs. F.'s entry; but when Mrs. F. entered she made some new arrangements, which she found it difficult to carry into effect, on account of the opposition of the prisoners.

Q. What were those arrangements, and what were the evils she proposed to correct?

A. The arrangements to which I have alluded were not disciplinary, but merely a change in the circumstances of the prisoners, such as change of cells and seats. There was no new system enforced.

Q. Have you any other facts to state, to show the mal-administration of the prison?

A. Mrs. F. commenced with an apparent intention of carrying out a thorough and vigorous system of discipline; but I believe she failed in its execution. A fact in point: while one woman swore she would not obey Mrs. F., and did not, and was not punished, others, for simply speaking, were punished. There were some women who would not do State work, but said they were willing to work for officers; and this disposition seemed to be encouraged by the officers, or, at any rate, not discouraged. In fact, a general feeling seemed to prevail, and to be increasing, that convicts would work for any one rather than the State. To illustrate the effect of improper reading: I recollect, on one occasion, several convicts engaged in examining drawings of the latest fashions, which led to a conversation among them in regard to dress. One said she had a white satin dress given her, which she spoiled in a single night. Another replied, that is nothing; I have walked Broadway in a white satin dress and slippers. The whole indicating a feeling little in accordance with what ought to exist in a prison.

A woman that I had observed in a good state of feeling, deeply penitent, after a short time changed; and when I asked her if she felt as she used to do, and read her Bible still, she said no, she could not bear it any longer; that she had been reading novels for the last three months. I know it is wicked; I hate the keepers; I hate every body. I don't see why something could not happen to me, as well as to others, to grow rich and be a fine lady.

D. LUCKEY.

After some days had elapsed, Miss Knox so far changed her determination, in relation to her refusal to testify, as to volunteer the following evidence:—

I agree in the statements above made by Mrs. Luckey, many of which are personally known to me, and all of which I have reason to believe are true, and will add, in reference to reading, that Nicholas Nickleby and Christmas Carols, were taken up and read in course, sometimes half an hour, and sometimes more. Mrs. Farnham allowed one matron to countermand orders of another. One morning I had charge of the shop; Miss Mallory was hall-keeper. I had ordered two women, as usual, to scrub shop; they asked me if they could do it while Mrs. Farnham was reading; I told them yes. This was of frequent occurrence. Pretty soon they came and told me Miss Mallory had ordered them in. I said nothing. Presently one of them told me Miss Mallory had ordered her to her seat, and ordered a very turbulent young girl to scrub in her place. I always chose the most quiet, to prevent annoyance. When we finished reading, Mrs. F. came to shop, and I told her in low tone the circumstance. I then told her I thought it best, in future, not to take notice of orders not coming direct from her. She replied, we must take orders from each other. Miss M. is much the youngest. I then inquired, who should scrub; she replied, the woman I had first mentioned; although she did not reprove Miss Mallory for interference with her order, and this was her constant habit. A woman was refractory; I talked kindly to her, and at last I told her I should be obliged to have her punished. She told me it would do no good, as I had tried to get her punished before, and it was not noticed.

SARAH KNOX.

As Mr. Luckey was out of town at the time, the committee next called Miss Sarah Mallory, an assistant matron, who, on being interrogated, deposed as follows:—

Sarah Mallory has been two years, last April, assistant-matron.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the record of punishments, and by whom it is kept?

A. Mrs. Farnham; but that originally a record was kept by each matron, and reported to Mrs. Farnham, who from them framed the general record.

Q. Why was this method abandoned?

A. Punishments were so slight and infrequent that it was no longer thought important.

Q. Were any punishments inflicted without the sanction of Mrs. Farnham?

A. The course has always been to refer the conduct to Mrs. F., and she alone directed punishment.

Q. Have you ever personally examined the record since you have been here?

A. Yes.

Q. According to your knowledge and belief, are the entries made therein entirely accurate?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know, or have you any reason to believe, that any punishments have been inflicted not entered on the record?

A. I know of none, and have no reason to believe there have been any.

Q. Do you know of any injurious consequences having resulted to prisoners from punishment, particularly the gag and straight jacket?

A. No.

Q. Do you know of any individual who after undergoing solitary confinement on bread and water, or after confinement with gag and straight jacket, was immediately sent to the hospital, where she languished and finally died?

A. I have no very distinct recollection of any case of that nature, although I think there was one, soon after my arrival, who was taken from her cell to the hospital, but she recovered; and another case of a female who had recently been the subject of punishment, who was placed in the hospital, where she died in the course of the autumn; but can't say she was taken directly from her cell to the hospital.

Q. Has there been an increase or a diminution of the number and severity of punishments since you have been here?

A. Diminution very great.

Q. To what cause do you attribute the decrease? Has there been relaxation in discipline, or an improvement in conduct?

A. The latter—to Mrs. F.'s excellent management and discipline.

Q. Do you know of any improper books placed at any time in the hands of prisoners?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you know of books being used by convicts except such as are in the library?

A. Yes. We have all of us lent them our own books.

Q. Do you know of any books being lent to convicts that did not belong to the library, or were not lent by officers?

A. I do not.

Q. What has been the character of the books lent Mrs. Farnham, or assistant matrons?

A. Of a moral and religious tendency, and suited to the state of mind in which the prisoners were.

Q. Can you specify any books which you yourself have lent to the prisoners?

A. Old White Meeting House, and Welcome to Jesus Christ, Silvia Pelico, and one volume of Lady of Manor: probably others, the names of which I cannot now recall.

Q. How often were books from the library distributed among the prisoners?

A. Once a week.

Q. To whom are books distributed?

A. To all who read, and those who do not have picture books given them in their cells.

Q. Are any books, at any time, publicly read by Mrs. Farnham or assistants?

A. Yes, formerly, often.

Q. When does such reading take place

A. It used to daily, immediately after breakfast, but has recently been discontinued on account of work.

Q. What is the character of the books so read?

A. Such as were adapted to give religious or moral instruction—the Bible, Combe's Physiology, and Combe on the Constitution of Man. In reading the latter, Mrs. F. made them text-books for lectures. Curiosity Shop, parts of Oliver Twist, and Nicholas Nickleby—these are all I *now recollect*, except select poems and extracts from maga-

zines; and I particularly recollect the Sexton's Daughter, the Prisoner of Chillon, and Mrs. F.'s Life in Prairie Land. SARAH S. MALLORY.

Sing Sing, October 30, 1846.

Affirmed to before me, JOHN D. RUSS.

The statements made by Miss Mallory are thus confirmed by the testimony of Miss Beers:—

Caroline L. Beers has been assistant matron about fifteen months.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the record of punishment, and by whom it has been kept?

A. No, sir. It has not been necessary to keep a conduct book since I have been here, excepting, always, the note which is made on the diary of the principal matron. I know nothing about the conduct book, and have never even looked into it.

Q. Do you know what number of punishments have been inflicted, their kind, character, and severity, since you have been matron?

A. The gag and straight-jacket have been applied three or four times; I think not to exceed four. Other punishment slight—such as confinement to cell, deprivation of food.

Q. How long has any individual been deprived of food at any one time?

A. Not more than one meal.

Q. How often is punishment of any kind inflicted? I mean, by punishment, to include reproof and admonition.

A. There are weeks when we do not have even to reprimand prisoners; and I do not believe the punishments will average two per month.

Q. In addition to the punishments already stated, are there any other?

A. The convicts are deprived of books; dress altered; absolute silence enjoined; the disapprobation of officers, expressed by not addressing them.

Q. Is the law of silence wholly abolished?

A. Not entirely. During the hours of labor silence is enforced; but morning or evening convicts are allowed to walk in the yard about fifteen minutes, and conversation is allowed, provided they do not abuse the privilege; but always in the presence of keepers.

Q. Is conversation allowed with one another at any other time?

A. Not unless by special permission, and relative to business.

Q. Are there not frequent violations of the rule in this respect?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Has there been an increase or diminution of the number and severity of punishments during the past year?

A. Considerable diminution.

Q. To what cause do you attribute this change?

A. To moral influences, and to the time spent in reasoning with and instructing the convicts.

Q. Has there been a relaxation of discipline, or an improvement in conduct, during this period?

A. No relaxation of discipline, but an improvement in conduct.

Q. Do you know of any improper books having been at any time lent to any of the convicts?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you know of any books having been lent to convicts, but such as are in the library?

A. Occasionally the officers have lent some of them books.

Q. Do you know of books having been lent to convicts that did not belong to the library, or which were lent by the officers?

A. I have no actual knowledge of such fact.

Q. What has been the character of the books lent by Mrs. F., or assistant matrons?

A. I cannot say, as I have made no inquiries or examinations.

Q. Have you seen any books, not belonging to the library, in the hands of the prisoners, or lying about in places where the prisoners could get hold of them?

A. I have seen, occasionally, one.

Q. Did you not consider it your duty to examine such books, so that you might be certain whether they were proper or not to be read by convicts?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recollect the names of any books you have so discovered in the hands of convicts?

A. Recollect but one—"Walks of Usefulness."

Q. Do you know of any books having been lent to the convicts by the matrons?

A. Never lent any.

Q. How often are books distributed to the convicts?

A. Every Saturday afternoon, to all who can read, except those in punishment.

Q. How often has there been reading in the chapel?

A. Mrs. F. has read mornings in chapel, which has been discontinued on account of.

A. Mrs. F. has read mornings in the chapel, but this has been discontinued on account of work.

Q. What books have been thus publicly read?

A. The Bible, Combe's works, standard works, and for variety, Life in Prairie Land. There have been extracts from other works; but I know of none having been read in course except those named. CAROLINE L. BEERS.

Sing Sing, Oct. 30. 1846.

Affirmed to before me, JOHN D. RUSS, *One of the Inspecting Committee.*

Jeanette Brown has been assistant matron since the first week of September last.

Q. Are any books at any time publicly read by Mrs. Farnham or assistants?

A. Occasionally in the morning, and once or twice at noon, but such reading has been suspended in part, as I understand, as a sort of punishment for irregularities.

Q. Can you name any of the books so read?

A. The Bible, and extracts from "Little's Living Age," and others, all of which have been of a moral and highly interesting character.

Q. Do you know of books having been lent to convicts that did not belong to the library?

A. Yes; I lent a "Kiss for a Blow." I have seen no other since I have been here.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the record of punishments, and by whom it is kept?

A. It is kept by Mrs. Farnham; but I have never examined it.

Q. How many punishments have been inflicted since you have been here?

A. Jane Brown has been punished by confinement in the outer cell for three or four weeks; and two or three individuals shut up in the prison for two or three days on account of expressing an interest in J. Brown's punishment.

Q. Have any punishments been inflicted not recorded in the conduct book?

A. None that I know.

Q. Has there under your observation been any severity of discipline?

A. No; the punishments seem to be more of a moral nature. Mrs. Farnham has now a person under punishment to whom she does not speak, and this kind of punishment is working more effectually than even the gag or straight-jacket. It is her usual practice to come into the shop, talk kindly, and individually encourage the convicts; and this woman to-day told me she could not bear Mrs. Farnham's neglect, as she knew she deserved it. It seemed to be a greater punishment to her than anything else.

Q. What modes of punishment are most frequently employed?

A. Admonition, reproof, taking away meals, confinement in cells, etc.

Sing Sing, Nov. 9, 1846.

Affirmed to before me, JOHN D. RUSS, *One of the Inspecting Committee.*

Mary Anne W. Johnson has been in this prison as assistant matron two years last April.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the record of punishment, and by whom it is kept?

A. There is a conduct book kept by Mrs. Farnham, in which all the punishments are recorded. I had no conduct book myself, but other ladies had. I was required to keep a journal, and noted any irregularities in it.

Q. Why was this method abandoned?

A. I can hardly tell; but the punishments were so few and far between, that I presume it was abandoned from lack of material.

Q. Were any punishments inflicted without the sanction of Mrs. Farnham?

A. Never, except in her absence.

Q. Have you ever personally examined the record since you have been here?

A. Yes, often.

Q. According to your knowledge and belief, are the entries made therein entirely accurate?

A. Yes, according to the best of my knowledge.

Q. Do you know, or have you any reason to believe, that any punishment has been inflicted not entered in the record?

A. I have no knowledge of any omission, and fully believe that every punishment was entered.

Q. Do you know of any injurious consequences having resulted to prisoners from punishment, particularly the gag and straight-jacket?

A. No.

Q. Do you know anything about the punishment of Ann Williams?

A. She was in punishment when I first came into the prison.

Q. How long did she continue in punishment after you came here?

A. I do not recollect.

Q. How long was she out of punishment before she went to the hospital?

A. I was in the kitchen, and my attention was not called to her, and I cannot tell.

Q. How long was it after you came here before she died.

A. I cannot say exactly, but a long time—many months.

Q. Do you know anything of the case of Lavinia Richmond?

A. Yes. She had been unwell for some months, when she made an attempt to escape, and thus subjected herself to the punishment of solitary confinement in the outer ward for thirty days, part of which time (about half) she was kept on bread and water, at the expiration of which time she came into the prison and worked about two weeks, after which she was taken to the hospital, where she continued until her death, which took place some months after. Her sickness was aggravated, if not produced, by the stings of conscience, as she had been the cause of bringing an innocent person to prison with her.

Q. Has there been an increase or diminution of the number of punishments since you have been here?

A. Great diminution.

Q. To what cause do you attribute this decrease?

A. To the moral influence exerted over the prisoners.

Q. Has there been relaxation of discipline or improvement of conduct?

A. There has been no relaxation in discipline, but a great improvement in conduct; for while greater freedom is allowed the convicts, more perfect order is preserved.

Q. Do you know of any improper books placed at any time in the hands of prisoners?

A. None that I deemed improper.

Q. Do you know of any books being used by convicts, except such as are in the library?

A. Yes; the officers often lent them books. I have lent them many of my own.

Q. What has been the general character of the books lent by assistant matrons, and can you mention any so lent?

A. Miss Bremer's works, D'Aubignie, Cheveon, Bunyan's Pilgrim, Stephens's Travels in South America, and a variety of Sunday-school books, and various pamphlets of a moral tendency.

Q. How often were books from the library distributed among prisoners?

A. Generally once a week.

Q. Are any books at any time publicly read by Mrs. Farnham or assistants?

A. Yes, formerly; but now suspended on account of work.

Q. What is the character of the books so read?

A. Combe's works, used as text-books for lectures on physical education; some of Dickens's works; the Crock of Gold; the Bible; the Walks of Usefulness; some poetical works, and an occasional article from periodicals; Stephens's Travels in Palestine; Life in Prairie Land; besides, the Discovery of Columbus, and Conquest of Mexico, used as text-books for lectures.

Q. How long do you ever remember a person to have been kept in punishment?

A. There have been two women who remained in punishment until their time expired; but how long they were in can't say, but think between two and three months.

Q. Were they all the time kept on bread and water?

A. I dont know as to the entire period, but during the last three weeks I attended one of them myself, and know she had common rations.

Q. How often is the gag used?

A. I have no knowledge of its having been used more than twice during last year.

Q. How long is the use of it continued at a time?

A. It depends upon the state and condition of the individual. I have known it kept in during the night; but we were constantly inquiring of the convict if she would be quiet if we removed it.

Q. Have you ever observed bad effects from the use of it?

A. No.

Q. Do you know of any partiality or unjust treatment in relation to any of the keepers?

A. No.

Q. Did Mrs. F. or the officers read all, or only a part, of Nicholas Nickleby or Oliver Twist?

A. These works were generally read, *such parts being omitted* as were deemed objectionable.

Q. Are convicts allowed, or have you ever known them to read during work hours?

A. Never except when there was no work for them to do, which has often happened. This remark applies only to the shop-women; the hall and kitchen-women are allowed to read whenever they have done their work. M. A W. JOHNSON.

Sing Sing, October 31, 1846.

Affirmed to before me, JOHN D. RUSS, *One of the Committee of Inspection.*

Examination of Harman Eldridge, Esq., keeper of male prison, October 31st, 1846:

Q. How often does Mrs. Farnham visit the male department?

A. She occasionally attends church there, and occasionally to give refreshments to the sick in hospital.

Q. Is she in the habit of visiting the male prison without permission?

A. Not unless she requires medicine or some other article from the hospital, and then only when there is no person in the office, and the necessity urgent?

Q. Is Mrs. F. allowed any particular privilege in respect to visiting the prison?

A. No. She is subject to the same restriction as other individuals.

Q. Have you ever known her at any time, or in any manner, to abuse this privilege?

A. Never. But on the contrary, she has always manifested a desire to conform to all the rules and regulations of the prison in this particular.

Q. Have you ever known Mrs. Farnham at any time to enter the male prison without being accompanied by some one of the officers?

A. Never, except in one instance, and then she called at the office, accompanied by two gentlemen, to get me to accompany her, but I was absent; she told the clerk she wanted to go through the prison; and he, being very busy, replied, 'You know the way.' I recollect this visit particularly, because one of the keepers reported her for speaking with one of the men. HARMAN ELDRIDGE.

Sworn to before me, JOHN D. RUSS.

Sing Sing, November 10, 1846.

Matthew D. Gordon is chaplain to the prison, a Presbyterian clergyman of the presbytery of New York:

Q. When did you enter on your duties as chaplain?

A. Early in the month of August last.

Q. How often have you religious services in the chapel of female prison?

A. Once on every Sabbath.

Q What has been the general conduct and deportment of the prisoners during the service?

A. Orderly and attentive. My attention has not been called to a single instance of disorder.

Q. Have you been in the habit of visiting the prisoners during the week in their cells?

A. I have; and they have manifested a general readiness to receive religious instruction.

Q. Have you had any reason to believe or suspect that there were influences operating on their minds, that were adverse to the instruction you desired to give?

A. I have had no reason to believe, nor have I suspected, the existence of any such influence.

Q. What control do you exercise over the books they are permitted to read?

A. I have the entire control. The library is under my charge as to the choice of books; there is a rule that no books shall be lent to the prisoners without my consent.

Q. Have you any reason to suppose that the rule that no books shall be lent without your consent has been violated?

A. I have known but one instance of that kind. I found that a book, harmless, however, in its character, had been so lent by one of the assistant keepers. I mentioned the subject to the keeper, who promised that the rule should in future be strictly observed. The other keepers made me the same promise; and I do not believe that the rule has since been violated.

Q. Have you known of Mrs. Farnham reading a tract to the prisoners, in the chapel or elsewhere?

A. The practice has not existed since my connection with the prison.

Q. Have you been in the habit of visiting the prison when the convicts were engaged in work? and if so, what observations have you made relative to their conduct?

A. Such has been my habit. My visits have been frequent, and I have seen much of the prisoners whenever there; most of them have been very orderly—they are busy and cheerful.

Q. Have you had any occasion to make any suggestions to Mrs. Farnham which she has disregarded, or has she shown a disposition to co-operate in your views?

A. There were a few interchanges between us of our opinions and views; she has manifested an entire willingness to heed my suggestions, and has even entreated me to make them; she has co-operated in my views, so far, to the extent of my wishes.

Q. Are there any means of instruction for the prisoners beyond the religious services?

A. There is a Sabbath-school under my control for an hour or more on each Sabbath, which is attended by the larger part of the prisoners, and in which elementary as well as religious instructions is given.

Q. Is it a part of your duty to visit those who are under punishment in solitary confinement?

A. It is a duty that I have constantly discharged, and on no occasion have I heard from those so confined any complaint of injustice or of undue severity.

Q. What is your general opinion as to the management and discipline of the prison?

A. I should say that it has been well governed, for it has resulted in producing great order, quiet, and cheerfulness.

Q. Have you known that any punishments of unreasonable severity have been inflicted?

A. None whatever, to my knowledge.

Q. Is Mrs. Farnham in the habit of visiting the male prison?

A. Occasionally, but not frequently. I should think not more than half a dozen times in three months.

Q. Has she free access to the prison at all times?

A. She is subject to the same restrictions with other persons.

Q. Is she allowed to converse freely with prisoners?

A. She is subject to the same restrictions as other individuals.

Q. Have you ever known Mrs. F. to visit the male hospital?

A. All her visits to the prison have been to the hospital

Q. What has been, as far as you know, the object of her visits to the hospital?

A. To minister to the wants, and encourage and console the sick. Her visits have, in my opinion, been beneficial; and if more frequently repeated, would be advantageous.

Q. In what manner has she ministered to the wants of the sick?

A. By supplying those delicacies which the hospital does not afford, and which, under the circumstances, are so necessary for the comfort, encouragement, and improvement of its inmates. MATTHEW D. GORDON.

October 30, 1846.

Sworn to before me, JNO. DUER.

Burghen Van Horn, door-keeper of female prison during Mrs. Baird's administration.

Sometimes during the day, say two or three times a week, there were outbreaks and general disorder, the women quarrelling among themselves; at other times good order existed. There was one time, in particular, when a large number of the women engaged in disturbance, and when put in their cells made such a noise as might have been heard at the State House. One of the women, as I understood, was disobedient. Her keeper sent for Mrs. B., who ordered her to her cell, and she would not obey. Mrs. B. then came to me, and requested me to call a couple of the guard, who, on their arrival, put the two or three bad women in their cells. On account of the general disturbance, Mrs. B. then ordered all the other women to their cells. This order was not executed, however, without much difficulty. There was a Sunday School, as near as I recollect, every Sabbath. The discipline remained about the same after Mrs. B. left, till Mrs. F. came Punishments were much more frequent previous to Mrs. F.'s administration, and discipline not so good. I have been keeper in this prison three years and a half.

Sing Sing, October 30, 1846. BURGHER VAN HORN

Sworn to before me, JOHN D. RUSS

Having examined the different officers connected with the female department, the committee next directed their examinations to the convicts, each of whom was examined separately and apart from the keepers.

Phœbe Squires, sentenced for manslaughter; aged 29. Has been here 5 years. Has never been punished. When I first came here the punishments were very severe. I had a sister die from the severity of the punishment; she having been tied up by her wrists for a long time; when she was taken down her clothes were wet with perspiration, and she never was well after. Our food was very bad, and was cooked down at the other prison. Principal punishments, tying up by the wrists: and I have known women tied up until the blood gushed from their fingers' ends. I have known as many as ten or twelve punishments in a day. This was during Mrs. Emory's time. When Mrs. Baird returned she had not so much punishment; but the prisoners did not respect her. There was still occasional tying up; punishments in cells; deprivation of rations; stocks—sometimes kept in all night. There were frequent outbreaks. On the 10th of May, 1843, I think the greatest riot took place that I have ever known. Mrs. Baird wanted to punish a woman, who resisted, and Mrs. B. took hold of her to put her into her cell. Ten or twelve other women joined in: they swore and cursed, and broke benches, spoons, beds, every thing they could lay their hands on. The guard was called in; but the women would not obey, and seized things to strike the guard. The whole guard was called in, or as many as could be spared from other duties. Lynds had a tussle with the women, to put them in the cells. I never want to see such another time. We got no dinner or supper; and the disturbance continued for two or three days. After Mrs. Baird went away Mrs. Hammond had control, and still a general state of disorder continued. A great deal of profane and obscene language was used constantly, and could not be checked by the keepers. Sunday School, during Mrs. Baird's last term, was very unfrequent. The prison was in such a state that the ladies did not like to visit it. We were just locked up like so many cattle, and no advice or anything else given us. The first time we were ever advised or talked to, was after Mr. Edmonds was made Inspector. When Mrs. F. came she had to punish, as there was an attempt made, after she had been here a day or two, to subvert her authority. But after that there was very little punishment. We have received instruction from officers lately. Several have been taught to read. We had slates and arithmetic tables, and Mrs. F. has lectured to us; and she has attempted to make us comfortable, by providing washing apparatus, towels, and hard soap. The punishment is not now severe; and no woman is punished, except she has been remonstrated with. And if the prison had been as it is now, many women, who have gone out of prison, would have been reformed. But it used to be, that women were absolutely corrupted by being here. Mrs. F. has read very interesting books, the Bible, D'Aubigne, and Columbus. She got maps for us, and gave lessons in geography.

Mary Smalley, sentenced for an assault with intent to kill; 53 years old. Neither the matron or other officers have given me any instructions what to say. Never mentioned your name. I have been here 5 years. I think the prison was in a bad state when I came. Mrs. Baird was matron, but did not stay long. The convicts were in the habit of fighting and quarrelling; punishments—tying up, shutting up, putting in stocks, etc. There is as much difference between the order, regularity, peace, and quietness of the prison in its then and present condition, as between day and night. Mrs. Baird did not allow talking, but they would talk in spite of her. The moral influences of the prison have much improved; and I think the prison at present calculated to be of more service to convicts. There is now no difficulty in getting along, if convicts will conduct well; and Mrs. F. seems anxious to do her duty by them. Punishment here used to make me feel very bad sometimes. Much more instruction given now than formerly. Mr. Luckey never asked me anything about my situation; he never seemed to want to converse with me. Every one that gets punished here now, at any rate, must begin it themselves, for they are never punished without reason.

Lucy Ann Price, aged 27; white; has been in prison 4 years and 5 months. When I came here, Mrs. Emory had just entered on the discharge of her duties as matron. When I first came here, the prison was in a very good state, but it gradually declined, until it was in a state hardly fit to mention—such disorder, such foul language, rioting, and cutting each other with knives—indeed, you can hardly think of anything bad that was not practiced. This state continued, with occasional slight alterations, for better or worse, until Mrs. Farnham came her. During the administration of Mrs. Baird, convicts thought nothing of striking the keepers, and this thing occurred often. The keep-

ers could not prevent it, because the convicts ruled the prison. Punishments were tying up by the wrists, stocks, which consisted in confining the arms outstretched, and rendering the position of the body and limbs immovable in this position; they were sometimes kept in this state 24 hours; gag not used then. Prisoners were shut in cells on bread and water—tied up in a blanket, with head out, rolled on flagging, or left at the head of the stairs for persons coming in to see—handcuffed and chained to the floor; there was no strictly moral punishment; no books, except Bible and prayer-book; there was some times a Sunday-school for one hour, held by Mrs. Luckey or sister, and sometimes other ladies. I never knew any one to learn to read under this instruction, although there might have been; no other instruction. Within the last two years the discipline has so much improved, that I should hardly know how to describe it. None of us are afraid of our lives, or afraid to leave our rooms, as we used to be. What are now the severest punishments? Gag and straight jacket; but these are not often used—I should think not ten times in the last two years. There have been one or two individuals often put in the outer ward—otherwise there have been but few punished in solitary cell. Deprivation of food for one meal—change of dress—deprivation of books—have been the ordinary punishments.

When there was no work, we have freqnently had school two or three times a week. Several persons have been taught to read and write, and all the convicts have had an opportunity of learning. I have never seen books lying about so that the convicts can get them, except the library books, and such as matrons lent. Books read in chapel, so far as I can recollect, were the Bible, Mrs. Tanner's Travels, Combe's Physiology —which was read as text-book for lectures—Old Curiosity Shop, Life of Columbus, Stories about the Holy Land.

I should not think the punishments now one-quarter as numerous as they were four years ago. They used to try to punish them, but the convicts would make such a racket as to compel them to let them out again. I think there is no greater degree of punishment than is necessary to keep order; and it appears to me to be painful to Mrs. F. to inflict punishment. I have never seen, of late, any injury resulting from punishment. A change commenced soon after Mrs. Farnham, the present matron, came, and has continued down to the present time. There is scarcely any punishment of a severe character now. The convicts obey the matron cheerfully, with very few exceptions; and in cases where punishment is resorted to, all the convicts know it is deserved. The matron, in punishing, endeavors to show the convict the reasonableness and necessity of such punishment for the good of the prison. Cases of severe punishment are now hardly ever resorted to. There are not more than two or three cases in a year or eighteen months. The prisoners are quiet and obedient, and do their work cheerfully and without complaint. Next to disobedience of the rules of the prison, they fear to do what displeases the matron. She treats them all with kindness, and makes them see that she is interested in their welfare, not only whilst in prison, but after they leave the prison. The result is, that most of the convicts look upon her as their friend, and her wishes are law with them. LUCY A. PRICE.

Mary Tenyck.—25 years old. Has been in prison six years and three months. Have never been punished, except being shut up about twenty minutes in cell, when I first came. When I came here Mrs. Baird was matron, and the prison was in a pretty orderly condition; but this order was maintained by great severity. If a woman was seen to move her lips, she was punished for it. But this order only existed for about six months; and the prison fell into considerable disorder before Mrs. B. left. During the time of Mrs. B.'s successor there was much disorder—for a large part, or nearly all the time. The prisoners quarrelled, talked, and swore, and used obscene language: not all of them, but individuals. Mrs. Emory only staid about eleven months. When Mrs. Baird returned she did not re-establish perfect order; but the conduct improved for a short time, and then fell off again. But there was never as much disorder as when Mrs. E. was here. The number of punishments have materially diminished. Under both the matrons I have named, it used to be an almost daily occurrence for convicts to be tied up by the arms, so that the toes would just reach the floor, and thus remain for an hour and a quarter. If you broke two or three needles in the course of the day, you would be shut up for it. We used to be deprived of our food. Women are now confined in outer ward; placed on bread and water; and punished with gag and straight-jacket. They are also shut in their cells as a punishment; meals, books, etc., are stopped. Persons have been confined in outer ward two or three months. I think there has been a month at a time that we have had no punishment. There are not as many punishments now as there were eighteen months since; and generally the punishments have been

on the decrease, ever since Mrs. F. has been matron. I have heard Combe on the Constitution of Man, the Bible, Nicholas Nickleby, Old Curiosity Shop, Oliver Twist, Farnham's Travels in California, History of Columbus. MARY TENYCK.

Eliza Hunt. Second offence. Grand larceny. Was here during Mrs. Baird's administration, in 1839 and 1840. Silence was the rule; but it was constantly violated; for which punishment was generally inflicted. Punishments were, tying up the prisoner by her wrists, with arms extended, and the body so raised that the toes just touched the ground, and without any support on either side; confinements to cell; deprivation of meals. Few confinements to cell; because they would not take women away from work; box the ears; sit in the stocks. The prison, at my second entrance, was very riotous: the women used bad language; cursed and swore; stole from the State or one another; used foul language. Mrs. Luckey and other ladies used to instruct on Sundays; but it frequently happened that there was no Sunday school, and then the prisoners roamed about, or sat and conversed together, and behaved as they chose. Mrs. Baird did not rule the prison when she came back the second time, but the prisoners did. Every two or three days there was an outbreak; the prisoners fighting with one another, or striking the matrons. This state of things continued until Mrs. F.'s arrival. The second day after her arrival there was a rebellion among a few of the women, which has not been repeated; although, about three weeks since, there was some considerable trouble with two or three new comers. But generally, since Mrs. F. has been here, the prison has been as comfortable and quiet as could be expected or desired. We have been instructed, and great pains taken to instruct those who could not read; and many have been taught to read. I was one of the old rioters, though not as noisy and troublesome as many. We now have books, which we read, and have opportunities allowed us of talking together, in relation to what we have read. There are few cases of any punishment now, and when it is ordered the convicts all feel that it is deserved, as Mrs. F. treats them all kindly, and shows that she is desirous of doing them good, and promoting their comfort. ELIZA HUNT.

Catharine Smith—has been here three years and two months. Mrs. Baird was the Matron when I came here. There is a great difference for the better, in the condition of the convicts, since I first came here. We are treated more like human beings. There is much less punishment now than then, and much less occasion for punishment. The convicts are cheerful, and more obedient than when I first came. The change for the better commenced soon after Mrs. Farnham came. The punishment then was tying up in the cell by the wrist, in rings, not allowing the feet to touch the floor, the arms being extended. Such punishment was continued for an hour and a quarter. This time was sometimes exceeded. It was a dreadful punishment, and produced great pain. The shackles, etc., were not used by Mrs. B. There was much cursing and obscene language, and frequent riots, the service in the chapel being disturbed by them. The convicts would obey or not, just as they pleased. If the assistant keeper gave any order or direction which they did not like, the convicts would tell them to mind their own business, or something to that effect. The convicts now are cheerful and obedient, and quietly do whatever they are requested to do, without murmuring or complaint—with only occasional exceptions. There is no complaint ever in cases of punishment, for the convicts all feel that it must be deserved, or Mrs. F. would not order it, as she treats them all with kindness, and seems to be interested in their welfare. Her wishes are cheerfully obeyed, as much as the laws of the prison. Mrs. F. has much fewer laws than the other matron had, and they are well understood. The Sundays are quiet—no noise; and each convict attends chapel on Sunday, or reads in her cell. The food is also better, and has more variety, and is better adapted to those who are feeble and sick. Any person, on visiting the prison on week-day or Sunday, must be struck with the change in the appearance and conduct of the convicts for the better. It is very rare that punishment is now resorted to. Reproof and reasoning with them is frequently sufficient to prevent a recurrence of the offence.

her
CATHARINE + SMITH.
mark.

The committee having read the testimony of Mrs. Luckey and Miss Knox to Mrs. Farnham, and propounded the following question, viz:—What is your system of government?—received the following written reply:

My system of government may be designated as one of moral influences, adapted, as far as practicable, to the character and condition of each individual under it.

In investigating a plan for the government of human beings, under any circumstances, two main points of inquiry present themselves.

First. What is the character of the laws to which they are required to submit?

Second. How are these laws administered?

In respect to the first, it has been my endeavor, in administering the government of this prison, to dispense, as far as possible, with all merely arbitrary rules, such, for example, as have for their object the convenience or ease of those in charge, or seem chiefly designed to afford occasions for the display of authority. I have been studious, on the other hand, to institute rules which should wholly harmonize, and indeed be one, with the natural law. Hence we have few offences against our laws, which are not likewise transgressions of a higher law, and felt to be such by those who participate in or witness them. This gives correction, when it is necessarily administered, a sanction which it could never otherwise possess; and causes leniency, when it is prudent to show it, to be valued as a real and substantial good—not the abandonment of a merely arbitrary requirement.

Arbitrary rules are certain to produce one of two results—either the multiplication of offences, or the gradual destruction of individuality of character; both of which are so much to be dreaded that the means of avoiding them ought to be matter of patient and careful study, to those intrusted with the charge of penal institutions. The nearer the condition of the convict, while in prison, approximates the natural and true condition in which he should live, the more perfect will be its reformatory influence over his character. If his reason and better feelings can be brought to a degree of vigor which will enable him, with the aid of better constituted minds, to discharge properly the duties arising from the various relations which he must sustain while incarcerated, it is to be presumed that, in most instances, much has been gained, more especially among those belonging to the lower classes of criminals. If he be surrounded with the right influences to produce and sustain this state of things, the greater his liberty the more rapid will be his moral growth. There are few, even of the most depraved, who, under such training, would not ultimately come to the stature of men.

The maxim that "that is the best government which governs least," is in a certain sense equally applicable to such institutions as to States. The larger the liberty, if exercised in obedience to the dictates of the best powers, the greater the happiness and good which flow from its enjoyment. Hence I consider the smallest number of rules with which our prison can be soundly governed, the most favorable for the improvement and elevation of its inmates.

But, secondly, supposing the laws to be well and wisely framed; then proper administration falls next to be considered: and here, as elsewhere, this is not the least difficult branch of the labor. To procure persons who are at once competent and faithful is not easy. The successful participant in such tasks must possess many endowments and qualifications, which have not hitherto been wont to seek occupation in this kind of labor. Not to insist upon that intelligence, purity, and elevation of character, without which moral effort can no where be apprehended in its best light, or successfully prosecuted, there must be firmness, softened by kindness; a lively sense of justice; inexhaustible forbearance; good temper and equanimity; vigilance; faithfulness in details; quick perception; ready understanding of character and motives; and above all, real dignity, which, without displaying itself, shall be at all times felt in such a manner as to engage obedience and not arouse hostility. To persons so endowed, the task of moral government is comparatively easy; to those not, nearly impossible. In the government of this prison, with such assistants—and I endeavor to have such only—it is often practicable, and not unfrequently wisest, to omit punishments altogether. In cases of offence the treatment of offenders guilty of the same misdeeds is often widely different, never being measured by the offence alone, but by that taken in connection with the physical condition, character, capacity, motives, experience, and other circumstances of the offender.

Thus, when the law of silence was an important feature in our government, its violation was in some cases followed by severe correction, while in others it was only noticed to admonish or remonstrate with the offender. To a person incapable of penetrating to the inner susceptibilities and mental springs of action, such treatment might very well seem like what it has been described to be—mere caprice. To those who know, and will be at the pains to weigh and judge in the matter, it will seem far different. I exercise my own discretion, when it becomes necessary to institute a new rule, whether all the inmates of the prison shall become subject to it or not, and also how long it shall be adhered to. The fact that a general rule has once been established, is not conclusive evidence to my mind that it is to be ever thereafter necessary; or that what

may be very wholesome restraint or indulgence to the majority, might not be injurious or intolerable to others.

These are a part of the views and opinions which I have endeavored to reduce to practice in this institution. The success which has attended the effort may be more becomingly spoken of by others. But I may be permitted to say, that my own hopes for the advancement and elevation of the unfortunate beings who have fallen under my charge, have been very far exceeded by the progress they have actually made in mental and moral culture, in self-control, in charity and forbearance towards each other, and, indeed, in the cultivation of many of those virtues which can alone confer happiness, and fit them to live in society without molesting it, and enjoy the liberty to which they must one day be restored, either for good or evil.

Q. In leaving out of your code of laws for the government of the convicts those laws which you considered merely arbitrary, or adopted more for the ease and comfort of those in charge than for the benefit of the governed; and in the exercise of your own discretion as to different punishment to different individuals, according to circumstances, in case of infraction of your own laws, what has been the effect upon the general deportment of those under your charge; and especially as to obedience and submission to such punishment as you may think proper to administer?

A. I think the effect of the mode of government I have endeavored to define has been, to secure more perfect submission, a greater degree of cheerfulness in obedience, and very generally a hearty desire to co-operate with the officers to preserve good order and kindly relations throughout the institution. In some cases offenders against our rules have pronounced their own penalties, and inflicted them voluntarily upon themselves; and I have no recollection of a case for nearly two years, in which the justice of any punishment that we have inflicted has been called in question by the party punished, or by any one of her fellow-prisoners.

Under the influence of these rules the number of offences has been greatly lessened, and their character materially changed. They are less violent and wanton than formerly. Except in rare instances, indeed, they are little different from those which are found when any community of people is assembled. An offensive word is rarely uttered, and resistance to any requirement is scarcely ever made. When I have extraordinary requirements to make, I give the person the reason why they are made, and always endeavor first to convince them, that however disagreeable it may be to them to yield, it is but reasonable and proper for them to do so. The instances are very rare in which such persuasion will not prevail to any necessary extent. It takes away from obedience the character of blind submission, and makes it an intelligent act.

At the close of this examination Mrs. Farnham handed to the committee the following extract from the Hudson River Chronicle:

The following letter was received by a clergyman of this place last week, and we are informed that another of our divines has received one of a similar import from the writer of the one we publish.

As the correspondence refers to a public institution, and those who are charged with its administration, we feel that we do not violate the sanctity of private correspondence in publishing it. The reverend gentleman permits their publication at our earnest solicitation, and we give them publicity in the hope, and with the desire that it may lead to an investigation.

Here are the letters:—

61 WALL-STREET, NEW YORK CITY, *August* 4, 1846.

TO THE REV. MR. MORSE, OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH, SING SING:—

REV. SIR: I learned, a few days since, with profound mortification and regret, from a quarter entirely respectable, that you have recently found it to be within the sphere of your duty to make statements, not privately, affecting the official as well as private character of Mrs. Farnham, the matron of the female prison at Sing Sing, which, if established, would render the continuance of her connection with the prison discreditable to the institution, and highly censurable in those to whom the selection of that officer is intrusted.

The language ascribed to you imports that *Mrs. Farnham is herself a woman of ill fame; that she permits, or has permitted, improper intercourse to be carried on between the male and female convicts; and that persons have had access to the female prison, for a like purpose, at improper hours of the night, with her consent.*

Of course charges like these, coming from so responsible a quarter, involve too serious consequences, both to her whose character they impeach, and to the institution to which she is attached, to be overlooked, at least by those who are charged with the supervision of this branch of the public service. No person is probably more sensible of this than yourself, and I cannot suppose that these remarks could have escaped you, until you had fully satisfied yourself that they imported truths which it concerned the public to know, and that their utterance could in no event work an injustice to the party

SING SING—MALE PRISON.

This prison is situated on the banks of the Hudson, at the base of the l which the female prison stands. It is constructed of "white marble," is fiv in height, and presents a continuous front of 484 feet. North and south it i by ranges of workshops, extending on the north side from the prison west to t 402 feet, and east to the unfinished prison wall, making the entire range 57 length, by 40 in breadth. This is divided into four workshops on each fl pied respectively as a wash-house, fileshop, tailor's shop, weave-shop, etc. south, and running from the prison towards the river, is a range of buildings long, and two stories high; also, divided into four distinct apartments on eac the first of which, 80 by 40 feet, is occupied by the kitchen below, and the above; the second, of the same dimensions, is occupied as a chapel, the third a or's shop below, and carpenter's shop and fur shop above, and the fourth a room. East of this range of buildings is the keeper's house, a large two sto ing, 40 by 48 feet. The whole enclosing an area of 331,776 feet. The pris ated 136 feet from the eastern end of this area. On the western side, nea tre, is another range of workshops, 272 feet long, by 36 wide, having north a two wings, each 146 feet in length. These buildings are one story high a pied as stone-shops, weave-shops, and for other purposes.

Police of the Prison.

The men are mustered as early in the morning as it is light enough to di one individual from another, the doors are unlocked, and they are turned out panies. Each man, with his tub on his arm and his kid in his hand, falls into marches in close order, under charge of his keeper, to the east end of th and as he goes out deposits his kid at the kitchen window; in the same orde passes on to the river, empties his bucket, rinses it, and deposits it in the thence proceeds to his workshop. Here he remains employed long enoug hall-boys to serve the coffee, which is placed in pint-cups at the door of each for the kids, which are deposited at the kitchen window to be filled for the repast. The men are then turned off from their work, permitted to wash in vided for each workshop, the companies are re-formed, and the men, in clos with the lock-step, march again to the kitchen window, where each one rec kid as he passes on, and takes it with him to his cell—arrived there, the doo and the occupant, thrusting his fingers through the grate, remains in this posit his keeper has passed in review. An hour and a quarter is allowed for breakf which the men are mustered and marched back again in the same order workshops, leaving their kids at the kitchen window, as before. At dinner t manœuvres are gone through with, and the same time allowed for eating. the men, as they finish their tasks, again wash, and about a half an hour bef set, are again formed into companies and marched to the place where their n are deposited, and as they pass on, each man receives his tub, and marches the kitchen, where he again takes his kid and proceeds with it to his cell, and locked up in the same manner and with the same precautions as in the morni prisoners, after eating their suppers, walk their cells, or amuse themselves other way, until they are rung down at or about seven o'clock. For the pu

preserving order, two keepers, provided with moccasins, are quietly perambulating the corridors, checking attempts at disorder, and attending to the wants of the convicts.

Having thus generally described the prison and the ordinary routine of its operations, we shall, before leaving this branch of the subject, point out some of its most obvious defects. These arise from the size of the cells, a want of proper ventilation, a want of light, too low a temperature, and in a portion of the cells, dampness.

First, then, THE SIZE OF THE CELLS.—These, like all those in prisons on the Auburn plan, are constructed for the one great object of securely packing, in the most economical manner, the greatest number of human beings in the smallest possible space. To attain this end, each cell is about 7 feet long by 7 feet high, and 3½ wide, affording just room for standing or lying, having an aggregate capacity of only 176 cubic feet, which of course is materially diminished by the furniture of the room and the individual occupant; so that, without an efficient ventilation, all the air in the apartment would be breathed over and rendered unwholesome in less than two hours. This air, as important for the health, vigor, and support of the system as pure water or wholesome food, is further vitiated by the emanations from the body, the remains of the supper, and the exhalations from the night-tubs. The only chance for the renewal of the air is that afforded by the half-grated door, and a ventilating shaft about four inches square, in the back part of the cell, near the top, which in most instances possesses no draught, or when it does, serves as a means of communication between the adjoining cells. Such, however, is the imperfect nature of the ventilation, that the cells in the morning have a most disagreeable and repulsive odor; and if the testimony of the convicts themselves may be taken as evidence of the fact, in many instances the air is so confined that the cells are rendered still more unwholesome by the exhalations and moisture from the body and lungs, which, condensed, may in the morning be seen trickling down the walls in streams. This defect, no doubt, is a prolific source both of consumption and rheumatism, diseases so common in prison.

Even supposing the ventilation to be perfect, so far as the cells are concerned, yet, if we calculate the entire area of the enclosing building, it will only give 400 cubic feet of air for each cell, or a full supply for four hours only, which, in cold weather, when the doors are shut, is vitiated and consumed by a number of stoves kept constantly heated. This air, it must be recollected, warmed by the stoves, ascends into the upper part of the prison, there to be cooled, and fall back on the stoves, re-heated, and ascend; so that the upper part of the prison is constantly supplied by a continually deteriorating atmosphere. The most effectual method of ventilating and heating prisons, seems to be on the plan adopted at Pentonville, near London.

The next important defect which we observed was a want of light, both natural and artificial. The latter want may be easily supplied by directing attention to the subject; and it seems to us both expedient and necessary, that this should be accomplished at once. In the winter season, from five to nine o'clock might be, by many of the convicts, devoted to reading and study, and still leave ample time for rest. This would also afford an admirable opportunity for the chaplain and other officers to converse with the convicts, and exert those moral influences which are calculated to produce good results. The defect, however, in regard to the natural light is not so easily corrected. Something, perhaps, might be done, by increasing the size of the windows. Still the evil will, in this way, be but partially remedied, and perhaps can only be completely relieved by a re-construction of the entire prison. As it now is, a large portion of the convicts cannot see to read, excepting during the hour at breakfast and at dinner, and then only in clear weather.

While examining the cells our attention was directed to another matter equally necessary to the comfort of the prisoners, viz: their bedsteads. Where such numbers of individuals are collected together, all using the same atmosphere, experience teaches

Q. Do you know whether the prisoners were provided with fresh provisions or not?

A. My belief is, that there has been no fresh provision provided, except for the sick.

Q. Are there any other facts you wish to state?

A. My opinion is that if the table system was introduced, it would remedy most of the evils complained of; the present method of mixing up all the food in one kid, like pouring swill into a trough, disgusts, in many instances, the prisoner with his food, and brutalizes the man. JOHN C. NEILL.

John Mead.—Am keeper of the machine shop; have been there since about the last week of October. Have been keeper in the prison three and a half years. The first three months I was relief keeper about the yard; then I was put into the machine shop; from thence to the kitchen; was there from October 1st, 1845, till October 23rd, 1846. My duties in the kitchen were to superintend the men in the kitchen and the provisions. There was not a barrel of bread or meat opened without my seeing it. The provisions were contracted for last year the same as the present year; same contractors, I believe. The provisions of 1846 were generally good, with only one or two exceptions. A large part of the potatoes rotted and injured the balance. There was, perhaps, twenty-five barrels of the beef quite salt—very salt. The last week I was in the kitchen there was ten or twelve barrels of pork shoulders which was a little tainted near the bone. The flour, generally, during the year 1846, has been good. There were some few barrels which I inspected, which had worms in it; probably eight or ten barrels which contained worms. No sour flour was ever used whilst I was in the kitchen. If I found a barrel of flour sour, I sent it back, as I did with others which had been wet and was packed hard. The rice used in the prison has been a fair article, but broken and wormy, which I had looked over and washed. Mr. Eldridge frequently comes into the kitchen, examines the provisions, sometimes two or three times a week. As to the provisions left over in the kids, if it is not *mussed*, it is saved and served up next day—beef and bread, pork and potatoes. This refuse food finally goes into the tubs for the swill contractor, who pays, as I am informed, $230 per annum, which I suppose is a fair price for it. The keeper in the kitchen never received any compensation other than his salary. Fresh provisions were not served half a dozen times during the time I was in the kitchen. The convicts were either furnished with potatoes, turnips, onions or cabbage for eight months out of twelve.* They had cabbages, raw, cut up, for two or three times a week, for about three weeks in September. The scurvy broke out in the prison in July or August, and no vegetables had been served the convicts for about six weeks prior thereto.

JOHN MEAD.

Lorenzo Stansbury.—Have been a keeper in the kitchen in Mount Pleasant Prison since the 22nd day of October last. When I first came into the kitchen, I took up the same plan as I had understood my predecessors had adopted. But I found that the boiled rice was not generally eaten, but returned. I commenced, however, giving them dry rations, bread and meat, which they seemed to like better. When I first went in we had but few vegetables of any kind, except turnips. Now we have potatoes, beets, carrots, onions, and cabbage. When I came in there were about 35 barrels of pork shoulders, which the men complained of, and which I did not consider was quite what it ought to be. The morning meal now is bread, meat, and rye-coffee: the dinner is beef or pork, with potatoes or some other vegetables, beets or carrots. They have had fresh meat about twice in ten days—a little oftener than once a week. The meat has been beef, consisting of "*cargo*," "*clean meat*," "*shin*," and "*cheek*." There is a ration of bread: the ration consists of half a pound of bread. Such convicts as require more, are served with extra rations of bread. The quantity of meal is increased about one-half. The ration in the morning is the same in quantity as at noon, being about three quarters of a pound to each meal. There were four or five tierces of bad rice, which had worms, which I endeavored to clean by sifting, and then I mixed about one-third of that with other good rice. The quantity of molasses is 15 gallons to 700 men—being a little less than half a gill to each man. The quantity of mush is at least three pints to a common ration—the extra, two quarts. The evening meal is mush and molasses, without any change.

As to the barrels, Mr. Radford gave me to understand that if I could take care of the good ones for him, I might have the old ones. As to any meat or other articles which

* See on the next page the memorandum from the kitchen-book, which, we believe, was kept by Mr. *Mead*, in relation to this subject.

I might want, I was to keep an account and pay for the same. The rice I have not used for about a month, as the Inspectors said it was not good.

LORENZO STANSBURY.

John P. Trucks.—I am a keeper in Mount Pleasant Prison, in the hospital and hall. Have been there four months. Vinegar is served up to the convicts whenever they have vegetables which require it—about a gill and a half at a time. Rye-coffee, about a pint, is served at every cell in the morning, and is generally drank. Every cell is provided with a straw bed, bunk, and four blankets; a book-shelf, with a Bible and Prayer Book; knife, fork, spoon, tin-cup, and a small cup for vinegar, and a wooden can with the number of the cell on it, which is the furniture left in the cell. They have a night-tub and kid, which they take out in the morning. Pillows are not provided by the State.

The meat used in the hospital I found, on going there, *was very bad. I considered it not fit for any man.* But since that time I have got better meat. The bread used in the hospital is made of *wheat middlings, and is not proper bread for sick people* or *invalids.* For the last three months there were two deaths in the hospital—Ewing and Skiver—who were admitted to cots, and died of consumption. In the hospital they have mattrasses, sheets, and pillows. The inmates are locked up in the hospital an hour in the morning, an hour and a quarter at noon, and from half-past 4, P. M., to 7, A. M., without any officer of the prison being with them. The average number of inmates in the hospital is about twenty. The drugs and medicines used in the hospital are of fair quality. The sick are sometimes sent from the hospital, or other shops, to the State shop, with a ticket for no work. They are often as comfortable there as they would be in the hospital.

JOHN P. TRUCKS.

The monthly consumption of meat, allowing the number of prisoners to be 800, which probably is less than the true average, would be, for *prime beef*, 24,000 lbs., and for merchantable inspected prime pork, 18,000 lbs. By the kitchen book, however, it appears, that instead of the articles thus contracted for, there was supplied to the prison the following descriptions of meat in the following quantities:—

	Pork shoulders.	Fresh beef.	Fresh mutton.	Salt mutton.	Pork.	Smoked shoulders.	Short shoulders.
December, 1845,		7,593	4,742				
January, 1846,				1,909			
February, do				3,799			
March, do				4,000	3,898		
April, do			12,000				
May, do						1,622	
June, do					4,400		3,477
July. do	1,000				7,290	2,864	
August, do	4,800				14,000	830	
September, do					15,000	3,400	
October, do	8,400						16,600
	14,200	7,593	16,742	9,708	44,588	8,716	20,077

From this table it appears that the prison was supplied for four months and two-thirds with pork; that for seven days they were supplied with smoked shoulders, equal, or perhaps superior to the requisitions of the contract; that for two months and a half they were probably supplied with rations in accordance with the contract; and that for three months they were fed three-sevenths of the time on pork shoulders; and the remainder, being four-sevenths, they were fed on pork short shoulders, or, in other words, pork of the very poorest kind: in addition to this, for one-third of a month they were supplied with salted mutton, an article always bearing an inferior price in the market. Whether the *contractor* was *benefited* by this deviation from the strict letter of his agreement or not, is not material for the committee to inquire; but the fact of such a deviation, they have believed it their duty to bring thus distinctly to the knowledge of the Association. The supply of vegetables, although answering to the letter of the agreement, can hardly, we believe, be in accordance with its spirit.

The three and a half bushels of potatoes per hundred rations, provided for in the contract for the first six months, has resulted in a full supply of vegetables for the first *four months* of the year *only:* in June, a partial supply for fifteen days; July, for four days; and in September, for eleven days. In the other months no vegetables were supplied.

The following extract from the contract for rations, made by Philip Earl, of the city of New York, with Hiram P. Rowell, agent of the Mount Pleasant State Prison, commencing November 1, 1845, and ending October 31, 1846, will show the quality of the provisions provided for by the contract, and the extract from the kitchen book, previously given, will show the actual supply:—

Each hundred rations of said supplies shall consist of one hundred pounds of good merchantable inspected prime beef, slaughtered and packed this coming fall and winter, or seventy-five pounds of merchantable inspected prime pork; fifty pounds of good merchantable sifted Indian meal; two gallons of good molasses; two quarts of good cider vinegar; two ounces of good ground pepper; one quart of fine salt; and three and a half bushels of potatoes, or their equivalent in beets, turnips, carrots, onions, peas, beans, and rice, at the agent's discretion, and two quarts of rye in the grain.

The contract for 1847 differs from the foregoing only in making the provision for supply of vegetables discretionary for the first six months, instead of absolute, and in providing for a supply of fresh meat twice a week during six months of the year, at the rate of 87 pounds per 100 rations.

Cleanliness.—The rules of the prison require that each prisoner should be provided with a pocket handkerchief or a *towel.* Both these articles seem indispensable; and certainly little can be said in favor of an arrangement which provides but one article for two such discordant purposes. The use of blankets, instead of sheets, the want of pillows and pillow-cases, the difficulty of obtaining the means necessary for personal ablution, all encourage and teach uncleanly habits. And although weekly provision is made for clean shirts and stockings, and the floors of the cells, besides being occasionally swept, are almost daily besmeared with whitewash, this is only making clean the outside. We trust all these things will be remedied as soon as the Croton is introduced.

The washing of the establishment is performed by the convicts, in rather a primitive manner; and although it is often shockingly ill-done, it nevertheless answers, and will perhaps be considered *good enough for convicts.* But whatever may be the facilities for washing, there is no proper arrangement for drying, at least in the winter season; so that frequently the galleries of the prison are necessarily crowded with wet clothes, thus rendering the air impure, and filling the cells with moisture, making them unhealthy and disagreeable. An establishment like this should, without doubt, possess a drying-room, as well as a proper apparatus for washing.

Education.—By an examination of the prisoners in the prison at Preston, England, it was shown that, out of 146, 135 were found who could not say the Lord's prayer, and 116 who could not answer the question, Who is your Saviour? This startling fact led us to similar inquiries in this prison; and although in every instance in which we supposed there could be any reason to doubt the assertion of the prisoner, we insisted upon his attempt to repeat it, we only found about one in every ten that could not repeat it perfectly; a most striking and decided difference in favor of the education of our prisoners. But notwithstanding this flattering comparison, much remains for us to do, in properly diffusing moral, religious, and ordinary instruction. The sentiment of the poet, "Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring," seems peculiarly applicable to the case of prisoners; for while small draughts intoxicate, we may with safety rely on drinking largely to sober them again. Many of the prisoners show an anxious desire for information, and in some of the cells we found libraries of from ten to thirty volumes, of the higher branches of mathematics, physics, and philosophy. These prisoners had been a long time in confinement, and had made most of their proficiency in these branches while in durance.

To afford all the necessary opportunities for instruction, the number of teachers should be increased five fold; and, in fact, every keeper and officer of the prison should not only be competent, but required to take part, at stated times, in the particular instruction of the convicts, while his daily conversation and demeanor should be hourly and constantly conveying the great lesson of moral duty and obligation. More attention should be paid to procuring and selecting a library for the use of the convicts. We are persuaded that much good might result from assembling the convicts daily, morning and evening, in the chapel, for five or ten minutes, for prayer.

Officers.—A great change has been effected in the officers of this prison, within the last two years, and a higher order of intellect been sought for and obtained, than was ever before employed. Some few keepers, to be sure, still remain, on whose brow nature has written "animal;" but these only hold their places by an uncertain tenure, and occasion will only be wanting to fill their places more acceptably. We fear, however, that the standard is not yet sufficiently elevated, and that their pay is inadequate to the imposition of those high and important functions to which we have just alluded.

Contract System.—This system, under ignorant, weak, or dishonest officers, seems best suited to advance the pecuniary interests of the institution; but with a judicious, capable, and energetic officer, it is only paying to another the profit the State ought itself to realize. Besides, it is liable to so many objections, on account of the various ways in which it interferes with the discipline, and consequently with the reformation, of the convicts, that it is questionable whether the pecuniary gain is not more than compensated for by the moral loss.

Health.—So far as the appearance of the prisoners is an indication of their state of health, we should not expect to find a very high standard in this prison. Constant confinement to the cell or the workshop, with previous exposure, undoubtedly prevents that high tone of bodily vigor which is so frequent among a free population. This, however, is an evil incident to imprisonment, and common to all prisons; but this prison falls far beneath the average of our prisons in point of health. the deaths last year amounting to almost four in every hundred of population. To what cause is this increased mortality to be attributed? Is it to be mainly ascribed to the greater number of prisoners; the piling of gallery upon gallery; to diet, discipline, or medical treatment?

The diseases of the past year seem to have been similar to those of former years, with the exception of the scurvy, which attacked between thirty and forty of the prisoners, but which was, in most instances, speedily conquered. There is, however, one young man in the hospital, who has been rendered a cripple for life through this disease, and is obliged to walk on his knees.

It is a disgrace to the State, that, in the midst of a country producing such a profusion of vegetables, they should suffer the convicts to be deprived of the necessary and health-giving aliment until such results are produced.

Kitchen.—Next to providing good food, is the necessity of having it well cooked. Indeed, poor food may be rendered palatable by proper attention to the manner of preparing it, and good food rendered unpalatable and disgusting by carelessness and indifference. The convicts in this prison have to submit to the infliction of one of these evils constantly, and to both occasionally. This indifference about preparing the food, has an undoubted influence on the discipline; and we have no doubt but by improving the cooking, the discipline would be improved.

If it is necessary for punishment that men should live on disgusting or unwholesome food, it is equally necessary, for productiveness, that their diet should be comfortable and wholesome. The practice of carrying their food to their cells, there to be consumed, seems highly objectionable, as the food, however well it may be cooked, becomes

cold before it is eaten, and is thus rendered unpalatable; and in the winter season, we are informed, it is sometimes frozen before it is used. The table system seems to be decidedly preferable to the present plan of eating in the cells, and we would urge its adoption, both for the purpose of economy and comfort.

Means of Communication.—The attempt to enforce the law of silence has given birth to many stratagems and devices, how most effectually and safely its penalties may be avoided. That it is utterly impossible to prevent communication, is apparent from the admitted fact, that any unusual occurrence, or interesting intelligence, is known throughout the prison within twenty-four hours after it happens. It would be impossible for us to describe all the various plans that ingenuity has devised, for the purpose of defeating the intentions of the law. We shall, however, enumerate a few of them, for the purpose of showing how frequent and various are the opportunities thus afforded them for communicating with each other. After a short novitiate prisoners learn to converse without moving their lips; so that, amid the din of the workshop, with their eyes fixed steadily upon their work, they are frequently able, in this way, to hold free communication. This also happens in the lock-step, where they are thrown into such close proximity. Another mode of communication is, by means of notes scratched upon leather, written with chalk or coal on chips, or with pencil on scraps of paper, and handed along the line while manœuvring in the yard. Those in adjoining cells communicate by means of pieces of paper tied to a string, and thrown from one cell-door to the other. Notes are occasionally written on slates or pieces of paper, and left with directions to the hall-boys to carry to such or such a cell, and get an answer or not, as the case may require. Besides these indirect methods, there is a vast deal of direct communication.

Punishments.—The rules of the prison, established in September last, by the inspectors, provide that all punishments shall be ordered by the principal keeper, and limits their kind to the following, viz.: Privation of food—privation of bedding, of books, of tobacco—change of work, of dress, of rations—solitary confinement—shower-bath—the lash. The penalties of the lash and shower-bath can only be inflicted in the presence of the keeper.

Previous to the adoption of these rules, the keeper of the prison had himself commenced the work of reform, in which he has steadily persevered to this moment; and it is gratifying to know, that while the discipline of the prison is perfectly maintained, the number of offences and amount of punishment have rapidly decreased.

Under these circumstances, and with the confident belief that the present keeper intends most strictly to carry out the good work which he has so auspiciously begun, we feel sorry to be obliged to call attention to an occurrence which perhaps was, more than anything else, instrumental in bringing about the very melioration we have just described. We should not, however, have performed our duty as faithful examiners, if we had omitted to notice so questionable a use of power. The following testimony is therefore presented.

Extracted from the journal of the keeper, *Harman Eldridge*:—

January 29, 1846. Opened in good order. Mr. Coates sent for me about half-past two o'clock, and informed me that two of his negroes had been quarrelling. I informed him that relief should be sent him, and directed him to take them into the hall and punish them. When Mr. Coates arrived in the hall with Orange and Johnson, Orange refused to be punished, and threatened the life of any person that should venture to lay hands on him, and drew his knife. After striking at Mr. Coates, he retreated into his cell, tore off a piece of the bunk, and succeeded in taking a pole, about six feet long, from Mr. Coates, all of which he had in his cell, and swore that he would die or take the life of some one before he would yield. Various efforts were made before we could secure him. After a desperate effort, Orange was taken from the cell, and punished about 50 lashes. I then put a pair of shackles on his ankles, and placed him in the outer ward. Thus ended the most unpleasant afternoon I ever experienced.

The testimony of the man *Orange*.—A man down in stone-shop smashed my fingers. I told him he ought to take care, and when he went out doors he struck at me; I feinted off; he struck often; I dodged, and the barrow man finally jumped between us. I don't think I struck Peter, but believe I kicked at him once. The man had a mallet, and said he would kill me. Mr. Coates came out; I went into the shop. Mr. Coates ordered me to stand by the stove while he took the other man to the shanty and talked to him. Mr. C. and the man then returned and sent for Mr. E. Mr. E. did not say anything to me. After Mr. E. left, Mr. Coates ordered me to the hall to be flogged. I told Mr. C. I had been flogged once or twice, and I have now done nothing worthy of flogging. Are you going to flog Peter, too? None of your business, was the reply. He then told me to pull off my jacket. I told him I had done nothing, and did not calculate to be tied up and beat this way. You won't pull off, then? I told him I would leave the case to the inspectors, but I would not pull off. Mr. C did not say anything more, but Mr. Van Wart hauled off and struck me over my head with a club. They sent for Mr. E., and he told me he would give me five minutes to pull off. I refused. Guards were sent for, and Mr. C. struck me with a club. I struck Mr. Coates. The guards pricked me with their bayonets, and I ran into the cell. I have three scars where I was stabbed. I was in the cell; they asked me to come out. I told them they might as well kill me in the cell as out. They sent for hooppoles and punched me till I could not stand. They then caught me by the heels and dragged me out, tied me up, whipped me, and then put me here. Three of them whipped me—gave me about fifteen lashes apiece. I was kicked in the head when dragged out of the cell by Mr. Van Wart. While I was in the cell Mr. Eldridge fired at me with a pistol, which took effect in my wrist. After the whipping they put me in here, and kept me on bread and water eight months. My legs were shackled. The shackles were only removed yesterday. My wrist is not sound yet. After the eighth month I had the ordinary ration.

The above narrative was taken down by one of the committee, in Orange's cell, and as nearly in his own words as possible.

John Coates, assistant keeper, deposes and says:—Pete Orange was sent to my shop to work about ten days before the occurrence I am about to relate. I was coming down to the shop and saw him and Johnson scuffling. When I arrived at the door, one barrow man had one, and another the other, parting them. I called them into the shop and inquired differently, and wrote a note to Mr. Eldridge, wishing him to come to my shop (stone.) Mr. E. came in and said he would send relief, and ordered me to take the man into the hall and punish him. I took Orange first, and then fetched Peter. I told O. we should have to whip both. He wanted me to whip Peter first, then he would pull his shirt off. I ordered him, peremptorily, to take his shirt off, and he refused. I then sent for Mr. E., and he came and ordered him to take it off, and he disobeyed. I think Mr. E. repeated four or five times the order, and the last time told him he would give him five minutes to consider, and if he did not have it off, then he would bring some one that would force him; and he brought two guards with bayonets. Mr. E. directed the guards to close in on Orange for the purpose of getting his shirt off. They did not act as I should, and got him in a position where we could not get at him; got him up against a wall; we could not get at him, and I struck him with a stick, with intent to break his arm, but my stick broke, and he made a jump at me with intent to jam me against a post, and I cleared him; he struck at me at the same time; by that means he escaped the guard and got into the cell, and he was requested to come out, and he got the knife that was in the cell, and bunk leg, and swore he would kill the first man that entered. I tried to strike them out of his hand, but could not succeed. Mr. E. then requested him to come out. He replied he would die first. I went into the blacksmith's shop and got a piece of iron for the purpose of pulling him down. We did not succeed; and Mr. E. told him if he did not come out he would shoot him; and gave him some time to deliberate. He still refused, and Mr. E. fired twice. We could not get him out thus. The door was shut when Mr. E. fired. We then sent for hooppoles: with these we effected his subjugation by beating him down. I and Mr. Van Wart then went in and dragged him out. We were then directed by Mr. E. to take his clothes off, which we did. Mr. E. flogged him. Guess he gave him about twenty cuts. I don't recollect whether Mr. Van Wart flogged him; I can't say whether I did or not. I flogged Guinea Pete, I know, often. After being flogged, he was shackled and leg irons put upon him, when he threatened, if ever he got clear, to take the life of some of us.

Q. What effect would it have had upon the discipline of the prison to have left him in solitary confinement?

A. I think it would have been very ruinous, as the cell did not belong to him, and we should have been obliged to have turned another convict out of his place; thus showing that we had been foiled in an attempt to coerce.

Experiment had already been made upon him in solitary confinement.

Sing Sing, November 10, 1846. JOHN COATES.

Sworn to before the Inspecting Committee.

Mr. Stephen Van Wart, assistant keeper. Mr. Coates called me into the hall, and asked Tom why he would not pull off his shirt; he said he would be damned if he would. I told him it would be worse for him if he did not; and he said his clothes fitted too snug, and he would not pull them off for any man. I told him we would get some black fellows and have his clothes taken off; then he said, I want you to understand one thing, I calculate to die before I get out of this, and some of you have got to be buried with me, you must make up your minds to that. Then Mr. Coates came in, and I told him he had better go after Mr. Eldridge. He then asked me what I was going to do with a club I held in my hand. I told him very probably he would get it, unless he yielded. Upon that, he stepped up towards me, and I told him if he raised his hand I would blow his brains out. By this time Mr. Eldridge and Mr. Coates came. Mr. E. gave him five minutes to pull his coat off, or else he would have trouble; he said he preferred trouble. Then Mr. E. told four black fellows to seize him. They refused, because he had a knife, (they saw him have it before he came from the shop,) and he had made up his mind to kill somebody, (Gardiner saw Robinson, Peter Johnson, and another.) Mr. E. said, If that is the case, I will send for a guard. Guard came. Mr. E. asked again if he would give up; he said no. Mr. E. told guard to shove him up to the ring, but he would not budge only as they pushed him with their bayonets. They shoved him up to the ring, and Mr. Coates struck him with a hickory club, not as big as a man's wrist, which broke in two on his arm; and he struck at Mr. Coates, but did not hit him. Coates' hat fell off. Then deponent struck him with a small cane. Upon that, he jumped into the cell and tore a leg off one of the bunks, with which he kept us at bay. After he got in he threatened our lives; swore he would be the death of us. Then we told Mr. Eldridge it was no use, he would not submit, and the best way was to shoot him. Mr. E. said he did not want to kill him if he could cripple him so as to subdue him. Finally Mr. E. poked his pistol through the grates, and fired at him twice—fired at his legs, as near as I could judge. Mr. E. then asked him if he would give in; he said, No, by Jesus Christ, I won't. Mr. E. again demanded if he would give up, and he said, No, by God, I won't give up; and Mr. E. fired at him again. Then Mr. E. sent after Mr. Rowell; so he came and talked to him, and got no more satisfaction than the rest. Mr. R. then said, It is no use talking with him, we must have him out, dead or alive. Mr. R. sent to the cooper's yard and got a couple of hoop poles and four good-sized green hickory clubs; Mr. Coates got on one side of the door, and myself on the other, and the guard punched him with these hoop poles, and he partly fell down, and I ran in; and I kept striking him, as hard as I could, on the head, to keep him down. While I was striking him, a knife fell out of his hand, which, with my foot, I kicked out of the cell. I kept on striking, and Mr. Coates' guard caught hold of his legs and dragged him out of the cell, I beating him the while, to keep him down.

After we got him out we asked him again if he was going to give up. He said no. We asked him if he would pull his clothes off. He said no. So we undertook to tear them off; and what we could not tear off we cut off with the knife that dropped from him. This was a case knife. When asked if it was not the knife that belonged to the cell, he said he should think not. The barrowman said he had a knife in his coat. We stripped him, and two of us held him up to the ring while he was tied. Mr. E. took the cats and flogged him; but how many lashes he gave him I cannot tell. Then I took the cats and took a turn at him. He did not give in then, and Mr. Coates took the cats. Finally Mr. E. said, It's no use, he does not give in. We will untie him and put a pair of heavy shackles on him. Then, after he got his shackles on, he looked round and said, By the eternal Jesus Christ, if I ever get these shackles off, and get my liberty, I will have your lives. We got four or five black fellows to carry him into the new prison, where we left him. I know not whether the shot took effect, or whether bayonets pierced the flesh. Saw blood on his arm, which I thought came from a blow.

Sing Sing, November 10, 1846. STEPHEN VAN WART.

Sworn to before the Inspecting Committee.

Mr. Hiram P. Rowell, being examined, deposes as follows:—I knew nothing of the case until Orange had made his escape into the cell. When I first saw him the cell door was shut. He was being remonstrated with, to induce him to come out. He was in a towering passion. I went to his cell door and remonstrated with him, and told him, in strong terms, of the folly of his course—said to him he would have to be subdued, for the sake of order and government—I think I said, at all hazards. He answered continually with oaths and blasphemy, and swore that he would not come out of his cell alive. I told him he would have to come out—if persuasion could not induce him force must; that he had not the sympathy of his fellow-convicts, for that many were ready to assist in enforcing obedience. He still persisted in swearing that he would not come out. I then left and came to the office. Soon after Mr. Eldridge again sent for me, and when I got there Mr. E. said he believed he should have to shoot him. I should have mentioned, that when I first saw him he was armed with the leg of a bunk in one hand, and a knife in the other—I am sure he had a knife, as I saw the glitter. When I went into the hall I told Mr. E. if it was possible to subjugate without shooting him, it would be best, and went to cell door again, which, I believe, was still closed, and reasoned, remonstrated, and threatened, and was still answered with oaths, and refusal on his part to come out. I then left Mr. E., with the remark, that although it would be a source of regret, I did not see but he would have to shoot him.

Some little time after I went to the hall again. I was then informed by Mr. E. that he had shot at him, with intent to wound or maim him—I think he said twice. He thought he had hit him. Still he would not yield. The negro stood in an angle of the cell, with his hand pressed against his groin, making considerable ado, as though he had been hit. I spoke to him again, requesting him to come out. He answered, with an oath, that he would die first. I then directed one of the waiters in the hall, with Mr. E.'s consent, to go to the coopers' yard and get two small hooppoles, with some half dozen ends of hooppoles for clubs. When they came, I directed the guard to punch him in the side, for the purpose of making him drop his knife and bunk leg, so that we could get at him and secure him. As soon as they had secured him I came away. I ought to state, that I was making arrangements to go to Albany, and was so much occupied as to make it difficult for me to be present during the whole affair, which lasted over two hours.

I want to say, in relation to this man, that, in all my experience in prison matters, I have never seen a man that possessed so much of the demon as this. Generally, when Mr. E. leaves the prison, its management rests with me; and I have had difficulties with him before, and have never yet found one so utterly incorrigible and hardened against reproof, remonstration, or rebuke, as this Orange.

Q. Why, when Orange was shut in his cell and secure from injuring others, was he not left to be subdued by solitary confinement, without further violence?

A. As far as my own opinion is concerned, solitary confinement had been tried, to my knowledge, without having produced any beneficial result.

Q. What effect would the leaving him in the cell, under those circumstances, have had upon discipline?

A. It would, I think, have been almost destructive of good and efficient discipline. I remarked to Orange that he would have to be punished, to prevent hundreds of others being punished for similar cause. HIRAM P. ROWELL.

Sing Sing, November 10, 1846.

Sworn to before the Inspecting Committee.

OFFICE STATE PRISON, MT. PLEASANT, *January* 12, 1847.

DOCTOR JOHN D. RUSS:

DEAR SIR:—Your note, dated 5th instant, containing inquiries in regard to Orange, was duly received, but a press of business prevented me from answering until the present moment.

You ask me to state the probable effect upon the discipline of the prison, if, when Orange ran into the cell and the door was shut upon him, he had been left to himself? I answer, that it would have entirely destroyed the discipline of the prison; because some thirty or forty of the convicts saw and heard all Orange said and done. They heard him bid defiance to the keepers, and threaten the life of the first man that should lay his hand upon him. They heard him say there would be a funeral to-morrow. They had seen him armed with a knife and a billet of wood. They had seen him aim a deadly blow at one of the keepers, and heard him roar like a madman, uttering the foulest imprecations, so loud that he could be heard all over the prison.

It was a case that required prompt action, although it was met in the most cautious manner, as you will perceive by the testimony of Mr. Rowell, our Agent.

I was *determined* to *subdue* him, and without injuring him, if I could. I parleyed with him a long time. So did others. I counselled with our Agent, and finally we succeeded in taking him from the cell, and secured him, so that he could neither injure himself or others. And I have no doubt it has learned the inmates* of this prison *the lesson*, that they cannot resist the authorities of the prison with impunity, and thereby has prevented a recurrence of a similar outbreak, and perhaps saved the lives of both keepers and convicts.

I do not know what more I can say on this subject, than has already been said to you by our Agent, Mr. Rowell. It was a sad affair, and ought to have been seen to be well understood. I have no desire, however, to ever witness the like again.

I intended to have sent you, with this, a statement in regard to the employment of our men, but I cannot possibly get it ready before the day after to-morrow, say 14th.

I am truly yours,

HARMAN ELDRIDGE.

The following testimony in favor of a mild system of prison government, will be read with interest, as it embodies the experience of individuals best qualified to judge:

David Dakin, keeper of coopers'-shop. Has been keeper since 15th October.

Q. Do you keep a conduct book?

A. Yes.

Q. What is your usual course in keeping this book?

A. I minute down the offence, name of informant, the hour of complaint, and time of commission, etc.

Q. Do you minute down every offence?

A. No. Trifling offences, I admonish. But every serious infraction of the rules is reported.

Q. Do you know of any punishments being inflicted that are not noted in the book?

A. No.

Q. How many men are in your shop?

A. Forty-three.

Q. Have any persons been whipped since you have been in office?

A. Only one, for lying and general misconduct—seven lashes.

DAVID DAKIN.

Martin Marcley, keeper in the file-shop, deposes and says, that he has been keeper three years and a half.

Q. Has there been any change in the government of the prison since you first came here?

A. Very great. I came in under Elam Lynes, and have continued up to this moment.

Q. Will you please state in what that change consists?

A. In the discipline and government of the prison. The government of the prison has been administered in a more kind and humane manner; but the discipline of the prison has been kept up.

Q. Do you think that the government and discipline are as good now as under the severer system?

A. Better.

Q. Do you think that the men do as much work now as under the former method?

A. I do. And perhaps I may say they have done better. At any rate, they have gone to their duty more cheerfully.

Q. Do you feel positive there has been no falling off in the amount of work done?

A. I think I am, so far as my shop is concerned. I keep the time book of the shop, as well as the job book, and besides, the contractor expresses himself well satisfied. I have occasion, often, to inquire of him, and he has often expressed this opinion.

Q. Do you keep a conduct book?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the nature of the conduct book?

A. To keep an account of the offences; the time and manner of their occurrence.

Q. What is the use of the conduct book?

* The whole scene was undoubtedly communicated throughout the prison within twenty-four hours after its occurrence.

A. It is to report to the keeper, who orders the punishment, the conduct of the prisoners.

Q. Does the keeper witness the punishment?

A. In cases of a shower bath, the lash, or any punishment of this nature, he is always present, either in person or by deputy.

Q. How long since this plan has been adopted?

A. It was adopted with the conduct book. Previous to its adoption every keeper had the privilege to punish, but each assistant keeper wrote a note to the principal keeper, stating the offence and the manner of the punishments.

Q. Was there any infraction of this rule?

A. Perhaps so, occasionally. I recollect once neglecting to do it in season myself.

Q. Do you know of any keepers having punished a prisoner, and then reported a less number of stripes than was actually inflicted?

A. Not personally; although some of the keepers have told me that they had done so. At present nothing of this kind can occur, because the head keeper notices in the conduct book, the kind and manner of punishment, and its infliction takes place in the presence of both the keeper who made the complaint, and the principal keeper or his deputy.

Q. Do you know of any complaints having been made in relation to food?

A. Sometimes, but not very often. A few weeks since there was some complaint, but none now.

Q. How many men are there in your department?

A. There are 150 men in the fileshop, but I lock up 48. There are, in all, about 75 men under my charge in the shop. Punishments by flogging have much diminished since the last year.

Q. Do you report, in your conduct book, every offence?

A. No. There are some trifling offences for which I admonish the convict and do not report. The cases which are so called up and admonished are about one-fourth of the whole.

MARTIN MARCLEY.

The preceding testimony and the corresponding tables embody the result of our examination.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN D. RUSS,
JOHN DUER,
JOHN W. EDMONDS,
RENSSELAER N. HAVENS,
ABNER BENEDICT,
CYRUS CURTIS,
} *Committee of Inspection.*

INSPECTION OF SING SING STATE PRISON

AUGUST 15, 1846.

BY

JOHN D. RUSS, JOHN DUER, P. N. HAVENS, A. BENEDICT, C. CURTIS, J. W. EDMONDS,
COMMITTEE.

TABLE I.—*Containing the Number in the State Prison at Sing Sing.*

	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 20 years of age.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	
Number in prison at the commencement of the year	717	52	193	576	527	242	77	8	23	62	73	12	794	60	216	638	600	254	854
Number committed during the year	162	20	32	153	104	81	44	7	17	34	37	14	206	30	49	187	141	95	236
Number discharged during the year	201	20	49	172	137	84	62	3	17	43	52	13	263	23	66	220	189	97	286
By expiration of sentence	145	17	41	121	106	56	52	2	16	38	43	11	191	18	56	153	144	65	209
By pardon	29	2		31	15	16	7	1	1	7	7	1	36	3	1	38	22	17	39
By death	27	1	8	20	16	12	3			3	2	1	30	1	8	23	18	13	31
By reversal of judgment																			
Number in confinement at this date	678	55	176	557	494	239	59	12	23	48	58	13	737	67	199	605	552	252	804
Number committed by Courts of the United States	4			4		4	1			1		1	5			5		5	5

TABLE II.—*Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Prisoners in the State Prison at Sing Sing, in the course of the Year.*

	Two Years.						Three Years.						Four Years.						Five Years.						Six years.						Seven Years.					
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.
Twenty Years of Age and upwards.	150	18	26	142	87	81	106	8	34	80	79	35	70	7	14	63	51	26	164	13	43	134	127	55	10		4	6	9	1	28	3	11	20	23	8
Under twenty Years of Age.	24	8	9	23	27	5	11	1	2	10	8	4	2		1	1	1	1	8	1	4	5	8	1	1			1	1		1			1	1.	
Total .	174	26	35	165	114	86	117	9	36	90	87	39	72	7	15	64	52	27	172	14	47	139	135	56	11		4	7	10	1	29	3	11	21	24	8

TABLE II.—*Continued.*

	Eight Years.						Nine Years.						Ten Years.						Ten to Twenty Years.						Over Twenty Years.						For Life.						Total.
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B	W.	N.	F.	
Twenty Years of Age and upwards.	7		3	4	4	3	11		5	6	10	1	80	4	31	53	63	21	33		10	23	25	8	8		3	5	5	3	12			12	6	6	738
Under twenty Years of Age.	1			1	1		1		1		1		5	1	2	4	5	1	2		2		2														66
Total .	8		3	5	5	3	12		6	6	11	1	85	5	33	57	68	22	35		12	23	27	8	8		3	5	5	3	12			12	6	6	804

Table III.—*State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table I.*

	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 20 years of age.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	
1. Can neither read nor write . . .	87	25	53	59	75	37	6	4	5	5	10		93	29	58	64	85	37	122
2. Can read only	139	15	64	90	111	43	9	2	5	6	8	3	148	17	69	96	119	46	165
3. Can read or write, or both imperfectly	344	13	56	301	239	118	35	5	12	28	32	8	379	18	68	329	271	126	397
4. Can read and write well	108	5	4	109	76	37	1			1	1		109	5	4	110	77	37	114
5. Liberally educated	8			8	4	4	3			3	2	1	11			11	6	5	11
6. Had religious instruction	444	39	87	396	311	172	32	8	13	27	32	8	476	47	100	423	343	180	523

Table IV.—*Ages of the Prisoners in this prison.*

	Male.	Female.	Black.	White.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
Under 20 years of age	59	12	23	48	58	13	71
Between 20 and 30 years of age . .	344	30	116	258	258	116	374
Between 30 and 40 years of age . .	199	14	40	173	137	76	213
Between 40 and 50 years of age . .	93	4	12	85	61	36	97
50 years and upwards	42	7	9	40	37	12	49
Total	737	67	200	604	551	253	804

Table V.—*Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the year, who have been previously committed.*

	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 20 years of age.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	
1. Once	181	10	64	127	151	40	3	2	5		5		184	12	69	127	156	40	196
2. Twice	19	5	5	19	17	7							19	5	5	19	17	7	24
3. Thrice	6		1	5	6								6		1	5	6		6
4. Four times, or more	4			4	4								4			4	4		4
Total	210	15	70	155	178	47	3	2	5		5		213	17	75	155	183	47	230

Table VI.—*The greatest Number at any one time, and the average Number during the year.*

	M.	F.	Tot.
The greatest numb. Mar. 28, 1846	821	73	894
The average number	776	67	863

Table VII.—*Statistics of Crime.*

Nature of Offence.	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 20 years of age.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	
Perjury	5			5	3	2	1			1	1		6			6	4	2	6
Against property	582	46	148	480	418	210	42	9	19	32	42	9	624	55	167	512	460	219	679
Against the person	102	10	30	82	81	31	5	2	3	4	6	1	107	12	33	86	87	32	119
Capital sentences commuted	4			4	2	2							4			4	2	2	4
Temperate	327	34	75	287	246	115	33	10	16	27	34	9	361	44	91	314	280	125	405
Intemperate	361	23	104	280	256	123	15	1	6	10	13	3	376	24	110	290	269	131	400
Married	289	40	72	257	231	98		6	1	5	5	1	289	46	73	262	236	99	335
Single	395	15	106	304	272	138	53	6	20	39	48	11	448	21	126	343	320	149	469
Having families	200	29	53	176	161	68	6	1	2	5	6	1	206	30	55	181	167	69	236
Had trades before imprisonm't	363	4	63	304	261	106	26		5	21	20	6	389	4	68	325	281	112	393
Work'g at trades when arrested	170	4	26	148	123	51	11		3	8	8	3	181	4	29	156	131	54	185
Had parents living	353	27	74	306	254	126	42	7	13	36	40	9	395	34	87	342	294	135	329
Confessed their guilt	453	12	119	346	316	149	43	2	17	28	33	12	496	14	136	374	349	161	510
Deny their guilt	224	10	44	190	162	72	12	2	3	11	12	2	236	12	47	201	174	74	*248

* The remaining 46 did not answer.

Table VIII.—*Counties where the Prisoners committed to this Prison were convicted during the Year.*

County.	M.	F.	County.	M.	F.	County.	M.	F.	County.	M.	F.
New York	370	25	Washington	12	2	Putnam	4		Steuben	1	
Albany	70	3	Greene	11		Montgomery	3	1	Oneida		5
Kings	69	6	Suffolk	8	1	Onondaga	3		Monroe		4
Dutchess	34		Columbia	7	1	Saratoga	2	1	Wayne		1
Queens	28		Delaware	7		Franklin	2		Chemung		1
Rensselaer	28	4	Schoharie	7	1	Clinton	1		Oswego		1
Orange	26		Richmond	6	1	Cayuga	1				
Westchester	21	2	Ulster	6		Erie	1	8	Total	753	68
Schenectady	20		Rockland	5		Livingston	1				

Table IX.—*Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.*

Nature of the Punishment.	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 20 years of age.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Native.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	Wh.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Native.	For.	
Handcuffs and other irons	7		1	6	5	2	2			2	2		9		1	8	7	2	9
Whipping*	229		77	152	172	57	42		11	31	33	9	271		88	183	205	66	271
Dark cells																			
Solitary cells†	57	‡5	20	37	41	16	7		2	5	6	1	64	5	22	42	47	17	69
Stoppage of diet	83		26	57	66	17	18		2	16	13	5	101		28	73	79	22	101
Shower bath	58		17	41	40	18	19		4	15	14	5	77		21	56	54	23	77
Admonished	97	1	38	59	73	24	26		6	20	17	9	123	1	44	79	90	33	124
Deprivation of books	3			3	3								3			3	3		3
Deprivation of bed	29		12	17	22	7	6			6	3	3	35		12	23	25	10	35
Deprivation of tobacco	7		1	6	5	2	2			2	2		9		1	8	7	2	9
Other punishments	24	9	8	16	17	7	6		3	3	6		30	9	11	19	23	7	39
Total	594	15	220	394	444	150	128		28	100	96	32	722	15	228	494	570	182	737

* Number of lashes inflicted, 2,421.

TABLE X.—*Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.*

Disease.	Over 20.				Under 20.				Total, Adult and Juv.				Grand Total.
	B.	W.	N.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	
Consumption	4	12	15	1					4	12	15	1	16
Dropsy		11	11							11	11		11
Typhus fever	1	5	6		1		1		2	5	6	1	7
Dysentery	1	4	4	1					1	4	4	1	5
Fever		10	9	1		2	1	1		12	10	2	12
Hemorrhage		4	4							4	4		4
Hemoptisis		6	6			1		1		7	6	1	7
Secondary syphilis		4	4							4	4		4
Insanity		4	4			1	1			5	5		5
Cough	1	10	11						1	10	11		11
Inflammation of the lungs	2	3	4	1					2	3	4	1	5
Rheumatism	7	24	31						7	24	31		31
Injury	1	8	7	2					1	8	7	2	9
Debility		5	4	1						5	4	1	5
Inflammation		2	2							2	2		2
Cholera morbus	1	8	7	2	1		1		2	8	8	2	10
Asthma		3	3							3	3		3
Chronic disease		1	1							1	1		1
Diseased lungs	1	3	4						1	3	4		4
Prostrate glands		1	1							1	1		1
Fistula		2	2							2	2		2
Diseased testicle	1		1						1		1		1
Contusion		2	2							2	2		2
Abscess		1	1							1	1		1
Quinsy		1	1							1	1		1
Spasms		1	1							1	1		1
Rupture		1	1							1	1		1
Ruptured blood-vessel	1		1						1		1		1
Anasarca	1		1						1		1		1
Sore throat		1	1							1	1		1
Ophthalmia		2	2							2	2		2
Complicated disease		1	1							1	1		1
Scald foot		1		1						1		1	1
Pain in side	1		1						1		1		1
Inflamed knee		2	2							2	2		2
Tumor in side		1	1							1	1		1
Wound		1	1							1	1		1
Exenia		1	1							1	1		1
Colic		1	1							1	1		1
Ulcerated leg		2	2							2	2		2
Wounded leg	1		1						1		1		1
Nettle rash		1	1							1	1		1
Mental depression		1	1							1	1		1
Swelled leg	1	1	1	1					1	1	1	1	2
Hemorrhoid		1	1							1	1		1
Suicide										1			1
Scrofula		3	3							3	3		3
Vomiting		1	1							1	1		1
Pain in stomach		1	1							1	1		1
Palpitation	1		1						1		1		1
Scald		1		1						1		1	1
Old age		1	1							1	1		1
Inflamed eyes		1	1							1	1		1
Stricture of urethra		1	1							1	1		1
Broken leg		1	1							1	1		1
No name					1		1		1		1		1
Scrofulous disease of eye		1	1							1	1		1
Total	26	163	177	12	3	4	5	2	29	168	182	14	196

Table XI.—*Criminal Lunatics.*

Names.	Blk.	Wh.	Nat.	For.	Age.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	If Insane on, or known to have been so previous to Adm.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	If Insane at present.	If removed, Date of removal.	Where sent.
Simon M'Master .		1	1		37	Oct. 17, 1836			Accounts as early as 1842	Yes	May 4, 1846	Utica.
W. H. Moore . .		1	1		32	Nov. 28, 1844	Good	Yes	When he came	Yes	June 14, 1845	*Bloomingdale.
David H. Wheeler.		1	1		22	April 6, 1844	Bad	"	"	Yes	Aug. 26, 1846	Utica.
James Townsend .	1		1		39	Oct. 4, 1843	"		Early in 1844	Yes	Aug. 26, 1846	Utica.
John Kilby . . .		1		1	38	Sept. 22, 1838			January, 1846	Yes	June 2, 1846	*Bloomingdale.
John Tillotson . .		1	1		23	Aug. 24, 1839				Yes	1842	*Bloomingdale.
Godfrey Crawbuck		1	1		44	Jan. 16, 1844	Good		Paroxysms during his impris.	Yes	Jan. 19, 1847	Utica.
Henry Hunter . .		1		1	27	Nov. 23, 1843	Bad		"	Yes	Jan. 19, 1847	Utica.
Richard Jackson .		1		1	22	Sept. 26, 1843	Good		"	Yes		
Edward Grogan .		1		1	36	Dec. 26, 1844	Bad		"	Yes		
Robert Lindsay. .		1	1		29	Aug. 9, 1842			"	Yes		
Thomas Toppin. .		1		1	46	Aug. 27, 1842			"	Yes		
John Van Steenburgh		1	1		23	Nov. 26, 1845	Good		Dec. 20, 1846	Yes		
Patrick Burns . .		1		1	40	April 6, 1844	Bad		Paroxysms during his impris.	Yes		
Joseph Johnson. .	1		1		35	Feb. 25, 1843	"		"	Yes		
William Anderson .	1		1		21	Jan. 4, 1843	"		"	Yes		
Jos. Conover . .	1		1		48	Dec. 25, 1845	Good		Jan. 1, 1847	Yes		
A. Ferris		1	1		30	Oct. 23, 1844	Bad		Paroxysms during his impris.	Yes		
John Davis, alias Foot		1	1		35	Nov. 26, 1838			"	Yes		
One more. . . .		1	1		31	Dec. 24, 1842			"	Yes		
Total . 20	4	16	14	6								

* Now in Utica.

Table XII.—*Deaths in the Year ending 30th September*, 1846.

Names.	County.	Blk.	Wh.	Nat.	For.	Age.	Sent.	Date of Reception in Prison.	State of health on Reception.	Date of Admis. in Pris. Hosp.	Date of Death.	How long in Pris. bef. Dth.	Disease, or other Cause of Death.
							Yrs. M					Yrs M. D.	
Charles Stewert	New York		1		1	28	2 6	Nov. 22, 1843	Diseased	July 7, 1845	Oct. 7, 1845	1 10 9	Scrofula & consump.
Charles Smith	"		1			18	5 0	April 20, 1844	"	Sept. 25, 1845	Nov. 6, 1845	1 6 18	Consumption.
Thomas Boylan	"		1		1	27	5 0	Oct. 2, 1841	Good	Aug. 25, 1845	Nov. 7, 1845	4 1 5	"
Peter Williams, als. M'Gauley, 3d time	"		1		1	26	10 0	April 20, 1844	Diseased	June 16, 1845	Nov. 9, 1845	1 6 20	Fistula in perinaeo.
James Ritchie	"		1		1	35	5 0	July 1, 1841	Good	Oct. 21, 1845	Dec. 1, 1845	4 5 0	Hemorrhage of lungs.
Franklin S. Byrnes	"		1		1	36	4 6	Nov. 28, 1843	"	Nov. 13, 1845	Dec. 15, 1845	2 0 17	Consumption.
Henry Ennels	"	1		1		27	7 0	July 13, 1840	Unknown	Nov. 27, 1845	Jan. 11, 1846	5 5 29	"
Alvan W. Haight	Delaware		1	1		36	2 0	March 3, 1845	Broken arm and diseased	Jan. 12, 1846	Jan. 18, 1846	10 15	Inflammation of stomach and bowels.
Andrew Gouvler	Albany		1		1	31	5 2	Feb. 19, 1841	Diseased	Nov. 5, 1845	Jan. 21, 1846	5 1 0	Scrofula & consump.
William H. Brown, 2d time	New York	1		1		25	2 6	Feb. 16, 1844	Good	Jan. 8, 1846	Jan. 22, 1846	1 11 6	Rupture of blood-vessel in lungs.
Leonard Maine	Albany		1	1		22	4 6	Jan. 21, 1844	"	Dec. 28, 1845	Jan. 25, 1846	2 0 2	Tumor in abdomen.
Lewis Gardner	New York	1		1		30	3 0	Sept. 27, 1843	"	Mar. 2, 1846	March 7, 1846	2 5 8	Inflam. of bowels, etc.
Lewis Locust	Queens	1		1		25	10 0	Sept. 14, 1843	"	Jan. 19, 1846	Mar. 12, 1846	2 5 26	Consumption.
Thomas Johnson, als. O'Neal, 2d time	New York		1		1	28	2 6	Jan. 19, 1845	Diseased	Feb. 7, 1846	Mar. 13, 1846	1 1 22	"
Reuben Amidon	Rensselaer		1	1		31	For Life.	Nov. 24, 1835	Unknown	Jan. 20, 1846	Mar. 16, 1846	10 3 20	Dropsy.
Andrew Hawley	Orange		1	1		52	4 6	Dec. 18, 1842	Diseased	Nov. 10, 1845	April 2, 1846	3 3 15	Chronic diarrhoea.
John Pierce	Kings		1		1	23	2 6	April 21, 1845	Good		April 8, 1846	1 11 18	Suicide by hang. in cell.
Henry Jackson, als. H. Wolfe, als. H. Boerum	"	1		1		25	10 0	Dec. 19, 1836	Unknown	Dec. 13, 1845	April 9, 1846	9 3 21	Scrofula.
Jas. Shepherd, U.S. conv.	New York		1	1		26	5 0	Mar. 13, 1843	Hemoptisis	Feb. 9, 1846	April 15, 1846	3 1 2	Consumption.
Henry Williams, 2d time	"	1		1		22	10 0	Aug. 15, 1836	Unknown	Mar. 23, 1846	May 1, 1846	9 8 15	"
William Dixon	"		1		1	23	10 0	Jan. 16, 1845	Diseased	Feb. 9, 1846	May 12, 1846	1 3 26	"
Isaac Jaques	"		1	1		23	10 1	May 8, 1841	"	April 18, 1846	May 14, 1846	5 0 6	Dropsy and consump.
John Shyers	"		1	1		19	10 0	Sept. 13, 1844	Good	May 14, 1846	May 26, 1846	1 8 13	Pneumonia typhoides.
Thomas Barry	Albany		1		1	23	14 6	Mar. 30, 1844	"	May 17, 1846	June 4, 1846	2 2 5	Cough & hydrothorax.
Francis Comminski	Kings		1		1	40	8 0	June 25, 1846	"		June 25, 1846	About 12 hours.	Suicide by hanging in his cell.
Stephen Lotman, 2d time	New York	1		1		22	5 0	Mar. 5, 1842	"		July 25, 1846	4 4 20	Drowned bath. in Hud.
William Forrest, 2d time	Albany		1		1	43	5 0	July 21, 1843	Hernia	May 3, 1846	Aug. 13, 1846	3 0 23	Consumption.
Jos'ph Brand, als. Schopp	New York		1		1	18	2 0	Dec. 9, 1845	Good	Aug. 28, 1846	Sept. 10, 1846	9 1	Typhus fever.
William Salisbury	Columbia		1	1		24	3 0	June 29, 1844	"	Sept. 12, 1846	Sept. 19, 1846	2 2 21	Typ. fev. and jaundice.
Isaac B. Reid	New York		1	1		33	7 0	Dec. 20, 1839	Unknown	July 16, 1846	Sept. 30, 1846	6 9 10	Dropsy and consump.
Total 30		7	23	17	13								

TABLE XIII.—*Receipts.*

From labor on contracts	$47,711	69
From other labor by convicts	9,686	45
Total from labor of convicts	$57,398	14
From convicts' deposits*	196	98
From the State treasury	18,000	00
From rent of house and farm	424	16
From sale of swill and soap-grease	945	90
Total	$76,965	18

* Whatever money a prisoner may have at the time of his commitment, is received by the Agent, carried into his general account, and on the prisoner's discharge is paid to him. Where the amount exceeds $10, it draws interest for the convict.

TABLE XIV.—*Manner in which Prisoners were employed at the date of the Inspection.*

MALES.

Productive.		*Unproductive.*	
On the file contract	148	On the water-works	76
Weaving carpets	106	Sick and infirm	20
Making boots and shoes	40	In kitchen	17
Making saddlery hardware	48	Waiters	22
Making hats	25	Making and mending clothes	54
Cutting fur	40	Working about yard and quarries	22
On the cooper's contract	44	Coopers at work for State	2
Making toys	2		
Painting shades	2	Total	213
Quarrying and cutting stone	55		
Carpenters	8		
Blacksmiths	6		
Total	524		

FEMALES.

Productive.		*Unproductive.*	
Making buttons	20	Sick and infirm	9
Binding hats	16	Waiters	12
		At work for the prison	10
Total	36	Total	31

TABLE XV.—*The Receipts of the Prison, for the Labor of Prisoners during the Year.*

On Contracts.				
Coopers shop	$5,099	16		
Boot and shoe shop	5,685	64		
Fur shop	4,302	53		
Hat shop	3,156	23		
Brass shop	6,194	86		
File shop	13,813	19		
Weave shops	8,799	18		
Toy shops	343	93		
Paint shop	226	17		
Button shop	90	81	$47,711	70
Miscellaneous Labor.				
Stone shop and quarries	8,855	98		
Smith shop	95	97	8,951	95
Total earnings			$56,663	65

TABLE XVI.—*Total Cost of the Prison under the following Heads.*

Total cost of prison diet	$22,047	47
" of hospital	1,405	59
" of board of lunatics	714	80
" of clothing, bedding, and furniture	8,596	14
" of fuel and lights	7,189	70
" of stationery and postage	351	78
" of tobacco	222	86
" of payments to discharged convicts	630	17
" of officers' salaries	28,496	71
" of sundries not mentioned	1,689	57
Total expenses of prison for the year, not including additions, alterations, and repairs	$71,345	29
Repairs, alterations, and additions, in and about the prison during the year	6,122	51
Total expenses of the prison for the year	$77,467	80

Note—Prison diet per head per annum, $28 00
Clothing and bedding ditto, 9 96

TABLE XVII.—*Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.*

Total expenses for the year, not including repairs, alterations, and additions	$71,345*	29
Total receipts, excluding payments from the State treasury	59,965	19
Actual cost to the State, not including repairs, alterations and additions	$12,380	10
Repairs, alterations, and additions	6,122	51
Total cost to the State for the year	$18,502	61

* This sum, divided by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the prisoners have been in custody during the year, will give a little over 22 cents and a half as the cost of each prisoner per day, or $82 67 per annum.

TABLE XVIII.—*Clothing and Bedding: showing the Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.* No return.

TABLE XIX.—*Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, etc., of Officers of the State Prison at Sing Sing.*

MALES.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments, and Amounts thereof.
Hiram P. Rowel	Agent	46		$1200 00	
Harmon Eldredge	Keeper	47	Feb. 1844	1200 00	House and Fuel.
Levi L. Lockwood	Clerk		Sept. 1845	800 00	
Adrian K. Hoffman	Physic. and Surg.	48	May, 1843	500 00	Private Practice.
Matthew D. Gordon	Chaplain	35	Aug. 1846	500 00	
John Mead	Assistant Keeper	48	May, 1843	500 00	
Edward P. Agate	" "	46	"	500 00	
Jonathan Knapp	" "	40	"	500 00	
Oliver Westcott	" "	53	June, 1843	500 00	
Martin Marcley	" "	38	"	500 00	
John Coates*	" "	37	Dec. 1843	600 00	
John Leggett, Jr.	" "	43	June, 1843	500 00	
Erastus Hemenway	" "	43	Mar. 1844	500 00	
Ward Acker	" "	38	June, 1844	500 00	
Comfort Cropsey	" "	55	June, 1845	500 00	
Daniel S. Hornbeck	" "	37	"	500 00	
J. Malcolm Smith	" "	23	Apr. 1846	500 00	
William Hadden	" "	32	"	500 00	
A. W. Burhans	" "	37	"	500 00	
R. W. Smith, Jr.	" "	22	June, 1840	500 00	
John P. Trucks	" "	30	Sept. 1846	500 00	
Edwin Van Tassell	" "	32	Oct. 1846	500 00	
John M. Gahagan	" "	59	"	500 00	
David Dakin	" "	59	Sept. 1846	500 00	
Lorenzo Stansbury	" "	39	Oct. 1846	500 00	
Wash. D. Lockwood	" "	31	Nov. 1846	500 00	
Sam Bond, Jr.	" "	40	"	500 00	
George W. Lawton	Act'g as As't Keep.		Awaits app.	500 00	
Jeremiah O'Sullivan	" " "	25	"	500 00	
Abram B. Reynolds	Sergeant	23		360 00	
James E. Crosby	Guard	21		360 00	
William K. Baldwin	"	42		360 00	
Philip Whitney	"	46		360 00	
James Fanning	"	35		360 00	
Timothy Little	"	45		360 00	
Abraham See	"	44		360 00	
John S. Angevine	"	42		360 00	
Edwin Craft	"	25		360 00	
Gilbert Martin	"	26		360 00	
Thomas Hitchcock	"	43		360 00	
George Minnerley	"	45		360 00	
Seth Lounsberry	"	36		360 00	
Jesse Hoyt	"	47		360 00	
Thomas Sherwood	"	38		360 00	
William Wilt	"	47		360 00	
William Hunt	"	38		360 00	
Samuel Dingee	"	56		360 00	
William Davids	"	48		360 00	
James Mikels	"	49		360 00	
Andrew Lyon	"	42		360 00	
Clark Minnerley	"	30		360 00	
Isaac Van Wart	"	38		360 00	
Benjamin Lynes	"	47		360 00	
Edwin Van Tassel	"	24		360 00	

* Also architect.

TABLE XIX.—*Continued.*

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments, and Am'ts thereof.
Henry D. Storms	Guard	54		360 00	
Isaac F. Brown	"	25		360 00	
Nathaniel Foster	Substitute Guards*	35		$1 pr. day.	
James L. Wheeler	"	23		"	
George Washburn	"	21		"	
Isaac Skidgel	"	24		"	
FEMALES.					
Eliza W. Farnham	Matron	31	Apr. 1844	$800 00	House and fuel
M. A. W. Johnson	Assistant Matron	38	" "	350 00	
Caroline L. Beers	" "	30	Aug. 1845	350 00	
Agnes Gordon	Acting as do.	36	Awaits app.	350 00	
Sarah Sedgwick	" "	25	" "	350 00	

* They perform no duties on Sunday, and are engaged on the Croton Works.

TABLE XX.—*Miscellaneous Inquiries as to the state of the Prison.*

1. Cells.	1000 in male prison; 81 in prison for females.
2. Number of cells or rooms.	
3. Dimensions of them.	No account kept.
4. Average temperature.	By windows in the outer wall.
5. How lighted.	By cast-iron stoves, burning anthracite coal
6. How warmed.	By the air which enters through the grated doors, passing off through a flue to each cell.
7. How ventilated.	
8. Cost of construction of prison.	Prison for males, ———; for females $80,000.
9. Cost of each cell.	
10. How many confined in one cell.	Never more than one.
11. What books for prisoners.	Vide catalogue annexed.
12. What classification.	None, except among females, and these according to conduct.
13. Visitors to prisoners.	At the pleasure of the principal officers and almost daily.
14. Clothing, how often changed.	Shirts and stockings once a week. Other things as occasion requires.
15. Clothing, any uniform dress.	Black and white stripe running horizontally.
16. How often fed, and *where*.	Three times a day, in their cells.
17. Supply of water, and *how used*.	Supply deficient, and used very sparingly. In summer, bathing in the river.
18 Bedding, how often changed.	As occasion requires. No specified time.

INSPECTION OF AUBURN STATE PRISON.

The committee appointed to inspect the State prison at Auburn, visited the prison in November last, and made a minute, and what they intended should be a thorough examination. In addition to the statistical tables annexed, the committee have a few suggestions to make in regard to its condition, moral and financial.

Its financial condition is very prosperous. The prison more than supports itself by its own industry, and has, for a short period, accumulated a surplus. This is owing mainly to the system of contracting out the labor of the convicts; but while that system is thus attended with this benefit, it has its evils, which operate upon the moral and physical condition of the convicts themselves.

The sympathies of the officers of the prison are more naturally with the contractors than with the prisoners; and the performance of the allotted labor becomes naturally the great and most important object of the overseers. So far as the health of the prisoner is necessary to the performance of this task, it is the interest of all to care for it—no farther; but his moral condition, being no ways material to that end, is naturally and almost inevitably neglected.

This result, apparently so natural, is strongly developed in this prison. Every thing connected with its finances is in a very prosperous condition, while almost every thing connected with the moral improvement of the prisoners is sadly neglected. There is a chaplain, a Sunday school, a very meagre library, with very limited opportunities of using it, and that is all. It would surely be suggested by justice, as well as good policy, that some of these accumulations of the prisoners' earnings should be devoted to their moral improvement, so that they, as well as the community, should realize some benefit from it.

More extended instruction (for there are many who can not read or write), an additional library, with more light to enable the convicts to use it, would be of great value to them, and could well be afforded out of the surplus earnings of the prisoners.

There is less regard for the physical wants of the convicts displayed at this prison than at either of the others, and consequently more inattention to the preservation of their health.

This arises mainly from the imperfect construction of their dormitories. Built at an early period, they have none of the recent improvements as to space and ventilation. The work-shops are spacious and airy, but "the Halls," that is, the buildings containing the cells, and where the prisoners spend most of their time, are dark, contracted, and very illy ventilated. The consequence is, that the prisoners feel that, while they are laboring for the advancement of the contractors' interest, they are indulged with airy, spacious, comfortable rooms, but that when confined to their cells, where they may labor for their own benefit, they are condemned to dark and gloomy abodes, with no occupation for their minds, with no opportunity for mental or moral culture.

The evil of this state of things is apparent to the experienced eye, the moment it is cast upon the prisoners, and is seen in their gloomy looks, their desponding air, their

listless manner—and is very much to be regretted, because so inimical to moral reformation.

This utter neglect of mental occupation is attended with another evil, quite apparent. Onanism prevails to a great extent, and works its injuries to the mental and physical health. This is the besetting sin of all prisons, and is found to prevail most where least attention is paid to mental culture and occupation. Its existence is very marked at Auburn, and is doubtless one exciting cause of much of the insanity which has prevailed there. So ignorant are the prisoners in this regard, that we found some who thought that they must, for their health's sake, indulge the practice, and were astonished when informed, by us for the first time, how injurious it was.

These evils, arising out of too great parsimony, and a desire to hoard and increase a fund for the prison, could easily be corrected by the judicious expenditure of small sums which could very well be afforded.

And while this economy is practiced in this respect, in other respects it would seem to be somewhat neglected.

The purchase of materials during the year generally amounts to about $30,000. About half this amount is for provisions which are supplied on contract, and the residue is bought in detail, in small parcels, of the shopkeepers in the neighborhood. The making of these purchases seems to be the principal occupation of the agent. We did not enter into any scrutiny to see whether these purchases were judiciously made. The opportunity thus afforded of introducing a system of favoritism among the traders, at the expense of the state, was so manifest, that we took it for granted that it did not escape the attention and watchful care of the inspectors, especially as it could be guarded against only by constant watchfulness. One thing, however, in this connection, we did observe—viz., that it often happened no one looked to see, and no one knew, whether the articles delivered at the prison were the same which the agent had bought and paid for. The law has been careful to provide for this; and it is enacted, that for all such purchases the agent shall take a bill, which the clerk shall enter in a book, and the clerk shall carefully compare the articles delivered with the bill. Thus, peculation on the part of the agent, and fraud on the part of those with whom he deals, has been carefully guarded against, through the instrumentality of an officer receiving his authority directly from the governor and senate. This duty is not properly performed at Auburn. The agent and clerk seemed to be unconscious, indeed, of the requirements of the law in this particular; and even if they had known them, it was evident that so many of the agent's duties had been already thrown upon the clerk, that it would be almost impracticable for him to find time for the performance of this appropriate duty of his own. There is, therefore, no security that these large purchases are in all respects, either in quantity or quality, what the bill represents. Thus is a wide door opened for fraud and peculation; and in many instances, without doubt, not only the poor convict, but the State, made to suffer.

Great abuses may, and undoubtedly do sometimes, exist in the manner in which the provision contract is performed. The inducements to substitute articles of inferior quality and value for those contracted to be supplied are so frequent, that great vigilance is necessary on the part of the agent and his clerks to prevent frauds of this nature. Indeed, so adroitly do these men manage, that abuses have unwittingly been even sanctioned by the agent himself. Thus we found, upon examination, that for a considerable portion of the year mutton had been supplied to the prisoners instead of beef, and that this had been done with the knowledge of the agent, the quantity of the ration having been slightly increased, so, as was supposed, to equalize the value between the article contracted for and the article supplied. A few moments' examination of the subject, however, sufficed to convince both the agent and ourselves, that injustice was thus done the prisoners and the State, and that an actual advantage of

several hundred dollars had resulted to the contractors therefrom. With the exception of some few weeks in the early part of summer, when a bad lot of fish happened to be procured for the prisoners, we heard no complaints in regard to diet; the prisoners, with wonderful unanimity, expressed their satisfaction in this particular.

The table system for feeding prisoners has been adopted in this prison; and to it may be attributed, we think, much of the satisfaction which is so apparent in relation to the food. There is something more humanizing, or at least less brutalizing, in having the food served upon plates, spread upon a common table, with the knife, fork, salt, pepper, and all the usual adjuncts spread before them, than to have the same food all thrown promiscuously into a kid, mixed up together, and eaten in the solitary cell from off the knees. In the former case, if one man has more than he can eat, the waiter gives it to another who has less, and thus the wants of all are attended to, and instantly supplied; while in the latter, every man's appetite must be gaged by the contents of his kid.

The severity of the discipline of this prison has been materially relaxed since the appointment of the present keeper; and although both habit and education prompt him to the use of the "cat" as the most speedy and effectual instrument of punishment in almost every case, the natural benevolence of his disposition prevents the commission of those revolting acts of barbarity and cruelty which have sometimes been inflicted for purposes of punishment in our prisons. The convicts spoke of him in the kindest manner, and all agreed that a great change had taken place since his appointment. "When I came here," says one, "there was no attention paid to our private wants, and no man was allowed to bring his complaints before the head keeper, even though he should be treated with the greatest injustice."

In passing through the institution, we were struck with the large number of persons laboring under partial insanity, whose cases seemed to have entirely escaped the notice of the physician. Some few of the most excitable were, we understood, under treatment. This is said to be a great improvement on former years, as heretofore almost every one, however insane, has been whipped into labor, without much regard to this disease.

The health of the prison was, for a period during the last year, most seriously affected by an epidemic, which raged for some weeks with great severity. It broke out on the 11th of January. It was a congestive fever, of remittent type, and during its continuance attacked one eighth of the whole population of the prison. Those attacked with other diseases seemed to feel the influence of the epidemic; and two cases of consumption, and one of cancer, were apparently hurried by it to a fatal termination. It also attacked one man brought in with rheumatism. The causes of this disease were most of them of a local nature. The depressing effect of imprisonment was perhaps, with some, a remote cause; a more immediate cause, undoubtedly, was a vitiated state of the atmosphere, arising from a want of proper cleanliness and ventilation of their cells; and a still more immediate or proximate cause may be found in the fact, that the galleries of the cells were used as drying rooms, and the clothes of the convicts hung in them both day and night, filling the halls and cells with vapors and effluvia arising therefrom, which, mingling with the constant exhalations from such a number of human beings, without any attempt on any occasion properly to ventilate and purify the establishment, even by opening the windows, produced this result. This total neglect of the most common rules of Hygiene, exhibits a reprehensible indifference, on the part of keepers and medical attendants, to the welfare of the institution and the interests of the convicts, and shows the importance of having a resident physician in all establishments of this character, whose special duty it shall be, among other things, to watch over and regulate this matter.

We feel it a duty, in this connection, more particularly to call attention to the sub-

ject of ventilation, as we are persuaded it has an important influence, not only upon the health but the discipline of our prisons. Every prison that we have visited, constructed upon the Auburn plan, is deficient in this particular; and though it is not a defect inherent to the plan, it is, unfortunately, an almost constant adjunct. Besides its tendency to promote diseases of the lungs, we believe it has a decided effect in producing that nervous state of the system which leads, not unfrequently (in conjunction with other causes), to the disgusting habit to which we have previously alluded, and interferes most prejudicially with that equanimity of mind so essential to good discipline. Attention should be immediately directed to this subject, and those improvements and alterations suggested which shall secure to our prisons the highest degree of health and discipline of which they are susceptible.

JOHN W. EDMONDS,
JOHN D. RUSS,
WILLIAM T. McCOUN,
RICHARD REED,
JOSEPH McKEEN,
JOHN S. GOULD.
} *Committee of Inspection.*

INSPECTION OF AUBURN STATE PRISON,

AUGUST 15, 1846

TABLE I.—*Containing the Number in the State Prison at Auburn.*

	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 20 years of age.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	
Number in prison at the commencement of the year	628		68	560	494	134	49		8	41	35	14	677		76	601	529	148	677
Number committed during the year	157		20	137	117	40	19		3	16	18	1	176		23	153	135	41	176
Number discharged during the year	212		27	185	159	53	32		4	28	24	8	244		31	213	183	61	244
By expiration of sentence													148						148
By pardon													15						15
By death													31						31
By transfer to other prisons													50						50
Number in confinement at this date	573		61	512	452	121	36		7	29	29	7	609		68	541	481	128	609
Number committed by Courts of the United States	11			11	8	3							11			11	8	3	11

Table II.—*Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Prisoners in the State Prison at Auburn, New York, in the course of the Year.*

	Two Years.						Three Years.						Four Years.						Five Years.						Six years.						Seven Years.					
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B	W.	N.	F.	M.	F	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.
Twenty Years of Age and upwards.	114		13	101	74	40	108		14	94	85	23	99		10	89	83	16	130		10	120	107	23	11		1	10	9	2	28		5	23	24	4
Under twenty Years of Age.	20		3	17	17	3	6		1	5	4	2	2			2	1	1	5		2	3	4	1							2			2	2	
Total .	134		16	118	91	43	114		15	99	89	25	101		10	91	84	17	135		12	123	111	24	11		1	10	9	2	30		5	25	26	4

Table II.—*Continued.*

	Eight Years.						Nine Years.						Ten Years.						Ten to Twenty Years.						Over Twenty Years.						For Life.						Total.
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	
Twenty Years of Age and upwards.	6			6	5	1	10		1	9	9	1	42		4	38	32	10	14		3	11	13	1	3			3	3		8			8	8		573
Under twenty Years of Age.																															1			1	1		36
Total .	6			6	5	1	10		1	9	9	1	42		4	38	32	10	14		3	11	13	1	3			3	3		9			9	9		609

TABLE III.—*State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table I.*

	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 20 years of age.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	
1. Can neither read nor write . . .	58		23	35	46	12	10		3	7	6	4	68		26	42	52	16	68
2. Can read only	138		26	112	99	39	8		1	7	6	2	146		27	119	105	41	146
3. Can read or write, or both imperfectly	278		12	266	222	56	16		4	12	13	3	294		16	278	235	59	294
4. Can read and write well	90			90	76	14	1			1	1		91			91	77	14	91
5. Liberally educated	9			9	6	3							9			9	6	3	9
6. Had religious instruction	373		31	342	290	83	20		3	17	17	3	393		34	359	307	86	393

TABLE IV.—*Ages of the Prisoners in this prison.*

	Black.	White.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
Under 20 years of age	8	29	30	7	37
Between 20 and 30 years of age . .	40	226	210	56	266
Between 30 and 40 years of age . .	20	134	114	40	154
Between 40 and 50 years of age . .	13	89	84	18	102
50 years and upwards	5	45	43	7	50
Total	86	523	481	128	609

Table V.—*Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the year, who have been previously committed.*

	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 20 years of age.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	
1. Once . . .	103		11	92	91	12	4		2	2	3	1	107		13	94	94	13	107
2. Twice . .	17		4	13	14	3	1		1		1		18		5	13	15	3	18
3. Thrice . .	4		1	3	4								4		1	3	4		4
4. Four times, or more	6		1	5	4	2							6		1	5	4	2	6
Total . . .	130		17	113	113	17	5		3	2	4	1	135		20	115	117	18	135

Table VI.—*The greatest Number at any one time.*

The greatest number of prisoners at any one time in the course of the year, Feb. 21, 1846 . 706

The daily average number of prisoners throughout the year . 663⅔

Total number committed to the prison since it was built . 5025

Table VII.—*Statistics of Crime.*

Nature of Offence.	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 20 years of age.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	
Perjury	6			6	5	1							6			6	5	1	6
Against property . .	489		55	434	383	106	31		6	25	24	7	520		61	459	407	113	520
Against the person . .	78		6	72	64	14	3		1	2	3		81		7	74	67	14	81
Capital sentences committed																			
Temperate	317		30	287	271	46	30		4	26	26	4	347		313	34	297	50	347
Intemperate	256		31	225	181	75	6		3	3	3	3	262		34	228	184	78	262
Married	308		26	282	244	64	6			6	4	2	314		26	288	248	66	314
Single	265		35	230	208	57	30		7	23	25	5	295		42	253	233	62	295
Having families	206		10	196	167	39	1			1		1	207		10	197	167	40	207
Had trades before imprisonm't	149		6	143	119	30	5		1	4	3	2	154		7	147	122	32	154
Work'g at trades when arrested	90		14	76	70	20	5		1	4	4	1	95		15	80	74	21	95
Had parents	359		27	332	299	60	29		5	24	23	6	388		32	356	322	66	388
Could say the Lord's Prayer	486		62	424	387	99	31		8	23	25	6	517		70	447	412	105	517
Confessed their guilt . .	332		42	290	262	70	26		5	21	21	5	358		47	311	283	75	358

Table VIII.—*Counties where the Prisoners committed to this Prison were convicted during the Year ending August* 15, 1846.

Erie	169	St. Lawrence	14	Tompkins	8	Saratoga	4
Munroe	60	Oswego	13	Yates	8	Tioga	4
Onondaga	35	Niagara	13	Cattaraugus	7	Chemung	3
Cayuga	29	Chatauque	12	Herkimer	6	Broome	2
Oneida	28	Steuben	12	Madison	6	Clinton	2
Jefferson	23	Otsego	12	Seneca	6	Essex	2
Ontario	21	Wyoming	11	Washington	5	Montgomery	2
Livingston	19	Orleans	10	Lewis	5	Warren	1
Genesee	18	Chenango	8	Albany	4	Franklin	1
Wayne	14	Cortland	8	Alleghany	4		
						Total	609

Table IX.—*Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.*

Punishments.	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.												Prisoners under 20 years of age.												Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	Untried.						Tried.						Untried.						Tried.												
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	
Handcuffs and other irons																															
Whipping							232		32	200	191	51							19		4	15	15	4	251		36	215	206	45	251
Dark cells							2																*		52						
Solitary cells																															
Stoppage of diet																															
Shower bath																															
Number of lashes inflicted																															
Admonished																															
Deprivation of books																															
Deprivation of bed																															
Other punishments																															
Total																															

Patients admitted into the Hospital of Auburn Prison during one Year, from October 1, 1845, till September 30, 1846.

Admitted.	Names.	Diseases.	Discharged.	Location.
1845				
Oct. 1	John Munro	Cancer of penis	*Mar. 22, 1846	Tailor.
" "	John Levis	Induration of testicles	Oct. 21, 1845	Spin.
" "	Homer M. Allen	Malignant ulcers of leg	Still in Hosp.	Wing.
" "	John Snyder	Fracture of the os femoris	July 3, 1846	Shoe.
" "	George Strait	Latent pneumonia	Oct. 9, 1845	Cutlery.
" 2	Isaac Lampson	Contusion	Oct. 8, 1845	"
" "	James Dorsey	Debility	†Oct. 9, 1845	Wing.
" 10	Thomas Lynch	Gastric derangement	Oct. 14, 1845	Brussels.
" 13	John Lashop	" "		Cabinet.
" 16	" "	Latent pneumonia	Oct. 18, 1845	
" "	Charles Jones	Cholera morbus	" "	Cutlery.
" 21	Cromwell Anthony	Ophthalmia	Nov. 24, 1845	"
" 23	Charles E. Blanc	"	" "	"
" 25	George Lancaster	Contusion, laceration, & fracture of thumb	Dec. 1, 1845	"
" 26	William Jackson,	Fracture of rib, etc.	Dec. 9, 1845	Cooper.
Nov. 5	Charles Moran,	Gastric derangement	Nov. 20, 1845	Brussels.
" "	Benj. Van Dyke	" "	Nov. 12, 1845	Cutlery.
" 7	Samuel Hubbard	Abscess of arm, strangury	Dec. 15, 1845	Shoe.
" 7	John Higgins	Gastric derangement	Nov. 18, 1845	Spin.
" 12	John M'Arthur	Phthisis pulmonalis	*Jan. 25, 1846	Cabinet.
" 14	William Vaux	Colic and diarrhœa	Nov. 18, 1845	Brussels.
" 17	William Woodcock	Pleuritis	Dec. 1, 1845	Kitchen.
" 18	Benj. Van Dyke	Cynanch tonsillaris	" "	Cutlery.
" 20	John Maley	Abscess	Nov. 24, 1845	"
" "	Reuben Clark	Rheumatismus	Jan. 5, 1846	Cabinet.
Dec. 1	John Hooley	Gastric derangement	Dec. 5, 1845	Weave.
" 5	John H. Riley	" "	Dec. 11, 1845	Spin.
" 8	William Jewett	Cough	Dec 11, 1845	Wing.
" 10	Charles Shaffer	No name given	Dec. 28, 1845	Cutlery.
" 14	Thorrit M. Nichols	Gastric derangement	Dec. 15, 1845	Carpent.
" 17	Charles Jones	Pleuritis	Dec. 19, 1845	Cutlery.
" 19	Wm. B. Waterman	Dropsy of knee-joint	†May 22, 1846‡	Hospital.
" "	William Smith	Lumbago	Dec. 26, 1845	Tool.
" 22	Walter B. Clark	No disease named	Jan. 5, 1846	Weave.
" 23	William Adams	Gastric derangement	Dec. 29, 1845	Cutlery.
" 28	William Vaux	No disease named	" "	Brussels.
1846				
Jan. 2	Joseph Drew	Latent pneumonia	*Mar. 4, 1846	Tailor.
" 6	George Itley	Gastric derangement	Jan. 7, 1846	Machine.
" 7	Stephen D. Crippin	" "	Jan. 12, 1846	Cutlery.
" 8	Samuel Hubbard	Rheumatismus	Feb. 20, 1846	Shoe.
" 9	William Torrey	Gastric derangement	Jan. 28, 1846	Cutlery.
" 10	Elisha Carpenter	Lumbago	Jan. 14, 1846	Brussels.
" "	Horace Hildrith	Ulcer (fistula) not cured	Jan. 30, 1846	Spin.
" "	Joseph Mason	Pleuritis	Jan. 13, 1846	Shoe.
" 12	George Strait	Colic	Jan. 16, 1846	Cutlery.
" 13	Gasper Barnhart	Pneumonia, febris remit.	Feb. 13, 1846	Cabinet.
" 13	Israel Bowman	Neuralgia—16th, feb. rem.	Feb. 23, 1846	Cutlery.
" 14	Solomon Dorsey	Febris remittens	*Jan. 21, 1846	Spin.
" 15	Jairus Lape	Gastric derangement	Jan. 19, 1846	"
" 17	William Throop	" "	Jan. 22, 1846	Cooper.
" "	David Drain	Not named—19th, feb. rem.	*Jan. 31, 1846	Cutlery.
" 19	Jeremiah Willard	Gastric derangement	Jan. 28, 1846	Dye.
" 20	Melvin Hatchkiss	Canker in fauces	Feb. 11, 1846	Hame.

* Died. † Pardoned. ‡ Not cured.

Admitted.	Names.	Diseases.	Discharged.
Jan. 20	Charles S. Plumb	Debility and diarrh., feb. r.	*Jan. 24, 1846
" 21	William Caple	Gastric derangement	Jan. 28, 1846
" 22	Henry C. Putnam	Debility—23d, feb. rem.	Feb. 5, 1846
" 24	Benjamin Babcock	Febris intermit.—29th, pneumonia	*Feb. 4, 1846
" 27	Cornelius Collar	Latent pneumonia	Jan. 31, 1846
" 28	John Kingsbury	Gastric derangem., feb. r.	*Feb. 2, 1846
" "	Franklin Merrick	Latent pneumonia	*Feb. 10, 1846
" "	William Vaux	Gastric derangement	Jan. 31, 1846
" 30	Morgan Nichols	" "	" "
" "	Peter Nix	" "	" "
" "	S. J. B. Watson	Rheumatismus	Feb. 3, 1846
" 31	Benj. Babcock	" "	Feb. 9, 1846
" "	Emanuel Pritz	Febris intermittens	Feb. 2, 1846
Feb. 1	John L. Gillson	Diarrhœa	Feb. 3, 1846
" "	Emerson Sargent	Debility—3d, feb. remit.	*Feb. 8, 1846
" 2	Morgan Nichols	Pain in head—3d, feb. rem.	Mar. 2, 1846
" 3	Lucius Curtis	Gastric der.—4th, feb. rem.	" "
" "	Parker Card	Gastric derangement	Feb. 5, 1846
" "	William Wade	" " —4th, feb. rem.	Feb. 20, 1846
" 5	Jerome Heartsley	Debility—6th, feb. remit.	†Feb. 17, 1846
" "	Harvey C. Hoskins	Latent pneumonia	†July 17, 1846
" 6	John Watkins	Gastric derangement	Feb. 7, 1846
" 7	Charles Knowlton	" "	Feb. 9, 1846
" 8	Hiram Pierce	" "	Mar. 2, 1846
" "	Thomas Armstrong	" "	Feb. 11, 1846
" "	John H. Riley	Pneumonia—9th, feb. rem.	Feb. 23, 1846
" 9	Jairus Lape	Diaphragmitis	Mar. 9, 1846
" "	Breaford Ellsworth	Febris remittens	*Feb 24, 1846
" "	Ami Burdick	Gastric derangement	Feb. 13, 1846
" "	William B. Carr	Constipatio and cough	Feb. 11, 1846
" 10	John T. Brown	Pneumonia	Feb. 13, 1846
" 11	William Hiers	Gastric derangement	May 12, 1846
" "	Moses B. Herring	" "	*Feb. 24, 1846
" "	John Higgins	Asthma	Feb. 17, 1846
" 12	David Herrington	Gastric der.—13th, feb. r.	Mar. 3, 1846
" 13	John Kinney	Pain in side and gast. der.	Mar. 2, 1846
" "	Isaac Drain	Gastric der.—14th, feb. r.	Feb. 20, 1846
" "	Francis Mumford	Febris remittens	Mar. 17, 1846
" 14	Martin Porter	" "	Mar. 6, 1846
" 15	Martin Schutt	Gastric der.—16th, feb. r.	" "
" 16	Benj. E. M'Arthur	Febris remittens	*Feb. 22, 1846
" "	Henry Chambers	" "	Mar. 7, 1846
" 17	Noah M. Thomas	Pleuritis—18th, feb. rem.	Feb. 27, 1846
" "	James G. Hasbrook	Febris remittens	" "
" "	Robert Roberts	Vertigo—18th, feb. rem.	*Feb. 24, 1846
" "	V. R. Schuyler	Febris remittens	Mar. 6, 1846
" 18	Thomas Armstrong	" "	Feb. 23, 1846
" "	John Williams	" "	Mar. 6, 1846
" 19	Jacob Salzman	Gastric der.—20th, feb. r.	Feb. 23, 1845
" "	William A. Carr	Pain in side and cough —20th, feb. remit.	Feb. 27, 1845
" "	William Torry		Feb. 20, 1846
" 20	Henry Barnes	Febris remittens	Feb. 24, 1846
" 21	Stephen Morrey	Debility—22d, feb. rem.	Feb. 23, 1846
" 22	Samuel Hubbard	Rheumatismus	*Mar. 3, 1846
" 23	Stephen D. Crippin	Gastric derangement	Mar. 2, 1846
" "	Isaac Churdher	Ophthalmia	Feb. 25, 1846
" "	Henry Brown	Gastric derangement	Mar. 4, 1846
" 24	Martin Hip	" " —25th, f. r.	Mar. 20, 1846

* Died. † Pardoned.

Admitted.	Names.	Diseases.	Discharged.	Location.
Feb. 24	Jacob W. Colburn	Gastric derangem., feb. r.	*Mar. 25, 1846	Brussels.
" "	Henry Brown	" " "	Mar. 4, 1846	Spin.
" "	Morton Sterns	Febris remittens	*Mar. 8, 1846	Cutlery.
" 25	George Walker	" "	*June 2, 1846	Tailor.
" "	James Walker	" "	Mar. 20, 1846	Brussels.
" "	Jeremiah Wildey	" "	Apr. 22, 1846	"
" "	Daniel Burt	" "	Mar. 26, 1846	Cutlery.
" "	William Welden	" "	Mar. 12, 1846	Dye.
" 27	Nathaniel Haskins	" "	Mar. 4, 1846	Shoe.
" "	James Barlow	" "	Mar. 17, 1846	Tailor.
" "	Isaac Lampson	Diaphragmitis—28th, feb.r.	Mar. 10, 1846	Cutlery.
" 28	Chester Alden	Gastric derangement	Mar. 2, 1846	Kitchen.
Mar. 2	Justus Tease	Gastric der.—3d, feb. rem.	May 18, 1846	Tool.
" "	William Gall	Gastric derangement	Mar. 4, 1846	Cooper.
" "	Oliver Potter	Febris remittens	Mar. 10, 1846	Brussels.
" "	Charles Patchen	Gastric der.—3d, feb. rem.	*Mar. 19, 1846	Tailor.
" "	Major C. King	Febris remittens	*Mar. 7, 1846	Hame.
" "	John Benton	" "	†June 1, 1846	Kitchen.
" 5	Joseph Mason	Cynanch tonsil.—6th, f. r.	Mar. 9, 1846	Shoe.
" 6	Richard Vincent	Pneumonia	Mar. 23, 1846	Cooper.
" "	Robert Flint	Febris remittens	April 20, 1846	Tailor.
" "	Theodore Boosha	" "	Mar. 13, 1846	Cutlery.
" 7	Joseph Hodge	Gastric der.—8th, feb. r.	*Mar. 21, 1846	"
" "	John Simpson	" " —11th, feb. r.	Mar. 20, 1846	Tool.
" 10	Ira Ralph	Pain in breast—11th, feb. r.	April 7, 1846	Hame.
" "	Benj. R. Thompson	Gastric der.—11th, feb. r.	Mar. 17, 1846	Shoe.
" 11	William Jackson	" " —12th, feb. r.	*Mar. 22, 1846	Brussels.
" 13	Alonzo Beard	" " —14th, feb. r.	Apr. 17, 1846	"
" "	William Caple	Gastric derangement	Mar. 17, 1846	Weave.
" "	Rich. J. A. Johnson	" " —14th, feb. r.	*Mar. 23, 1846	Spin.
" "	Hiram Hazzard	" "	Mar. 14, 1846	Kitchen.
" "	John Bishop	Latent pneumonia	*May 31, 1846	Carpent.
" 16	Henry Atkins	Gastric derangement	Mar. 18, 1846	Hame
" 17	Robert Coy	Contusion	" "	Cutlery.
" 18	Benjamin Dearborn	Debility and pain in breast	Mar. 26, 1846	"
" "	Asa Doty	Gastric derangement	Mar. 19, 1846	"
" "	Walter Odell	Rheumatismus—19th, f. r.	*April 3, 1846	Hame.
" 19	Lawrence Coles	Febris remittens	May 19, 1846	"
" "	William Vaux	Bilious colic—29th, rheum.	April 3, 1846	Brussels.
" "	Horace Hildrith	Gastric derangement	Mar. 20, 1846	Spin.
" 20	James Snyder	" "	Mar. 23, 1846	Cabinet.
" 22	Robin Humeston	Ac. rheumatismus	April. 9, 1846	Cutlery
" 25	William Adams	Phrenitis	Mar 26, 1846	"
" "	Orrin Stetson	Gastric der.—26th, feb. r.	April 2, 1846	Brussels.
" 26	Samuel Bowen	Gastric derangement	April 1, 1846	Cutlery.
" 29	Hiram Reed	Epilepsy	Mar. 30, 1846	Tailor.
" 30	James Willson	Febris remittens	*April 6, 1846	Yard.
" 31	Nathaniel Walker	Gastric derangement	April 1, 1846	Tool.
Apr. 3	Morgan Nichols	" "	April 4, 1846	Brussels.
" 5	John Gracy	Incised wound	Apr. 9, 1846	Cooper.
" 6	Martin Ewer	Latent pneumonia	*April 21, 1846	Cutlery.
" 8	William H. Rose	Gastric der.—9th, feb. r.	April 20, 1846	Rug.
" "	William Willis	Nervous apoplexic	*April 8, 1846‡	Spin.
" 9	Frederick Holland	Gastric der.—10th, feb. r.	April 19, 1846	Cutlery.
" 10	Ami Burdick	" " 11th, "	May 5, 1846	Brussels.
" "	Orrin Stetson	" " 11th, rheum.	Apr. 14, 1846	"

* Died.
† On expiration of sentence, in perfect convalescence.
‡ Died at 3 o'clock, P. M. He was unwell for about 10 days. Called several times at the Hospital, but the Doctor could not discover any disease about the man. Symptoms—headache, nausea, vertigo, debility, appetite and thirst excessive.

Admitted.	Names.	Diseases.	Discharged.	Location.
Apr. 11	Edward H. Rulloff	Latent pneumonia	Apr. 23, 1846	Cutlery.
" "	Robert Porter	" "	*June 9, 1846	"
" 15	William Corson	Inflamed testicle	Apr. 23, 1846	"
" 17	William Vaux	Rheumatismus	Apr. 20, 1846	Brussels.
" 19	George B. Loomis	Gastric derangement	Apr. 27, 1846	Cutlery.
" 20	George Henry	" "	Apr. 23, 1846	Shoe.
" 22	Stephen Morrey	" "	Apr. 24, 1846	Machine.
" 23	Lawrence Smith	" "	Apr. 27, 1846	Dye.
" 27	Daniel Casement	" "	Apr. 28, 1846	Tailor.
" 28	John Higgins	Latent pneumonia	May 4, 1846	Spin.
May 2	John Gay	Gastric derangement	" "	Brussels.
" "	George Henry	" "	May 14, 1846	Shoe.
" "	James Perry	" "	May 4, 1846	"
" "	Samuel Sloan	" "	" "	Weave.
" "	Hiram Reed	Dislocation of shoulder	" "	Kitchen.
" 6	Hugh O. Conley	Nausea	May 7, 1846	Machine.
" "	Hiram Stark	Pleuritis	May 12, 1846	Cooper.
" 8	Henry Weaver	Gastric derangement	May 9, 1846	Cutlery.
" 12	William Prentiss	Gastritis	May 13, 1846	Kitchen.
" "	Nicholas V. S. Wood	Rheumatismus	May 13, 1846	Cabinet.
" 19	Dyanthin Streeter	Gastric derangement	May 21, 1846	Cooper.
" 29	Jacob Smith	" "	May 30, 1846	Cutlery.
" "	James Myeres	" "	" "	"
" 31	Albert D. Clark	" "	June 1, 1846	"
June 1	Elisha Slater†		June 4, 1846	Spin.
" 4	Ephraim Race	Gastric derangement	June 6, 1846	Cooper
" 7	Joseph Welch	Ophthalmia	June 29, 1846	Weave.
" "	Thorrit M. Nichols	Gastric der.—8th, ophthal.	June 15, 1846	Carpent.
" 10	George French	Gastric derangement	June 12, 1846	Barber.
" 16	John Ross	" "	June 17, 1846	Spin.
" 17	Joab Philips	Gastric derangement	June 20, 1846	Cutlery.
" "	Jeremiah Wildey	" "	" "	Weave.
" 19	Anthony Young	Debility	" "	Tool.
" "	John Crotty	Pneumonia	" "	Tailor.
" 21	Thomas Armstrong	Gastric derangement	June 24, 1846	Machine.
" "	James Kane	Lacerated finger	" "	Rug.
" "	Thomas Campbell	Hæmoptysis	June 30, 1846	Cabinet.
" 24	Miles Wiesmore	Gastric derangement	June 25, 1846	Shoe.
" "	John Reed	" "	June 26, 1846	Weave.
" 28	J. S. B. Watson	" "	June 30, 1846	Cabinet.
July 1	John Featherly	Gastric derangement	July 7, 1846	Shoe.
" 5	John Reed	" "	July 6, 1846	Weave.
" 17	Jacob Howell	" "	July 20, 1846	Cutlery.
" 23	Samuel Bowen	" " —25th, feb. r.	Aug 8, 1846	"
" 24	John Wells	Gastric derangement	July 27, 1846	Weave.
" 29	Samuel Forsyth	" "	Aug. 4, 1846	Shoe.
" 30	Cromwell Anthony	Cholera morbus	Aug. 1, 1846	Yard.
Aug. 1	John Thompson	Diarrhœa	Aug. 4, 1846	Spin.
" 4	Joab Philips	Debility	Aug. 6, 1846	Cutlery.
" 5	William Corson‡	Insane	Sept 9, 1846	"
" 7	Daniel Powers	Gastric derangement	Aug. 11, 1846	"
" "	William J. Cole	Hæmoptysis	Aug. 8, 1846	Kitchen.
" "	William White	Gastric derangement	Aug. 12, 1846	Cutlery.
" 8	William McCoy	Diarrhœa	Aug. 11, 1846	Cooper.
" "	Joab Philips	Gastric der.—11th, feb. r.	Aug. 28, 1846	Cutlery.
" "	Martin Schutt	Gastric derangement	Aug. 10, 1846	Brussels.

* Died.

† Attempted to commit suicide by bleeding, shortly after a vain attempt to escape from prison. It was a few weeks after his fourth commitment here.

‡ Attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat and severing veins in each arm in several places. At present in the Lunatic Asylum at Utica.

Admitted.	Names.	Diseases.	Discharged.	Location.
Aug. 8	George Itley	Gastric derangement	Aug. 10, 1846	Soap.
" "	William Reed	" "	Aug. 12, 1846	Weave.
" "	Joseph Rounds	" "	Aug. 11, 1846	Cooper.
" "	Icbabod Peavy	" "	Aug. 10, 1846	"
" 9	Jonathan Goble	Cholera morbus	Aug. 11, 1846	Cutlery.
" "	Orrin Munn	" "	Aug. 10, 1846	Hame.
" "	Patrick Farelan	" "	Aug. 11, 1846	Cutlery.
" "	William Torrey	Gastric derangement	Aug. 10, 1846	"
" 10	Benjamin F. Smith	Pain in breast	Aug. 17, 1846	"
" 11	Thomas Campbell	Hæmoptysis	Aug. 26, 1846	Cabinet.
" "	Nelson Stewart	Cholera morbus	Aug. 14, 1846	Tool.
" "	Owen Agan	Diarrhœa	Aug. 12, 1846	Wing.
" "	William Groot	Gastric derangement	" "	Brussels.
" "	George W. Boyce	Cholera morbus	" "	Machine.
" "	Silas Doty	Diarrhœa	Aug. 13, 1846	Brussels
" "	John Peterson	Cholera morbus	" "	Cutlery.
" "	Steph. Wainwright	Diarrhœa	Aug. 12, 1846	"
" 12	Cornelius Collar	Cholera morbus	Aug. 14, 1846	Brussels.
" "	Isaac Haddock	Diarrhœa	Aug. 13, 1846	Machine.
" "	William Mather	Gastric derangement	Aug. 14, 1846	Cutlery.
" "	John Paul	" "	Aug. 13, 1846	Machine.
" "	Ira Ralph	Diarrhœa	Aug. 14, 1846	Hame.
" "	James Barlow	Cholera morbus	" "	Tailor.
" "	John Allen	" "	" "	Hame.
" "	William Selden	" "	" "	Machine.
" "	William Troop	" "	" "	Cooper.
" 13	Benjamin Babcock	Gastric derangement	" "	Cutlery.
" 14	Jeremiah Decker	Cholera morbus	Aug. 15, 1846	Machine.
" "	Augustus Wells	" "	" "	Brussels.
" 15	Lewis Wood	Gastric derangement	Aug. 17, 1846	Tailor.
" 16	Stephen Wood.	Cholera morbus	" "	Cabinet.
" "	Ephraim Race	" "	" "	Cooper.
" 17	George Williams	" "	Aug. 19, 1846	Cutlery.
" 18	Rufus White	Gastric der.—20th, feb. r.	*Aug. 23, 1846	"
" "	John Peterson	" "	Aug. 24, 1846	"
" "	Steph. Wainwright	Cholera morbus	Aug. 19, 1846	"
" 20	Anderson Rowley	Diarrhœa	Aug. 24, 1846	Rug.
" 22	S. J. B. Watson	Diarrhœa and rheum.	Aug. 26, 1846	Cabinet.
" 24	W A. Carr	Ophthalmia	Aug. 28, 1846	Machine.
" "	Ichabod Peavy	Debility and lumbago	Aug. 27, 1846	Cooper.
" "	Samuel Bowen	Diarrhœa and debility	Aug. 26, 1846	Cutlery.
" 25	William Troop	Otitis	Aug. 29, 1846	Cooper.
" "	George Comstock	Diarrhœa	Aug. 27, 1846	Shoe.
" 26	John Crotty	Gastric derangement	Aug. 28, 1846	Tailor.
" 27	John Conran	Diarrhœa and debility	Aug. 29, 1846	Shoe.
" 28	William Woodcock	Diarrhœa	" "	Kitchen.
" 31	Daniel Jourdan	Gastric derangement	Sept. 4, 1846	Cabinet.
Sept. 1	Henry Denton	" "	Sept. 8, 1846	Tailor.
" "	John Barnes	Incised wound	Sept. 11, 1846	Cooper.
" 4	John Carlton	Febris intermittens	Sept. 7, 1846	Cabinet.
" "	William Torry	Gastric derangement	Sept. 9, 1846	Cutlery.
" 6	Jonathan Handy	Latent pneumonia	Sept. 8, 1846	Cooper.
" "	John Low	Diarrhœa	Sept. 7, 1846	Shoe.
" 7	Harrison Ellsworth	Gastric derangement	Sept. 19, 1846	Cabinet.
" "	David C. Hoose	" " —9th, feb. r.	Oct. 3, 1846	Cutlery.
" "	Nathan Garner	Sciatica	Sept. 17, 1846	Hame.
" 8	Charles Simmons	Cholera morbus	Oct. 5, 1846	Weave.
" "	John Kinley	Debility	*Nov. 25, 1846 †	Cutlery.
" 9	Morgan Nichols	Latent pneumonia	Sept. 15, 1846	Brussels.

* Died. † A marked case. He died of phthisis pulmonalis.

Admitted.	Names.	Diseases.	Discharged.	Location.
Sept. 9	John Higgins		Sept. 10, 1846	Wing.
" 11	John Sampson	Pain in breast	Sept. 21, 1846	Weave.
" 14	James Perry	Cholera morbus	Sept. 17, 1846	Shoe.
" "	William Torry	Diarrhœa	Sept. 16, 1846	Cutlery.
" 16	John Cook	Vertigo (cæcitas)	Dec. 7, 1846	Yard.
" "	Fred. E. Bedunt	Sciatica	Sept. 25, 1846	Cooper.
" 17	Charles Kuntz	Incised wound	Sept. 18, 1846	Machine.
" 18	Nicholas V. S. Wood	Gastric derangement	Sept. 21, 1846	Cabinet.
" 24	Homer M. Allen	Ulcers	Still in hospital	Wing.
" 29	John Higgins	Gastric derangement	" "	"

Table XI.—*Criminal Lunatics.*

Names.	Black.	White.	Native.	Foreign.	Age.	State of Health on Admiss.	If Insane on, or known to have been so previous to Adm.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	If Insane at pres.	If removed, Date of removal.	Where sent.
Robert Butler*		1	1			Unknown	No	Unknown	Yes		
Philip Senate		1		1		"	Probably so	"	Yes		
Charles Shiffler		1	1			"	"	"	Yes		
William Gillie*		1	1			"	No	"	Yes		
William Page*		1	1		45	Good	Yes	"	Yes		
Adam Williams*	1		1			"	No	"	Yes		
Thomas Jenkins†	1										
*John H. Scott‡		1	1		30	Good	No	"	Yes		
Thomas Lynch		1		1		"	"	"	Yes		
Joseph Vandecan§		1	1			"	Probably so	"	Yes		
Israel Jennings		1	1			Bad	Idiotic	"	Yes		
William Riley		1	1		19	"	"	"	Yes		
John G. Holt		1	1		16	Good	Partially idiotic	"	Yes		
Christopher Grant*		1	1		17	"	No	"	Yes		
George Comstock*		1	1		46	"	"	"	Yes		
William Pierce		1	1		26	Idiotic	Idiotic	"	Yes		
Ambrose H. Bacon		1	1		14	Unknown	Unknown	"	Yes		
John Pettibone		1	1			Good	No	"	Yes		
George Thomas	1		1		22	"	"	"	Yes		
Patrick M'Intyre		1		1	50	Imperfect	"	"	Yes		

* The names marked with an asterisk are owing to the practice of masturbation.
† Refused to answer.
‡ He has been often whipped, but did not even know the number of his cell.
§ Says an angel rides him off every night, and brings him back in the morning and he is to live 1800 years.

TABLE XII.—*Deaths in the course of the Year.*

Commencing Nov. 1, 1845—closing Nov. 1, 1846.

Names.	Age. Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 and up.	Place of Nativity.	Habits previous to Convic.	Color.	Occupation. Before Conviction.	Occupation. After Convic.	Crime.	Sent. Y.	Sent. M.	State of health when sent.	Date of Admission in Prison Hosp.	Date of Death.	Disease, or other Cause of Death.
Solomon Dorsey			1			Maryland	Intemp.	Neg.	Laborer	Spin	Robbery	10	0	Good	Jan. 15, 1846	Jan. 21, 1846	Feb. remittens malign.
Charles Plumb		1				Wayne co.	Temp.	Wh.	Shoemaker	Shoe	Grand larc.	5	0	"	Jan. 22, 1846	Jan. 24, 1846	"
John McArthur		1				Dutchess co.	"	"	Carpenter	Cabinet	Burglary	10	0	"	Nov. 14, 1845	Jan. 26, 1846	Phthisis pulmonalis.
David Drain		1				Nunda N. Y.	Intemp.	"	Farmer	Cutlery	Petit larceny	2	1	"	Jan. 18, 1846	Jan. 31, 1846	Feb. remittens malign.
John Kingsbury		1				Berks. Mass.	Temp.	"	Cabinet m.	Cabinet	Grand larc.	2	0	"	Jan. 28, 1846	Feb. 2, 1846	"
Benjamin Babcock		1				Cortland co.	Intemp.	"	Blacksmith.	Hame	Burg. 3d deg.	3	6	"	Jan. 24, 1846	Feb. 4, 1846	"
Henry C. Putnam		1				Cayuga co.	Temp.	"	Farmer	Brussels	Forgery	2	0	"	Jan. 21, 1846	Feb. 5, 1846	"
Emerson Sargent			1			Orange co.	Intemp.	"	Machinist	Spin	Burg. & gr. l.	10	0	"	Feb. 1, 1846	Feb. 8, 1846	"
Franklin Merrick		1				Chenango co.	Temp.	"	Laborer	Cutlery	Forg. 3d deg.	5	0	Bad	Jan. 28, 1846	Feb. 10, 1846	Phthisis pulmonalis.
Benjamin E. McArthur		1				Livingston co.	Intemp.	"	Blacksmith	Machine	Grand larc.	5	0	Good	Feb. 16, 1846	Feb. 22, 1846	Feb. remittens malign.
Moses B. Herring		1				Oxford co. Me.	Temp.	"	Teacher	"	"	2	0	"	Feb. 11, 1846	Feb. 24, 1846	"
Bradford Ellsworth		1				Wayne co.	"	"	Laborer	Brussels	Burg. 3d deg.	7	0	"	Feb. 11, 1846	Feb. 24, 1846	"
Robert Roberts				1		Wales, G. B.	Intemp.	"			Burg. & gr. l.	3	0	"	Feb. 17, 1846	Feb. 24, 1846	"
Joseph Drew			1			Ontario co.	"	"	Tailor	Tailor	Burg. & larc.	3	0	"	Jan. 2, 1846	March 4, 1846	Phthisis pulmonalis.
Morton Sterns		1				Cataraugus co.	"	"	Farmer	Cutlery	Grand larc.	4	7	"	Feb. 21, 1846	March 8, 1846	Feb. remittens malign.
Major C. King		1				Wayne co.	Temp.	"	Clerk	Hame	"	3	3	"	Mar. 2, 1846	March 7, 1846	"
Charles Tatchen		1				Onondaga co.	Intemp.	"	Tailor	Tailor	Forgery	2	0	"	Mar. 4, 1846	Mar. 18, 1846	"
Joseph Hodge		1				Cortland co.	"	"	Laborer	Cutlery	Arson	9	0	"	Mar. 8, 1846	Mar. 21, 1846	"
William Jackson		1				Saratoga co.	Temp.	"	Farmer	Brussels	Grand larc.	3	0	Feeb.	Mar. 11, 1846	Mar. 22, 1846	Phthisis pulmonalis.
John Munro				1		Richmond co.	Intemp.	"	Tailor	Tailor	Att. at rape	5	0	Syph.	Nov. 14, 1844	Mar. 22, 1846	Cancer of penis.
Richard J. A. Johnson		1				Ohio	"	"	Laborer	Spin	Grand larc.	4	0	Good	Mar. 13, 1846	Mar. 23, 1846	Feb. remittens malign.
Jacob W. Colburn		1				Genesee co.	"	"	"	Brussels	"	3	0	"	Feb. 26, 1846	Mar. 25, 1846	"
Walter Odell		1				Vermont	"	"	Blacksmith	Hame	Larc., 2d off.	4	0	"	Mar. 18, 1846	April 3, 1846	"
Alamon Willson		1				New Jersey	"	"	Laborer	Yard	Att. at rape	5	0	"	Mar. 30, 1846	April 6, 1846	"
William Willis				1		Mass.	"	Mul.	Sailor	Spin	Grand larc.	4	0	"	April 6, 1846	April 9, 1846	Apoplexia nervosa.
Martin Ewer			1			New York	Temp.	Wh.	Clerk	Cutlery	Forgery	5	0	"	April 6, 1846	April 21, 1846	Phthisis tubercularis.
John Bishop					1	Bavaria	Intemp.	"	Carpenter	Carpen.	Larc., 2d off.	3	0	"	April 21, 1846	May 31, 1846	Tubercular consump.
George Walker		1				Chenango co.	"	"	Tailor	Tailor	Rob. 1st deg.	10	0	"	Feb. 25, 1846	June 2, 1846	Phthisis pul. and feb. r
Robert Porter		1				Ireland	"	"	Sailor	Cutlery	Grand larc.	3	6	Syph.	April 11, 1846	June 9, 1846	Tub. cons. and feb. r.
Rufus White		1				Vermont	"	"	Laborer	"	Larc., 2d off.	3	0	Good	Aug. 19, 1846	Aug. 23, 1846	Feb. remittens malign.
David C. Hoose		1					Temp.	"	"	"				"	Sept. 7, 1846	Oct. 3, 1846	Typhus nervosus.
Edward Donnally			1			Ireland	Intemp.	"	Sailor	Kitchen	Rec. stolen p.	2	6	Bad	Nov. 7, 1846	Nov. 7, 1846	Hæmoptysis, etc.
Total . . . 32		23	5	3	1												

TABLE XIII.—*Receipts.*

From labor on contracts	$57,170	24
From miscellaneous labor by convicts	2,562	65
From visitors	3,133	57
From convicts' deposites	45	74
Total	$62,912	20
Balance on hand from previous year	7,369	49
Total receipts during the year	$70,281	69
Expenditures during the year, exclusive of repairs and additions	49,845	06
Excess of earnings over expenditures	$20,436	63

TABLE XIV.—*Manner in which Prisoners were employed at the date of the Inspection.*

ON CONTRACTS.

Mode of employment.	Able-bodied.				Infirm.					Grand Total.
	Full pay.	Part pay.	Time lost.	Total.	Full pay.	Part pay.	Sick.	Time lost.	Tot.	
Cooper shop	23	2		25		5	2	1	8	33
Tool shop	17			17		5			5	22
Carpet-making	117			117	36	4			40	157
Hame shop	30			30	10	1	1		12	42
Shoemaking	20	2		22	14	3			17	39
Tailoring	16	1		17	3				3	20
Cutlery	113		3	116		3	1		4	120
Machinery	34			34		1			1	35
Cabinet-making	35			35	2	2		1	5	40
Total	405	5	3	413	65	24	4	2	95	508

STATE HANDS AND IDLERS.

Mode of employment.	Productive.				Unproductive.				Grand Total.
	Able-bodied.	Infirm.	Time lost.	Total.	Able-bodied.	Infirm.	Useless.	Tot.	
Cooper shop	1			1					1
Shoemaking	4	3		7	1			1	8
Tailoring	16			16					16
Cabinet-making						1		1	1
State weaving	3	3		6					6
Carpenter shop	8	4		12			2	2	14
Kitchen	10	9		19	1	1	1	3	22
In dormitory	3	2		5	4	3		7	12
Hospital					1	1	11	13	13
Washing	3	2		5					5
Soap-house		1		1		1		1	2
Barbers shop					2	2		4	4
Total	48	24		72	9	9	14	32	104

TABLE XV.—*The Receipts of the Prison, for the Labor of Prisoners during the Year.*

On Contracts.				
Cabinet-making	$6,192	97		
Machine-making	3,533	43		
Shoemaking	4,531	43		
Carpet-making	16,580	59		
Hame-making	3,613	01		
Tool-making	1,992	24		
Cutlery	12,203	21		
Coopers shop	3,782	06		
Tailoring	2,670	32	$55,099	26
Miscellaneous Labor.				
Cotton-weaving	89	18		
Silk works	1,981	80		
Stone shop	81	00		
Pump-making	36	75		
Sundries	2,444	90	4,633	63
Total earnings of prisoners			$59,732	89

TABLE XVI.—*Total Cost of the Prison under the following Heads.*

Prison diet	$14,326	33
Clothing, bedding, and furniture	4,624	69
Expenses of hospital	717	66
Fuel and lights	3,829	46
Printing and stationery	108	00
Expense of manufacturing	801	61
Salaries of officers	23,076	20
Sundries not mentioned	2,361	11
Total expenses of prison for the year, not including alterations and repairs	$49,845	06
Repairs, alterations, and additions	2,637	71
Total expenses of the prison for the year	$52,482	77

Note—Prison diet per head per annum, $21 60
Clothing and bedding ditto, 6 96

TABLE XVII.—*Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, etc.*

Total expenses of the prison for the year, and not including repairs, alterations, and additions	$49,845	06
Total receipts of ditto	62,912	20
Annual profit to the State, not including repairs, alterations, and additions	$13,067	14
Repairs, alterations, and additions	2,637	71
Balance of profit from year's earnings	$10,429	43

Note—These sums divided by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the prisoners have been in custody during the year, gives 21 7-10 cents as the cost of each prisoner per day.

TABLE XVIII.—*Clothing and Bedding: Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner*

No account kept either of the raw materials, of the manufactured goods, or of the articles made from them. In the mean time they pass through several hands—keepers and convicts. No account kept of the bedding made or distributed. Each cell has 2 quilts, 2 blankets, and matress—no pillows nor sheets. No more is given out except by doctor's orders. The bedsteads are generally wood—all except 200, which are of iron frames with a sacking bottom. Blankets and quilts are made in prison. Socks are now very deficient—150 short of making a complete change. The clothing is changed in a small room, in the presence of a keeper, and 12 or 15 of them change in each other's presence.

TABLE XIX.—*Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, etc., of Officers of the State Prison at Auburn.*

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees and Emol., and Am'ts thereof.
Russel Chappel	Agent	43	June 2, 1845	$1200 00	
David Foote	Keeper	49	Mar. 16, 1846	1200 00	House, etc.*
Jonathan Hubbard	Clerk	33	May 1, 1844	800 00	
Alonzo Wood	Chaplain		August, 1845	500 00	
Lansingh Briggs	Physician		Sept. 29, 1846	500 00	
Harvey Palmer	Assistant Keeper	32	May 15, 1845	550 00	
Levi Heermance	" "	38	June 11, 1846	550 00	
Barnabas King	" "	38	May 27, 1845	550 00	
Samuel W. Odell	" "	31	May 15, 1845	550 00	
James Davis	" "	52	April 15, 1846	550 00	
Matthew Sittser	" "	48	June 24, 1845	550 00	
Zachariah Aedrick	" "	35	May 15, 1845	550 00	
James M. Servir	" "	35	"	550 00	
William Polson	" "	30	"	550 00	
Francis C. Rich	" "	29	Aug. 22, 1846	550 00	
John R. Lucar	" "		Mar. 16, 1843	550 00	
Ebenezer Allen	" "	56	July 14, 1845	550 00	
Ralph N. Reynolds	" "	33	Mar. 14, 1846	550 00	
William Wade	" "	35	Dec. 14, 1844	550 00	
William Gilmore	" "	48	Nov. 11, 1845	550 00	
William C. Halladay	" "	47	Mar. 17, 1843	550 00	
Isaac M. Chadderdon	" "	27	Feb. 24, 1846	550 00	
Silas Baker	" "	42	July 15, 1843	550 00	
George W. Newell	" "	41	Aug. 16, 1845	550 00	
Simon Culver	" "	52	May 15, 1845	550 00	
Allen Morker	Guard	31	Jan. 15, 1846	360 00	
John M. Conger	"	32	June 30, 1845	360 00	
Bartlet Hallett	"	36	June 24, 1845	360 00	
Thomas J. Winsor	"	45	Feb. 19, 1846	360 00	
Dewitt C. Miller	"	33	Mar. 14, 1846	360 00	
Hiram Judson	"	55	June 24, 1845	360 00	
Caleb H. Hopping	"	39	Mar. 16, 1843	360 00	
Samuel White	"	49	July 15, 1843	360 00	
Laughlin M'Cartin	"	31	June 30, 1845	360 00	
Titus Parsons	"	70	Mar. 16, 1843	360 00	
Philip Depuy	"	30	Dec. 31, 1845	360 00	
Alonzo Munsell	"	31	Mar. 14, 1846	360 00	
Calvin C. Phinney	"	31	May 8, 1846	360 00	
William R. Taber	"	25	May 16, 1845	360 00	
John Richardson	"	50	June 23, 1845	360 00	
Marcus De Condry	"	37	May 16, 1845	360 00	
Oliver Drake	"	38	Aug. 22, 1846	360 00	
William M. Lee	"	40	June 30, 1845	360 00	
Peter Mills	"	41	Dec. 31, 1845	360 00	
Stephen Sumrix	"	48	Dec. 2, 1844	360 00	

* *Lights and fuel*, two servants, a gardener, and grass for cow; valued at $242 50.

TABLE XX.—*Miscellaneous Inquiries as to the state of the Prison.*

1. Cells.	770, and 5 dark cells.
2. Number of cells or rooms.	4 feet wide, 7 feet long, and 7 feet high, equal to 196 cubic feet.
3. Dimensions of them.	No account kept.
4. Average temperature.	By windows in the outer wall, and by lamps at night.
5. How lighted.	By cast-iron and sheet-iron stoves on the areas, heated with wood.
6. How warmed.	Not at all,—only such air as gets in and out through the grates to the cell-doors.
7. How ventilated.	Estimated at $600,000.
8. Cost of construction of prison.	$775, including cost of work-shops and out-buildings.
9. Cost of each cell.	Never more than one.
10. How many confined in one cell.	Vide catalogue of library.
11. What books for prisoners.	None.
12. What classification.	All who pay 2 shillings.
13. Visitors to prisoners.	Shirts and stockings once a week. Other things as occasion requires.
14. Clothing, how often changed.	Yes, black and white running horizontally.
15. Clothing, any uniform dress.	Three times a day, twice at common table, supper in their cells.
16. How often fed, and *where*.	Abundant, men wash in shops and in summer bathe in reservoir occasionally.
17. Supply of water, and *how used*.	As often as they get dirty.
18. Bedding, how often changed.	

INSPECTION OF PRISONS.

CLINTON PRISON.

The approach to Clinton Prison, from Plattsburg, 17 miles distant, on Lake Champlain, is by a road distinguished for roughness and hard travelling. It is an almost uninterrupted ascent, through deep sand, broken rocks, and water-worn gullies. The engineer appointed to survey the route, in his report correctly remarks:—"In relation to the character of this road throughout its entire distance, there is but one sentiment. The adjective comparison applies, *bad*, *worse*, *worst*." Cadysville, on the Saranac river, the only settlement on the route, is situated 7 miles from the prison, and consists merely of an inn, and a few log houses for the accommodation of the laborers engaged in sawing lumber at this place. In a word, the entire region is composed of rocks and woods.

"The soil, composing some two-thirds of its distance, is a deep and loose sand, with paving stones sparsely imbedded. One-half the residue is clay loam, easily liable to deep ruts; and the remainder is a simple dugway through the soil in a state of nature, made by vehicles heavily laden, among *stones*, *stumps*, *roots*, and *quagmires*."

Nearly six hours were consumed by us in traveling the seventeen miles. The total ascent from the lake to the sill of the prison gate is 1,330 feet.

It is the opinion of the engineer, that the only feasible method of putting this road in decent traveling order, is by planking it with 3 inch plank, which is estimated to cost $3,000 per mile. From the personal observation of the committee, it is very plain that, for a long time, every article of food and dress, every instrument of labor, and all the household furniture used, not only in the prison, but in the little settlement growing up around it, must of necessity be transported for many miles, at heavy cost.

Transportation to Lake Champlain cannot now be made for less than $2 75 per ton, and will often cost more. *From* the Lake the cost of transportation must be greatly above this, perhaps double, and is as great from Plattsburg to the mines, as from Albany to Plattsburg, a distance of 180 miles.

The method of ventilation adopted at Clinton Prison is decidedly better than none, yet it must be admitted to be not what it should be. The plan, (if such it can be called,) consists merely, when reduced to its simple elements, of perforations in the ceiling, both of the halls and cells, with openings at the eaves of the building communicating with the external air. The effect of these latter apertures, so far as ventilation is concerned, is precisely the same as if there was no roof, and a communication existed direct through the apertures in the ceiling, between the halls and cells on one side, and the open air on the other. We have therefore, simply, at this prison, a large building, with cells for the accommodation (so far as finished) of 252 prisoners, with openings in the roof for the escape, or more properly speaking, for the *cooling*, of the heated air within. It is plain that, with this arrangement, the only motive power for the exhaustion of the impure air, is the *difference of temperature* between the internal and external atmospheres, and that there is no other means for the introduction of pure air, a copious, systematic, and well-regulated supply of which is essential to a good plan of ventilation.

As described by the Agent, "The plan adopted for ventilating this prison is as follows:—A pipe of sheet iron, 4 inches in diameter, passes from the back of each cell

near its ceiling, into the centre wall, where it is surrounded by masonry, and continued in the wall to its top in the garret. The outer wall of the building, and that on the front end of the cells, is carried 3 feet higher than the top of the upper story cells. On these two walls rest the timbers supporting the ceiling of the hall. This elevation of the ceiling forms a pit-like recess over the whole block of cells in the garret. In the ceiling of the hall there is a row of ventilators, 18 inches square, and 20 feet apart. A full supply of fresh air is received into the garret through openings made in the projections of the roof over the building. The aggregate capacity of the ventilators in the ceiling is about three times greater than that of those of the cells."

The manner in which the process of purifying the air of the cells is supposed, by the Agent, to be carried on, is thus:—"The fresh, cool air of the garret falls into the pit above the cells, from whence it descends into them through the ventilating pipes: it there meets and mixes with the *warm air from the stoves* in the hall, which readily passes through the lattice-work of the cell-doors. The vitiated and over-heated air passes off, through the more elevated apertures in the ceiling of the hall. . . . . The heated air from the stoves in the hall enters the cells with a temperature raised in proportion to their elevation, and its heat is there counteracted by its union with a current of descending air, reduced in temperature, and increased in quantity, in a similar proportion."

There is, in regard to this matter, a singular confusion of ideas: heat is confounded with pure air; reduction of temperature is made synonymous with purification of the atmosphere; the stoves are made to radiate not heat, merely, but heated air, and the latter is spoken of as if it were *fresh* air heated; while, both in the verbal description and in the illustrated diagram, two currents of air are simultaneously, and at opposite points, made to enter each cell—the one, heated, through the grated door, and the other, cool, through the ventilating tube—which is plainly an impossible thing.

Much importance is attached to the fact, that there is a difference of only one degree in the temperature of the air at the floor and at the ceiling, or between the lowermost and uppermost tier of cells—all being warmed by the same fires, on the floor of the hall; while in ordinary stove-heated rooms the variation is from 10 to 20 degrees; and from this is inferred, though it is not expressly asserted, a regular purification of the air of the prison. The apertures in the ceilings, both of the halls and cells, most certainly give exit to the heat from the stoves; and so far they are the opposite of economical. But it is a great error to suppose, that in proportion to the escape of caloric, there is also a removal of the impurities of the air. A high temperature does not necessarily indicate impurity of air; neither is a low temperature synonymous with purity. In short, the thermometer affords no test of the chemical condition of the atmosphere. The caloric may, and does escape through the solid walls, while the air within them is unchanged in every thing but temperature. As applied to the case before us, the reduction of the temperature of the air of a cell, by mingling together two currents (supposing this possible in the way mentioned) of different temperatures, does not imply a removal of the atmospheric impurities.

Upon a subject of so serious importance, it is unfortunate that any error should have been committed, in a new prison, where there existed such abundant facilities and material for the construction, in the most economical manner, of an apparatus which would answer the desired end perfectly. The method of ventilation adopted at the Pentonville prison might here be very easily introduced. There the air is drawn off from the cells, by means of a fire kindled in a ventilating shaft, with which all the cells are connected by tubes, at an expense of one-eighth of a penny per diem for the fuel for each cell, in summer; in winter it costs nothing, the shaft being heated by the escape heat of the furnace fires.

The expense of such an arrangement at Clinton prison would be much less than at

Pentonville; for if the escape heat of the engine and forge fires could not be used for this purpose, the fuel necessary for the purpose, lying about as it does in exhaustless profusion, would cost only the trouble of collecting it. But to the suggestion here made, of using, for this purpose, the waste heat of the fires employed in the labor of the institution, there can be no reasonable objection. One or more of the forge fires could easily be connected with a ventilating shaft, and as in the manufacturing operations of the prison it is designed to operate with the fires night and day, there will be furnished the means of a most complete and constant renovation of the air of the prison buildings, day and night, without the expenditure of a farthing beyond the first cost of the apparatus, for constructing which all the necessary material is now on the ground. In the meantime, before the forges are at work, the waste heat of the steam engines might be used for this purpose.

To complete this important sanatory arrangement, there would only remain to be added the means of a regulated supply of air, from without, into the prison, warmed in winter; and then, with the pure air of its mountainous altitude, in this particular Clinton prison would stand unrivaled.

The condition of the health of the prisoners was found to be, in general, very good, and such as might be expected in persons at regular labor, with good and wholesome diet, in a general atmosphere of the greatest purity; excepting the fact of their being prisoners, at involuntary labor. With regard to the influence of this circumstance upon their physical condition—an influence of a marked and deleterious character, according to the reports of most prisons—we found here very little trace of it, in either depression of spirits or bodily disease. There was a general aspect of cheerfulness, an elasticity and vigor of mind and body, a willingness to acknowledge the justness of the punishment, a determination to endure patiently to the end, and a composed and quiet submission to the discipline of the institution, much more general, we think, than is to be met with in the other State prisons of this State.

We believe it will be admitted, *a priori*, that a system of governing by kindness and firmness combined, resorting to harsh measures only when actually necessary, and substituting for the "cat" and the cane, the dungeon, and privation of physical comforts, and thus not only avoiding the excitement of passion, hatred, and revenge, but actually giving opportunity for, and inducing a spirit of reflection and composure of mind, is far more likely to exert a beneficial influence on the bodily health than the opposite course. Where the lash is resorted to on all occasions, both trivial and serious—where man is regarded as having no more mind than a mule, and is to be reduced to obedience by similar means—it can form no matter of astonishment that his feverish and excited mind should react on his corporeal functions, in a manner to engender diseases of the most serious character.

The most severe and effective punishment resorted to in Clinton prison is solitary confinement, with total deprivation of light, and diet of bread and water. This is the *ultima ratio*, and is practised only on the most refractory. With reference to its influence on the health of the convicts, the physician of the prison makes the following very just observations:—

"The immediate effect of solitary confinement, together with the slender diet, is, undoubtedly, to lower the vigor of the system; and as a corresponding moral impression is inevitable, this mode of treatment is admirably calculated to restore that calm and equal state which the violent passions of some destroy, even to the producing of a kind of temporary fever or frenzy. In such cases—and *such* cases are the proper subjects of this plan of punishment—the effect, both morally and physically, is alike beneficial; for a state of great moral excitement cannot long be maintained, without producing a proportionate physical derangement; and that discipline is best which allows opportunity for calm reflection to take the place of violent passions. In cases of long-continued confinement, the total deprivation of exercise might be injurious, were it not for the accompanying diminution of diet, *which forms an essential part of the plan.*"

The object of the establishment of a new state prison, and its location in that region of the State, was the mining of iron ore, and the production of iron therefrom. With this view an iron mine, known as the Skinner Vein, including 200 acres of land, was purchased for $17,500. The stockade wall of the prison yard includes the mouth of this mine. The erection of the necessary buildings was commenced in the spring of 1845.

For a short time previous to the purchase, as the committee are informed, this mine had been abandoned by its proprietors, after the expenditure of a large amount of money to put it in working order and bring its produce to market. Whether this abandonment was rendered necessary by a discovered or supposed deficiency of amount of yield, or an inferior quality of the iron, a demand for ore, nevertheless, being great in that region, or by the heavy cost of transporting the ore to a market (for the reduction of the ore was never attempted on the spot), we are not precisely informed. A sentiment prevails very extensively in that region of the State, that all these causes had combined to compel this abandonment, while it is believed by many that the inferior quality and deficient quantity of the ore are the causes which, principally, render this mine less valuable than some others in its immediate vicinity. The Sailly and Averill mine, a few rods distant, has been in successful operation many years, though subject to precisely the same difficulties and expenses of transportation.

An opinion (we believe honestly entertained) prevails extensively among capable men in that section, that the iron is of an inferior quality, the ore too much mixed with foreign matters to render its working productive, and the extent and capacity of the mine very uncertain; and hence it is maintained that the prison can never be supported by the mine alone.

An investigation of these important points the committee did not deem it necessary to enter minutely into, as it is not probable we would have been able to elicit any farther information than has already been spread before the Legislature and the public, in the reports of the commissioner, and agent, and other papers. Though, in order to procure the stone necessary for the buildings, the mine has been uncovered to a farther extent, and a few tons of ore sold, yet nothing has been done towards erecting the separating apparatus, or forge; and the questions of the capacity of this mine to afford a sufficient amount of ore for the steady employment of 500 men, for 50 or 100 years, and whether the quality is sufficiently good to justify the enormous expense necessary to set the whole in operation, are yet undecided by any practical workings, by which alone they can be. We must, however, state, that the present agent, while commissioner to consider the expediency of establishing a new prison in this region, did institute experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the quality of the iron, and his report thereon appeared to satisfy the authorities, who, accordingly, purchased the vein. It is claimed by the opponents of the scheme, that these experiments were insufficient.

This entire region, Clinton and Essex counties especially, abounds in iron; some veins, as that known as the Arnold vein, being so rich as to be reducible in the forge without undergoing the previous process of "separating." The Palmer ore, which, in per centage of iron, though quite rich and valuable, is much below the Arnold, is, nevertheless, much above the Skinner or prison vein, in this respect, judging by specimens taken indiscriminately from the beds, by our own hands—that from the prison vein being admitted by the agent to be a fair specimen. These mines are all in Clinton county.

The committee, desiring to obtain the best judgment, and most reliable information possible on these topics, addressed a letter to Prof. E. Emmons, State geologist, who had made a protracted examination of this whole district, requesting his opinion on the mooted points. The correspondence is herewith submitted:—

ALBANY, *October* 22, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR: I am chargeable with neglect in regard to your request. One reason why I have not returned an answer before, is, that I was in hopes I should be able

to visit this mine this fall, but the season is so far advanced that there is no prospect of it now. I will therefore proceed at once to say what my opinons were after having examined the Clinton mines as a geologist for the State.

This vein, however (and it is proper to say it here), was not fully exposed at the time of my last visit—but from what appeared by the mining which had then been done, I had no doubt of its being a vein which would afford all the material which would be required for the purposes of the State establishment. The quality of the iron which has been made from the Clinton ore, is remarkably good, being quite ductile, malleable, and tough; and the ore is reduced with less coal than that of the Avorill vein, which is adjacent to it.

I cannot but regard the establishment of the prison at this place as one of the best measures of the State government, whether we have a regard to the interests of the State itself, or a measure designed to benefit the criminal. The whole intention, however, is far more liable to fail from an incompetent agent than from scarcity of material. The State is certainly well served in the person of the present superintendent and agent; and if his services are continued until his plans are completed, I have no doubt the entire plan or scheme will be eminently successful.

I am, sir, with great esteem, your most obedient servant,

EBENEZER EMMONS.

P. S. The only difficulty I could observe in regard to this vein, was the existence of a trap dyke which cuts through the vein—the effect of which upon the ore and direction of the vein, could not be seen or ascertained at the time. This is a point on which you are as able to judge as myself.

Dr. Jno. H. Griscom, New York.

Of the trap dyke, alluded to in the above postscript, and which, together with the vein, has been more exposed since the examination of Professor Emmons, it is confidently asserted that it very seriously impairs the value of the mine.

As before stated, 252 cells only have been completed, (one-half of the original plan and estimate,) in the prison building. Of the two buildings to be placed at the ends of the prison building—one for the agents' and clerk's dwellings, offices, guard-room, store-room, etc., the other for kitchen, dining-room, wash and bath rooms, chapel, hospital, etc., etc.—the former has not its foundation laid, while the latter was about half completed, and not ready for the roof at the time of the inspection; and no arrangements for furnaces or forge fires, or for an apparatus for preparing the ores for reduction, have yet been made. Yet three several appropriations of $30,000, $75,000, and $50,000, have been made—in all, *one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars.*

It is supposed that at least as much more will be necessary, to carry out the plan to completion; and the best that can be said of it, then, will be, that the prospect of its being sustained by its own labor, without further drafts upon the public treasury, or without employing the convicts at some other labor, is still a matter of doubt and uncertainty, from the circumstances before mentioned.

Aside from the uncertainty attending the success of the experiment, rendering it doubtful whether it is worth while to incur the additional expense necessary for the completion of the plan, there is another consideration which presses itself upon the attention of the committee as important, and that is, that the prison ought not to be constructed on a plan of having more than 250 inmates. All experience shows, that a prison of that magnitude can be more easily and better governed than one of larger dimensions. The best prisons in the country (on the Auburn plan) are those where the number of inmates is less than 250; and the worst are those where the number is over 500; and they sink in the scale as the number approaches 1,000.

This is important in a moral point of view. There is another important point in a financial aspect. The prison is conveniently located for prisoners convicted in the counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Warren, Washington, and perhaps Schenectady and Rensselaer. The expense of transportation to and from this prison, from other counties, must be much greater than to the other prisons. These counties are mostly agricultural, and send few pris-

oners in proportion to other parts of the State; and it will be difficult, from these counties, to keep the number of inmates up to 250. Any farther addition to that number must be attended with unnecessary expense.

The establishment of this prison was wise, because it tended to reduce the number in the other prisons, (already too large,) and that wisdom would be perfected in this respect, if the Legislature would adopt the policy of confining its number within 250.

The organization of the government of this prison is different from that of the other prisons. It has no permanent Board of Inspectors, and the same person exercises the duties which, in the other prisons, are divided between the Agent and the keeper. The latter arrangement is, unquestionably, an improvement.

The system of inspection provided for this prison, must be quite an idle ceremony, and ineffective in guarding against the evils which are so apt to creep into our prisons. Up to the time of our visit, the inspectors had never been to the prison. No injury has yet, to our knowledge, arisen from this, and probably will not under the government of the present Agent. What it might be in other hands, we have abundant cause to fear, from what has occurred at the other prisons.

The moral government of the prison is deserving of high praise. It is wise, and therefore it is humane. It is efficient; for cruelty is unknown, and disobedience infrequent. Men are taught the lesson of self-control and self-government, not by physical means only, but by mind operating on mind. The minds of the prisoners, instead of being left to brood on an evil past or a gloomy future, are fed daily with that which gives them something better to think of, and is calculated to make them wiser and better. The advantage of this was displayed to us, not only in the ease with which the power of the officers is exercised, but in the behavior and deportment of the prisoners, unlike that of any other institution for males that we have visited. And we left the prison impressed with a sense of what was due to the intelligence and humanity which had devised, and in a great measure, carried into operation, a reform in prison discipline which it is earnestly hoped may yet prevail in all prisons.

New York, August, 1846. JOHN H. GRISCOM, J. W. EDMONDS, } Committee.

After the inspection, the following letter was received from the assistant keeper having charge of the kitchen, and is published in this connection for obvious reasons:

CLINTON PRISON, *August 24th*, 1846.

HON. JOHN W. EDMONDS:

DEAR SIR:—While you were at this prison, you requested, and I furnished a hasty statement of the amount and kinds of food given the men confined here. Thinking, however, since you left, that it might be quite too imperfect for your purpose, I have taken the liberty of sending you a statement which will enable you better to understand Mr. Cook's system of feeding the men confined under his charge.

For Breakfast.—The men *receive what they wish* of the following articles, viz:—Graham bread; barley coffee; potatoes; boiled beef; gravy, made from the fat gathered from boiling meat, and thickened.

For Dinner.—Boiled pork; bread; bean or pea soup; potatoes; vinegar.

For Supper.—The men have their choice of mush and molasses, or bread and molasses.

On Sabbath and Thursday.—Fresh beef, with *rice soup*, is served for dinner.

On Friday.—Codfish instead of meat.

The above comprises, I believe, the manner in which the men are provided with food in this prison; and, so far as my experience enables me to judge, its effects are most happy. On my first acquaintance with the prison, and the system of furnishing the table, I was led to believe that it would induce prodigality, but I am perfectly satisfied that where men can have *all they want to eat*, and that of a *good, wholesome quality*, there will be little or no disposition to waste or destroy.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T MARSHALL.

HON. JOHN W. EDMONDS.

INSPECTION OF CLINTON STATE PRISON,

AUGUST 15, 1846

BY

J. H. GRISCOM, M. D., J. W. EDMONDS, } COMMITTEE.

TABLE I.—*Containing the Number in the Clinton State Prison.*

	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 20 years of age.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	
Number in prison at the commencement of the year	114		13	101	88	26	9		3	6	8	†1	124		16	107	96	27	124
Number committed during the year	78		3	75	60	*18	12		2	10	10	2	90		5	85	70	20	90
Number discharged during the year	33		2	31	26	7	1			1	1		34		2	34	27	7	34
By expiration of sentence	3			3	2	1							3			3	2	1	3
By pardon	27		2	25	22	5	1			1	1		28		2	26	23	5	28
By escape	1			1	1								1			1	1		1
By reversal of judgment																			
Sent to lunatic asylum	2			2	1	1							2			2	1	1	2
Number in confinement at this date	159		14	145	122	37	20		5	15	17	3	179		19	160	139	40	179
Number committed by Courts of the United States																			

* 2 Indians. † Indian.

TABLE II.—*Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Prisoners in the Clinton State Prison, New York, in the course of the Year.*

	Two Years.						Three Years.						Four Years.						Five Years.						Six years.						Seven Years.					
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.
Twenty Years of Age and upwards.	55		3	52	45	10	37		4	33	28	9	19		3	16	16	3	33		4	29	23	10	5		*1	4	4	1	15			15	15	
Under twenty Years of Age.	6		1	5	4	2	5		2	3	4	1	2			2	2		4		*1	3	4													
Total .	61		4	57	49	12	42		6	36	32	10	21		3	18	18	3	37		5	32	27	10	5		1	4	4	1	15			15	15	

TABLE II.—*Continued.*

	Eight Years.						Nine Years.						Ten Years.						Ten to Twenty Years.						Over Twenty Years.						For Life.						Total.
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	
Twenty Years of Age and upwards.	2			2	2		1			1	1		9		*1	8	6	3	1			1	1		1			1	1		6			6	6		184
Under twenty Years of Age.													2		1	1	2								2			2	2								21
Total .	2			2	2		1			1	1		11		2	9	8	3	1			1	1		3			3	3		6			6	6		205

* Indians.

TABLE III.—*State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table I.*

	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 20 years of age.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	
1. Can neither read nor write . . .	23		9	19	17	11	4		1	3	2	2	32		10	22	19	13	32
2. Can read only	36		11	25	22	14	6		2	4	5	1	42		13	29	27	15	42
3. Can read or write, or both imperfectly	*128		6	122	109	19	17		2	15	14	3	145		8	137	123	22	145
4. Can read and write well†																			
5. Liberally educated																			
6. Had religious instruction	*137		10	127	103	34	18		2	16	14	4	155		12	143	117	38	155

* 3 Indians. † Unknown.

TABLE IV.—*Ages of the Prisoners in this prison.*

	Male.	Female.	Black.	White.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
Under 20 years of age	*22		3	18	19	3	22
Between 20 and 30 years of age . .	†106		12	92	86	20	106
Between 30 and 40 years of age . .	41		4	37	33	8	41
Between 40 and 50 years of age . .	26		1	25	17	9	26
50 years and upwards	18			18	12	6	18
Total	213		20	190	167	46	213

* 1 Indian. † 2 Indians.

TABLE V.—*Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the year, who have been previously committed.*

	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 20 years of age.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	
1. Once†. . .	26		*2	22	19	7							26		*2	22	19	7	26
2. Twice . .	7		*1	5	5	2							7		*1	5	5	2	7
3. Thrice . .	2		1	1	2								2		1	1	2		2
4. Four times, or more																			
Total . . .	35		4	28	26	9							35		4	28	26	9	35

* Two of the Indians had been committed once before, and one of them twice.
† One of those who had been committed once before, had been convicted of and fined for petit larceny before his first commitment.

TABLE VI.—*The greatest Number at any one time during the year.*

	M.	F.	Tot.
The greatest numb. Nov. 19, 1845 .			193

TABLE VII.—*Statistics of Crime.*

Nature of Offence.	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 20 years of age.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	
Perjury	4			4	3	1							4			4	3	1	4
Against property . .	149		*14	134	117	32	17		2	15	14	3	166		16	149	131	35	166
Against the person . .	38		1	37	31	7	2		1	1	2		40		2	38	33	7	40
Capital sentences commuted	1			1	1								1			1	1		1
Temperate	63		6	57	52	11	13		1	12	10	3	76		7	69	62	14	76
Intemperate	93		*7	84	74	19	8		*1	6	6	2	101		*8	90	80	10	101
Married	115		*5	109	94	21	1			1	1		116		*5	110	95	21	116
Single	41		9	32	32	9	20		*1	17	15	5	61		10	49	37	14	61
Having families . . .	105		*5	99	86	19							105		*5	99	86	19	105
Had trades before imprisonm't	68		4	64	63	5	3			3	3		71		4	67	66	5	71
Work'g at trades when arrested	52		3	49	49	3	2			2	2		54		3	51	51	3	54

* The three Indians in this prison are entered in this table at the places marked with an asterisk.

TABLE VIII.—*Counties where the Prisoners committed to this Prison were convicted during the Year ending August* 15, 1846.

Months.

1845, July—4.	
Jefferson	1
Oswego	1
Clinton	1
Franklin	1
August—1.	
Franklin	1
September—42.	
Washington	3
Greene	4
Otsego	2
Saratoga	3
St. Lawrence	1
Herkimer	1
Albany	3
Oneida	14
Montgomery	2
Columbia	1
Madison	2
Lewis	1
Oswego	5
October—25.	
Columbia	3
Madison	2
Delaware	14
Oneida	2
Rensselaer	4
December—6.	
Montgomery	4
St. Lawrence	2
1846, February—7.	
Clinton	2
Franklin	1
Herkimer	3
St. Lawrence	1
March—2.	
St. Lawrence	1
Washington	1
April—4.	
Herkimer	2
St. Lawrence	1
Montgomery	1
May—1.	
Montgomery	1
June—3.	
Saratoga	1
Essex	1
Washington	1
July—2.	
Clinton	1
Saratoga	1
Total	97

Counties.

Albany	3
Clinton	4
Columbia	4
Delaware	14
Essex	1
Franklin	3
Greene	4
Herkimer	6
Jefferson	1
Lewis	1
Madison	4
Montgomery	8
Oneida	16
Otsego	2
Oswego	6
Rensselaer	4
Saratoga	5
St. Lawrence	6
Washington	5
Total	97

TABLE IX.—*Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.*

Punishments.	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.												Prisoners under 20 years of age.												Total. Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	Untried.						Tried.						Untried.						Tried.												
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	
Handcuffs and other irons							3			3	2	1													3			3	2	1	3
Whipping							24		1	23	16	8							10		3	7	9	1	34		4	30	25	9	34
Dark cells							13		5	8	9	4							5		1	4	4	1	18		6	12	13	5	18
Solitary cells							2			2	2														2			2	2		2
Stoppage of diet.—Shower bath																															
Admonished (no report)																															
Number of lashes inflicted																															311
Deprivation of books.—Deprivation of bed																															
Hair shaved off							1			1	1								1			1	1		2			2	2		2
Electricity							1		1		1														1		1		1		1
Other punishments																															

Table X.—*Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.*

Showing the number of cases.	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 20 years of age.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.						G. Total of both sexes and colors.
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	
1. Slight indisposition	1235		224	1011	827	408	148		22	126	96	52	1383		246	1137	923	460	1383
2. Infirmary cases	80		12	68	64	16	4			4	3	1	84		12	72	67	17	84
3. Greatest number of sick at any one time	10		1	9	7	3							10		1	9	7	3	10
4. Criminal lunatics	4			4	3	1							4			4	3	1	4
5. Deaths	2			2	2								2			2	2		2
6. Diseases which have caused death:—																			
Apoplexy																			
Dysentery																			
Hypertrophy of heart																			
Scrofula																			
Fevers:—																			
Remittent																			
Bilious																			
Typhoid																			
Consumption	1			1	1								1			1	1		1
Cancer of stomach	1			1	1								1			1	1		1
Total	1333		237	1096	905	428	152		22	130	99	53	1485		259	1226	1004	481	1485

TABLE XI.—*Criminal Lunatics.*

Names.	Blk.	Wh.	Nat.	For.	Age.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	If Insane on, or known to have been so previous to Adm.	Date of bec'g Insane in this Prison.	If Insane at present.	If removed Date of removal.	Where sent.
Michael Donohu*		1		1	22	Aug. 20, 1845	Good	Yes	Before admis. & when tried.	Yes	May 24, 1846	State Asylum.
Turner Burt†		1	1		52	Sept. 9, 1845	Tolerable	Yes	"	Yes	"	"
William Rose‡		1	1		20	June 7, 1845	Good	No	Dec. 22, 1845	Yes	July 8, 1846	"
Clark Gillespie§		1	1		19	Dec. 17, 1844	"	No	July, 1846	Yes	"	"

* The first three are now in the Lunatic Asylum at Utica.
† This is the sixth time he has been in prison for rape and attempting to commit, and has been five times in Auburn for this offence. He was addicted to onanism.
‡ This is doubtful. Came to Clinton county, June 24, 1845. Insane since admission here.
§ Caused by congestion of the brain, and finally inflammation.

TABLE XII.—*Deaths in the course of the Year.*

Names.	Blk.	Wh.	Nat.	For.	Age.	Sent.	Date of Reception in Prison.	Date of Admission in Hospital.	State of health on Reception.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease, or other cause of Death.
						Yrs. M.					Yrs M. D.	
Peter B. Decker		1	1		27		Sept. 27, 1839	June 2, 1846	Diseased	Aug. 25, 1846	6 11	Cancer in the stomach.
Rensselaer Rowley		1	1		55		Sept. 11, 1845	Sept. 11, 1845	"	Nov. 22, 1846	0 2 11	Consumption.

TABLE XIII.—*Receipts.*

Nothing has yet been produced from the labor of the convicts to yield a revenue, the whole attention having thus far been directed to clearing the grounds, erecting the buildings, and opening the iron mines.

Table XIV.—*Manner in which Prisoners were employed at the date of the Inspection.*

The convicts are principally engaged in the construction of the prison.

Table XV.—*The Receipts of the Prison, for the Labor of Prisoners during the Year.* See Table XIII.

Table XVI.—*Total Cost of the Prison under the following Heads.*

Total cost of Prison diet	$5,884	78
" Male and female clothing		
" Bedding	*1,741	51
" Straw		
" Extra allowances by order of the surgeon, including hospital stores and medicines	394	71
" Wine, beer, and spirits†		
" Fuel, including coal for furnace and blacksmith's shop†		
" Soap†		
" Candles, oil, and gas, including all lights and fuel	338	20
" Stationery and printing and postage	113	24
" Books†		
" Furniture†		
" Officers' salaries	12,314	50
" Removal of Prisoners to and from their trials at Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, or to undergo their sentences in other prisons		
" Sundries not mentioned	2,288	32
Total expenses of the prison for the year, not including building and repairs, alterations and additions	$23,075	26
Repairs, alterations, and additions in and about the prison, etc.	53,462	50
Grand Total	$76,537	76
‡Prison diet per head per annum, taking 158 as the average No.	$39	74
Prison clothing per head per annum	11	02

* No separate account being kept, these three items are blended into one.
† No separate account kept.
‡ This Return gives the contract price, or actual value of the prison diet, for one prisoner consuming that diet for one whole year.

Table XVII.—*Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.**

Total expenses for the year, not including officers' fees and repairs, alterations and additions	$10,760†	76
Total receipts of ditto		
Actual cost to the State, not including officers' fees and repairs, alterations and additions	$10,760	76
Repairs, alterations, and additions	53,462	50
Total expenses of the prison for the year, including repairs, alterations, and additions, and excluding receipts and fees	$64,223	26
Pay of officers	12,314	50
Total cost to the State for the year	$77,537	76

* This Table cannot be relied upon, because of two items, viz.: stock and tools, $7068 81; storage and freighting, $2662 19; which are now mostly, if not entirely, chargeable to building account, but ordinarily to general expenses.
† These sums, divided by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the prisoners have been in custody during the year, give 40 cents as the cost of each prisoner per day.

TABLE XVIII.—*Clothing and Bedding: showing the Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.*

No account whatever kept. The articles are dealt out without any restriction or regulation, or indeed accountability, except the will and the word of the Assistant Keeper in charge of this department.

TABLE XIX.—*Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, etc., of Officers of the Clinton State Prison.*

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees and Emol., and Am'ts thereof.
Ransom Cook	Agent & Keeper	51	May 7, 1844	$1500 00	House rent and fuel.
John H. Beach	Clerk	32	June, 1845	800 00	"
Joseph B. Brown	Physician	24	May, 1845	500 00	Priv. pract.
Abraham Haff	Chaplain	54	" "	400 00	
Joshua Hodgson	Assistant Keeper	36	" "	800 00	
Ichabod T. Marshall	" "	33	June, 1845	500 00	
Milote Baker*	" "		" "	500 00	
Harry B. Hatch	" "	38	" "	500 00	
Russell W. Ransom	" "	30	" "	500 00	
Daniel Snyder	" "	28	" "	500 00	
Ezra Hall	" "	36	July, 1846	500 00	

* Since removed

TABLE XX.—*Miscellaneous Inquiries as to the state of the Prison.*

1. Cells.	
2. Number of cells or rooms.	252.
3. Dimensions of them.	4x8x8, containing 256 cubic feet.
4. Average temperature.	In winter 60 to 62. In summer no account kept.
5. How lighted.	Through grated door, 14 feet from windows. Windows are 3 feet 5 inch. by 6 feet 8 inch.
6. How warmed.	By cast-iron stoves burning wood, with long sheet-iron pipe.
7. How ventilated.	Vide separate report on this subject.
8. Cost of construction of prison.	Not yet completed.
9. Cost of each cell.	Not yet completed.
10. How many confined in one cell.	Never more than one.
11. What books for prisoners.	A very good library. lately bought.
12. What classification.	Nil, only as the nature of their labor may cause it.
13. Visitors to prisoners.	All who ask it.
14. Clothing, how often changed.	Once a week.
15. Clothing, any uniform dress.	Yes.
16. How often fed, and *where*.	Three times a day, at a common table.
17. Supply of water, and *how used*.	Abundant—from mountain springs. No baths. They wash each morning, and before each meal. Each prisoner has his towel and comb.
18. Bedding, how often changed.	No regulation.
19. Convicts' money in Agent's hands.	

A SYNOPSIS

OF ALL THE REPORTS OF THE DIFFERENT STATE PRISONS IN THE UNITED STATES, COPIES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY THE ASSOCIATION.

It was our intention to have presented in this connection a complete synopsis of all the prison reports that have ever been published in this country; but the most diligent inquiry and indefatigable exertions which a sincere desire to promote this object has been able to effect, have only placed at our disposal the following reports, from which we believe we have extracted every important fact which can be necessary for the elucidation of the subject.

A synopsis of the reports of the Maine State Prison for 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846.

The report of the warden of the Maine Penitentiary, for the year ending December 31, 1843, represents the whole number of prisoners to be 63, or an increase of six during the year, which "is attributed to the fact that many of the convicts received were, at the close of the last year, awaiting their trials." "The conduct of the prisoners has been uncommonly good, and but slight punishments inflicted to maintain good order. The convicts are generally healthy —more so than would be expected, situated as they are in those badly-constructed cells which they are compelled to occupy."

There has been erected a new external prison building, upon the Auburn plan, over the eastern wing of the old cells, and adjoining the house occupied by the warden, of suitable size and dimensions to contain 108 cells. The length of the building is 112 feet, 47 feet wide, and 25 feet high to the beams or roof. It is made of limestone and rough granite, well laid in lime mortar, the walls of which are three feet thick, well secured by breaking joints at every course, both lengthwise and breadthwise. This building contains thirteen large glass windows in the walls, of 9 by 13 inch glass—sixty-three lights in each window —for the purpose of properly ventilating and lighting the cells, which are to be built upon the Auburn plan within this building, made of split granite well matched together, properly laid in cement, with doors made of iron gratings, to be built three stories high, and two cells abreast in each story. The space between the outer wall and the cells, will be eleven feet wide and twenty-five feet high; and when completed, firmly plastered, so that placing four stoves in the area, being one at each corner of the cells, with funnel passing over or near the doors, will warm all the cells, while the light from the windows in the outer walls will be sufficient to enable the convicts to read in their cells. This building is entirely a fire-proof building both inside and outside.

The whole amount expended on the new prison, including some alterations in the prison, occasioned by the erection of this building, is $5,439 93, of which sum you have in the general account $3,692 26

Add for 2,284 days of convicts quarrying and fitting stone, etc.	1,142 00
" " paid overseer to work and oversee convicts	200 00
" " " for powder and tools, etc., for same	203 92
" " " by convicts to Jordan and others in labor	64 25
" " " for extra guard five and a half months	137 50
	$5,439 93

It is the opinion of the undersigned, that the whole cost of this building, when completed, including the cells and other fixtures connected therewith, will not vary much from $12,000.

The State has appropriated $2,000, and if an appropriation of $5,000 should be made early this winter, making in all $7,000, I am fully of opinion it will complete the new prison on the Auburn plan.

It is believed the financial affairs of the prison stand as well as at the close of any former year. Although much attention has been given to the new prison, yet all the departments have been carried on without much inconvenience, notwithstanding the small number of convicts in each of them. The State has paid for the prison, for officers' salaries, (including $1,042 75 due on the fourth quarter of last year, 1842,) and appropriated during the last year, $7,238 25. The prison, to meet that charge, paid for new prison $5,439 93. Paid in debts $626 93, and has on hand demands due over last year of $531 74, and also paid out $166 for wharfage on lime rock that is now in suit, together with some other items which could not properly be made to appear in the tables.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BENJAMIN CARR, Warden.

From the report of the Inspectors we learn the following facts :—

Situation and employment of Convicts.—The convicts are required to be constantly at work, during the day, (except while taking their dinner,) under the immediate inspection and care of an overseer, at such work as they can perform to the most advantage. The operations of the prison are carried on by departments, as the Shoemaking, Wheelwright, Blacksmithing, etc.; by thus having several departments or shops, it gives an opportunity for such as have a trade to be usefully employed as soon as received into the prison.

To insure obedience to the rules of the prison, and to instruct novitiates, an overseer is allotted to each department, by whose constant assistance and instruction, a convict wholly unacquainted with the business of the department is soon enabled to employ his time with advantage to the State, and profit to himself, as he is acquiring a knowledge of a trade that may yield him an honest support after leaving the prison, that may enable him to abandon the haunts of vice and misery, and become useful and respected. It is also the duty of the overseer to keep a correct account of all work done in his department, which account the clerk carries at least every week into the general account of the prison. By adopting this plan, it is very easily ascertained whether a department is a source of profit or loss.

Food of Convicts.—The food of the convicts is simple and wholesome, and served to them in sufficient quantities. The morning and evening meals consist invariably of corn meal pudding and molasses, or corn and rye meal bread, instead of pudding, if desired by the prisoner.

For dinner, the prisoners are furnished with salt beef, pork and beans, dry and corned fish, with a sufficient quantity of bread and potatoes, and frequently during the fall, fresh meat soups are served up for them,—all the provision of the convicts is in good order, and of good quality.

There has been sold from the subsistence department, during the last season, several barrels of beef, for family use, out of the same lot and precisely of the same quality that is used by the prisoners.

Clothing.—The clothing of the convicts consists of coarse satinet pantaloons and jackets, with woolen shirts in winter, and cotton ones in summer; they are furnished with woolen stockings, and thick shoes for those who work in the shops, and thick boots and mittens for those who work in the yard. Their clothes are frequently washed and always kept in good repair.

The following facts in regard to the former lodgings of the prisoners is important as a matter of record, as its influence upon health must be great, and as

a change to better lodging has since been made, it is important in relation to the future statistics of the prison.

LODGING.—It is anything but pleasant to be obliged to record the situation of the unfortunate convict, while confined during the night in such cells as are now in use at the prison. They are cold, wet, poorly ventilated, and so constructed as to render it almost impossible to keep them sufficiently clean to render them healthy; as there is no way of warming them, they cannot be washed during the winter without endangering the health of the convict, by exposure to additional moisture until they become dry, from the cold and frosty air with which they are surrounded.

DISCIPLINE.—The discipline in this prison is perhaps as perfect as in any other in the country. The punishments are almost universally mild and merciful; and the calendar of punishments for the past year shows them to be fewer in number and milder in degree than in most any former year. *Corporal punishment* seems to be almost *obsolete;* it has not been inflicted for several years past in this prison. The mode of punishment almost invariably adopted is solitary confinement in a cell for a few days, which is always found sufficient to subdue even the most stubborn. Experience has fully shown that the old mode of inflicting corporal punishment, although it may subdue, will never reform the criminal, but will enkindle and keep alive the blighting spirit of revenge. The right spirit now seems to prevail upon this subject. The convict is now treated as a reasoning being, and he sees that justice and mercy may be united even in punishments, and that the officer under whose care he is placed, is governed by the laws of kindness and humanity.

REFORMATION OF CRIMINALS.—This result should never be lost sight of, and no measure calculated to produce it should be left untried. The time has gone by when a prison was regarded as a place of torture, and the keeper and his assistants were required to be morose, cruel, and tyrannical, in order to increase the punishment of the criminal, and to render his abode more terribly repulsive. In order to reform the criminal, it has been found that kindness from his officers, sympathy, and good wholesome food during health, with careful treatment in sickness, with the privilege of religious instruction upon the Sabbath, and a supply of moral and religious books during the solitary confinement of his cell, will call into action the finer and more noble feelings of his nature, while the former course of tyranny and oppression had the direct tendency to stifle and bury the better qualities under the dark and blighting cover of revenge.

A powerful means of reforming vicious persons when confined in prison, is to furnish them with books of a character to engage their attention, convey instruction, and at the same time inculcate moral and religious sentiments. In the solitude of the cell the mind needs relief from the burden of self, and the inward work of self-examination should be softened and guided by the aid of the many excellent works which can be furnished at so trifling expense.

In addition to the Bible, with which every prisoner is furnished, the prison library contains quite a number of books well calculated to benefit the convict. *It is believed that convicts frequently leave the prison with a full determination to employ themselves in some honest and honorable business, and if possible, again to merit and enjoy the confidence of the community*—but how are they generally met by those to whom they apply for work or assistance, often stating honestly and frankly that they have been inmates of a prison? It is generally by a cold, unfeeling repulse, which at once chills for ever the better feelings of their nature, and rouses within them a spirit of revenge. *It is undoubtedly true that this course of treatment towards discharged convicts is one great reason why they are so often recommitted, having been once confined in prison, as it is very probable, even in our country, that the convict is occasionally almost driven to the commission of crime for want of any means to furnish himself with the necessaries of life.*

PARDONS.—When an individual is about to commit a premeditated offence, and studies his chances of escape from detection and from punishment, if detected he undoubtedly takes the probability of being able to procure a pardon into consideration, and assuredly he is justified in so doing, while it appears by the records of the prison, that more than sixteen per cent. of all who have been committed have been discharged by pardon.

While the convict flatters himself with the pleasing hope of being the subject of executive clemency, his mind can hardly be brought to think seriously of his situation and his crimes; his attention is constantly abstracted from the work at which he is employed, thus very much retarding him in acquiring a knowledge of a trade which might be useful to him when liberated; his mind is ever restless, and he is constant in his importunities with his friends for assistance to obtain his liberty, and this he does not on the score of merit, but almost as a matter of right, because others no more worthy than himself have been pardoned.

It is believed, that to give a convict a claim for pardon, there should be very strong mitigating circumstances in his favor. He may have been convicted on false testimony—his health may be so much impaired that there can be no hope of his recovery—or perhaps having been sentenced for a long time, his conduct may have been so universally good and exemplary that a short portion of his sentence might not be required to be served out.

PECUNIARY SITUATION.—By reference to the annexed statement of resources and liabilities for the last year, it will be seen that we placed as a liability the amount that we find charged on the prison books to building and repairs; while as a resource we have placed the same building, the value of which is estimated, by the amount charged to it, the amount charged to other departments, but actually expended for the building, and the amount of convicts' labor upon the same.

The labor of the convicts has been estimated at the same rate that they would have earned in the different departments, while many of them have performed as much labor upon the building as would have been performed by men, whose wages would have amounted to double the sum allowed them, if the State had been obliged to employ other persons for this purpose.

In the statement of present resources, we have shown an excess of resources amounting to $17,684 34; but this cannot all be considered as available, as much of the stock consists of furniture and tools; nor is it probable that the whole amount due from individuals will be collected, although we are satisfied that the warden, in effecting sales from the prison, has been very careful to have the payment for the same well secured.

Having settled the warden's account, we find that he has received—

From the State treasurer during the year	7,238 25
From sales of manufactures during the year	2,770 46
	10,008 71
His credit for same time is	11,754 33
Making balance in his favor	$1,745 62

The above balance is included in the amount due to individuals on account, in the statement of liabilities, and makes more than one half of the whole amount due.

JOHN MERRILL,
GEORGE A. STARR,
BENJ. F. BUXTON,
Inspectors of Maine State Prison.

MAINE STATE PRISON, *January* 13, 1844.

From the Chaplain's report we extract the following :—

During the past year, two religious exercises have been held in the Chapel each Sabbath—one service at eight o'clock, A.M., the other at half-past three, P.M.

This arrangement, as to time, appears necessary to promote the health and comfort of the convicts. Surely human beings, of flesh and blood like us, shut up in cold damp cells during a long winter night of between fifteen and sixteen hours, cannot but joyfully embrace the hour that gives them exercise, and also the comfort of a warm room. Without this exercise and warmth, these unfortunate men must necessarily pervert the wise design of our Creator, in the appointment of the Holy Sabbath, by regarding its approach *a curse rather than a blessing*. The completion, therefore, of the new building, containing comfortable cells, cannot fail to be a subject of pleasing contemplation, not only by the convicts, but by all who possess the kind feelings of humanity.

CRIMES.

Larceny	39	Perjury	1
Arson	5	Malicious mischief	1
Burglary	3	Manslaughter	1
Adultery	2	Murder, sentence commuted	1
Passing counterfeit money	2	Murder	1
Assault to ravish	4		
Assault to kill	1	Total	63
Forgery	2		

AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

From 10 to 20 years	10	From 40 to 50 years	4
" 20 to 30 "	28	" 50 to 60 "	5
" 30 to 40 "	16		
		Total	63

TERM OF SENTENCE.

During life	6	For 3 years	9
For 15 years	1	" 2 " 6 months	1
" 12 "	1	" 2 "	12
" 10 "	5	" 1 " 6 months	2
" 9 "	1	" 1 " 3 "	1
" 7 "	2	" 1 "	10
" 6 "	1		
" 5 "	5	Total	63
" 4 "	9		

STATEMENT *of Commitments for the last eleven years, with the number of Crimes against Property and Persons.*

1833	36	committed	crime—	against	property	33,	and	persons	3
1834	32	"	"	"	"	27,	"	"	5
1835	39	"	"	"	"	32,	"	"	7
1836	44	"	"	"	"	33,	"	"	11
1837	34	"	"	"	"	28,	"	"	6
1838	38	"	"	"	"	34,	"	"	4
1839	36	"	"	"	"	30,	"	"	6
1840	30	"	"	"	"	26,	"	"	4
1841	13	"	"	"	"	11,	"	"	2
1842	31	"	"	"	"	28,	"	"	3
1843	27	"	"	"	"	26,	"	"	1
						308			52

Report of the State Prison for Friday, December 29, 1843.

OFFICERS.	Warden.	Deputy Warden.	Clerk and Com.	Overseers.	Total.	REMARKS.
Present on duty.....	1	1	1	7	10	
Absent on duty.....						

CONVICTS.

Laborers in the Quarry	14	Waiters	2
" in the Smith-shops	5	Lumpers	2
Shoemakers	20	Barbers	1
Wheelwrights	8	In punishment	1
Tailors	3	Invalids	0
Shoebinders	2	Sick in the hospital	2
Cooks	2		—
Washers	1	Aggregate	63
Attending sick	0	Visitors.	

A report like the above is made every day by the deputy warden, examined by the warden, and recorded by the clerk.

STATEMENT *of the time spent by the Convicts in different situations during the last year.*

	Days.		Days.
By Shoemakers	5,974	By Lumpers	687
" Blacksmiths	1,334	" Barbers	288
" Wheelwrights	2,355	" Quarrymen	677
" Tailors	1,090	" Sickness	748
" Shoebinders	489	In cells on account of storms and holidays	354
" Cooks	616	In solitary, for punishment	70
" Washers	300	Labor on new prison	2,284
" Waiters	462		

Statement of the Liabilities and Resources of the Maine State Prison, for the year ending December 31, 1843.

1843.	LIABILITIES.		
Dec. 31.	For stock and tools in Shoemaking department,	$2,208	57
	" " Wheelwright department,	4,346	00
	" " Blacksmith department,	1,245	78
	" " Team department,	245	58
	" " Lime quarry department,	2,307	65
	" Subsistence department,	1,030	28
	" Fuel and Lights department,	409	54
	" Clothing department,	890	52
	Sundry expenses	435	96
		$13,119	88
	For amount paid for Shoemaking department,	3,392	84
	" " Wheelwright department,	2,068	57
	" " Blacksmith department,	1,192	96
	" " Team department,	751	89
	" " Lime quarry department,	967	32
	" " Subsistence department,	1,957	68
	" " Fuel and Lights department,	455	35
	" " Clothing department,	757	54
	" " Sundry expenses,	407	90
	Transporting convicts,	400	00
	Convicts discharged,	249	71
	For amount paid Officers' salaries,	4,077	61
	" " for building and repairs,	3,692	26
	" due individuals on books,	3,062	16
	" " " notes,	590	36
	Balance,	10,115	59
		$47,257	62

1843.	RESOURCES.		
Dec. 31.	By stock and tools in Shoemaking department,	$2,827	81
	" " Wheelwright department,	4,770	00
	" " Blacksmith department,	1,595	25
	" " Team department,	350	33
	" " Lime quarry department,	886	39
	" Subsistence department,	831	64
	" Fuel and Lights department,	116	08
	" Clothing department,	1,004	46
	" Sundry expenses,	440	01
		$12,821	97
	By am't rec'd and charged by Shoemaking department,	5,372	76
	" " " Wheelwright department,	2,658	34
	" " " Blacksmith department,	2,156	36
	" " " Team department,	607	75
	" " " Lime quarry department,	1,812	89
	" " " Subsistence department,	388	80
	" " " Fuel and Lights department,	42	90
	" " " Clothing department,	342	67
	" " " Sundry expenses,	11	69
	" " from convicts admitted,		77
	" " from visitors,	78	77
	" " from building and repairs,	186	71
	" of new Prison, including labor done by convicts,	5,253	22
	" received of State Treasurer,	7,238	25
	" due from individuals on books,	7,248	52
	" " " notes,	1,035	25
		$47,257	62

To show the present Resources of the Prison, over all Liabilities:

To above balances,	$10,115 59
Add amount of Stock,	12,821 97
	22,937 56
Deduct for new Prison,	5,253 22
Actual Resources December 31, 1843	$17,684 34

Extract from the Report of the Inspectors for 1845.

By reference to the tables it will appear that the present liabilities of the prison are less than they were the last year, by the sum of $532 34, while the amount due to the prison on notes and accounts, exceeds the amount of last year by the sum of $1,024 81, and the present amount of stock exceeds that of last year by the sum of $400 33.

It may be proper to state that the actual expense of the new prison is less by about $300 than appears by the tables, as an engine-house has been erected, and a cistern constructed of granite and cement of sufficient capacity to contain about one hundred hogsheads of water. In addition to this, two pieces of wall have been made, and the whole expense charged to the building and repairs department.

As the Warden has given a minute description of the new prison in his report, the Inspectors will not go into the details of its construction.

In their almost daily inspection as the work progressed, they have had an opportunity of seeing the character of the work and materials, and have no hesitation in expressing their opinion that it has been done in a faithful, permanent, and workmanlike manner, and fully to their satisfaction; and while expressing this opinion of the character of the building, they are gratified in being able to communicate the fact, that the whole expense has fallen below the estimate made by the Warden and Inspectors before commencing the work.

It must be as cheering to the philanthropist to hear, as it is to the Inspectors to announce the fact, that Maine has now a prison that is not a disgrace to her —one that is second to none in the country for convenience, comfort, and security. The cells are neat, easily warmed, ventilated, and inspected; and while perfectly secure, the doors are so constructed as to admit a sufficient degree of light.

Since the removal of the convicts into the new cells their behavior has been good; they now dread solitary confinement, as it is inflicted by removing from the new cells and placing them in old ones, which they soon find by the contrast to be a "terror to evil doers." And it requires but a very short confinement in these dark, damp dungeons, to bring even the most refractory to good behavior.

JOHN MERRILL,
GEO. A. STARR.
BENJ. F. BUXTON, } *Inspectors of Maine State Prison.*

Chaplain's Report for 1845.

As to my duties, and the religious order observed in the prison, no material alteration has taken place since my last report.

We have had two religious services on the Sabbath, one commencing at eight o'clock A.M., the other at three P.M. The Sabbath-school is in connection with the afternoon service, and has consisted of four classes—two Bible classes, the other two are instructed from the spelling-book. Of those who form the classes, most of them appear much interested.

It is well known that such was the damp state of the cells in the old prison, that books were soon injured, and in many cases rendered unfit for use, hence no addition has been made to the library for some years. As this state of things no longer exists, it appears to me necessary, and I would respectfully recommend that some addition be made to the prison library.

I take great pleasure in being able to say that the new prison cannot fail to meet the wishes and desires of a humane and feeling community, who have long regarded the old cells as inflicting that species of barbarity on the unfortunate that should never exist among a civilized people. This spacious building reflects honor on our State, and much credit is due to those who have had the

nagement of its construction. Those who have friends here confined, and who have not visited the prison, may rest assured that it is everything for lt, *warmth*, *neatness*, and *comfort*, that a prison possibly could be.

JOB WASHBURN,
Chaplain of the Maine State Prison.

STATEMENT OF CONVICTS.

mber of Convicts in prison Dec. 31, 1843		63	
ceived since		44	
		107	
charged on expiration of sentence	26		
doned	5		
d	1		
		— 32	
maining number, Dec. 31, '44,		75	
Whole number of Convicts received since July 5, 1844			852
Discharged on expiration of sentence		616	
Died		24	
Pardoned		130	
Escaped and not retaken		7	
Remaining number		75	
			— 852

CRIMES.

on	5	Passing counterfeit money	7
rceny	46	Perjury	1
rglary	3	Murder, sentence commuted	1
altery	5	Murder, awaiting sentence of death	1
rgery	3	Cheating	1
ault with intent to kill	1		—
ault with intent to ravish	1	Total	75

AGES OF CONVICTS WHEN COMMITTED.

m 10 to 20 years	11	From 50 to 60 years	3
" 20 to 30 "	35	" 60 to 70 "	1
" 30 to 40 "	21		—
" 40 to 50 "	4	Total	75

TERM OF SENTENCE.

ring life	6	For 3 years	7
r 15 years	1	" 2 "	13
12 "	1	" 1 " 6 months	6
10 "	2	" 1 " 3 "	4
7 "	1	" 1 "	12
6 "	2	Sentenced to be hanged	1
5 "	8		—
4 "	11	Total	75

Report of the State Prison for December 31, 1844.

OFFICERS.	Warden.	Deputy Warden.	Clerk and Com.	Overseers.	Total.	REMARKS.
sent on duty	1	1	1	9	12	
ent on duty						

CONVICTS.

Laborers in the Quarry	9	Washers	1
" in the Smith-shops	6	Attending sick	
Shoemakers	33	Waiters	2
Wheelwrights	8	Lumpers	3
Tailors	6	Sick in the Hospital	5
Shoebinders			
Cooks	2	Aggregate	75

A report like the above is made every day by the Deputy Warden, examined and certified by the Warden, and recorded by the Clerk.

Extract from Warden's Annual Report of the Maine State Prison, Dec. 31st, 1844.

In examining the records, I see there is an increase of twelve convicts during the last year. It will be recollected that the number decreased until 1841, but since that time it has increased, as the laws were revised about that time, and so changed that none are now sent here for a less term than one year. This alteration is for the better. *When prisoners come into the prison with suitable sentences they can be put to a trade, so that when they are liberated they are enabled to make an honest living by it.* It is almost universally the case, that when convicts enter the prison they wish to be put to a trade, and their wishes are complied with provided their sentence will warrant it.

The new prison is now completed agreeably to the intentions of the Legislature, containing 108 cells, built of split granite. The building is three stories high, with 36 cells in each story, two abreast, with a longitudinal wall of bricks forming the backs of the cells. Each cell has a ventilator carried up separately through the wall, and which empties itself into a granite trough which passes the whole length of the building. On this trough are placed two chimneys, which carry off all the bad air from the cells. The cells are 7 feet long, 7 feet high, and 4 feet wide in the clear. Each cell contains an iron bedstead the frame of which is made of one inch round iron, and filled with narrow hoop iron. When the convict is not in bed, this is turned up and fastened, so that nearly the whole room is had to walk in.

The cells, as before stated, are made of split granite, 1 foot thick, dowelled together with iron bolts, and clamps of iron drilled into the front stone, and also into the partition stones. Over the doors is placed a walk of split granite, 3 feet wide and 6 inches thick, 1 foot of which is laid in the wall of the cells. The wall of the cells being laid upon this walk holds it from canting. The same is done to both stories. At the edge of these walks is placed large round iron posts 10 feet apart, into which holes are drilled and a screw cut so that eye bolts are screwed in which receive the railing, made of 1 inch round iron running the whole length of 90 feet of cells. The cell door is made of an iron frame, the back part near the hook or hinge is 1 1-2 inches square, the front and two ends are 1 1-2 by 5-8 inch, and in the centre are two cross bars of 1 1-2 by 5-8 inch. These middle cross bars are drilled with inch holes, through which pass seven bars of inch round iron and also pass through both end bars, with the holes on the outer side counter-sunk and riveted firmly. Two large bars for hinges at equal distance from the cross bars bolted to the large bar, and also to each bar as it passes across the door, and are riveted to the front bar. A plate of iron 6 inches wide is bolted to the cross bars, to which is affixed a large lock which locks the door in the centre. Over the doors passes a large bar of iron in a horizontal direction, which moves on rollers. This bar at a single move of 4 inches locks all the doors of one division of eighteen cells; therefore each door is locked twice, and the convicts made perfectly secure. These doors are so open as to admit plenty of light and heat.

The area between the outer prison and cells is 11 feet wide and 25 feet high, well lighted by large windows. The windows move on pulleys and weights, so that each morning the prison is aired by dropping the windows, which drives the bad air up the flues of the cells and leaves the prison pure and clear. The whole inside of the outer prison is plastered with three coats of lime mortar, and all the cells, both inside and outside, are well whitewashed. The floor in the area is also made of split granite, and whitewashed. The windows have green blinds on the inside for the protection of the night watch. The doors, railing, etc., are painted black, all which make a very good appearance. The cells are warmed by four box stoves placed in the area.

The new prison, as completed, has cost $13,177 44. This includes some $300 paid out for building an engine-house and two sections of wall about 60 feet in length in each, adjoining the prison on each side, forming a part of the prison yard fence. This wall is built 3 feet thick, laid in lime mortar with the joints cemented. If the entire prison yard should be built of this kind of fence, it undoubtedly would be to the interest of the State.

One more improvement I would suggest for the consideration of the Legislature. There are now left twenty-two of the old cells. These are adjoining the guard-room. If about six of these cells on the western end should be taken, and the granite split up and built into a small house upon the top of the next eight cells, it would make a beautiful hospital, divided into about four rooms for the sick, besides a small room for the nurse. It would be on the second story where the fresh air would circulate. Then there would be left eight cells for punishment cells between the hospital and guard-room, a sufficient number for that purpose. The present hospital is as inconvenient as the old cells, being located on the ground floor and adjoining the old cells.

We are now nearly out of debt, stand $1,957 48 better than at the close of last year, and it is confidently believed that the prison, for the year to come, will not ask for an appropriation for anything, salaries of officers included. We now have as good a prison as is in the Union, and one that will not cause the the officers to blush for shame while they are conducting visitors through it.

There has been received from the treasury of State during the last year, $8,692 50 in all for the two appropriations and officers' salaries. The prison has due in demands, over and above outstanding demands, $6,190 40. The prison has more than paid its expenses by $1,900, after allowing the amount paid out for new prison or building and repairs, which is considered as property of the State.

BENJAMIN CARR, Warden.

CRIMES.

Arson,	5	Passing counterfeit money,	7
Larceny,	46	Perjury,	1
Burglary,	3	Murder, sentence commuted,	1
Adultery,	5	Murder, awaiting sentence of death,	1
Forgery,	3	Cheating,	1
Assault to kill,	1		
Assault to ravish,	1	Total,	75

The State of Maine in account with the State Prison.

1843.	Dr.			1844.	Cr.		
Dec. 31.	For amount of stock and tools on hand, - -	$12,821	97	Dec. 31.	By amount of stock and tools on hand, - -	$13,222	30
1844.					By cash received of visitors, - - - - - -	81	72
Dec. 31.	For paid Convicts discharged, - - - - - -	373	32		By cash received of convicts admitted into prison, - - - - - - - - - - - - -	10	33
	" Team, - - - - - - - - - - -	758	73		By received and charged for Team, - - - -	860	41
	" Officers' salaries, except Warden, -	4,282	44		" " Blacksmithing,	4,675	37
	" Blacksmithing, - - - - - - - -	1,585	94		" " Fuel and Lights,	39	21
	" Shoemaking, - - - - - - - - -	1,436	80		By received for sundry articles charged to expense account, - - - - - - - - -	42	04
	" Wheelwrights, - - - - - - -	2,021	40		By rec'd and charged for Lime quarry, - - -	1,808	12
	" Lime quarry, - - - - - - - - -	772	23		" " Shoemaking, - -	5,085	80
	" Fuel and Lights, - - - - - - - -	433	60		" " Building and Repairs,	228	68
	" Transporting convicts, fire-engine, and sundry incidental expenses, -	1,693	96		" " Wheelwrights, - -	3,401	72
	" Building and Repairs, - - - - -	7,587	40		" " Subsistence, - - -	514	56
	" Subsistence, - - - - - - - - -	2,481	80		" " Clothing, - - - -	301	25
	" Clothing, - - - - - - - - - -	755	45		By received for officers' salaries, - - - -	159	81
					By balance, - - - - - - - - - - - - -	6,573	72
		$37,005	04			$37,005	04

BENJAMIN CARR.

LINCOLN, ss.—January 8, 1845

Personally appeared, Benjamin Carr, Warden of the State Prison, and made oath that the above acconnt is true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. Before me,

GEO. A. STARR, *Justice of the Peace.*

Examined and compared with vouchers, and found correct

JOHN MERRILL,
GEO. A. STARR,
BENJ. F. BUXTON, } *Inspectors.*

Annual Report of Benjamin Carr, the Warden of the State Prison of the State of Maine, 30th Sept., 1846.

The last annual report was made to the Legislature, 31st of December, 1844. By reference to that report, it will be seen there was then in confinement 75 prisoners, and a decrease since that time of fifteen in number, or twenty per cent. We should be glad to believe that crime had also decreased in the same proportion. It must be a happy reflection, when we are informed that our State, numbering 500,000 inhabitants, has in our State prison no more than 60 prisoners. Other States, we are sorry to say, are not so fortunate. Some of them have in their State prisons, some three and four, and even as high as fifteen hundred prisoners, besides a large number in houses of correction.

The condition of our prison, as it regards health and comfort, never was better. Our former anticipations in this matter are fully realized. Now all of the convicts have good warm and dry beds to sleep in. The new prison has been in operation about eighteen months, and the comfort which the prisoners must have enjoyed during the two cold winters, is worth all the expense of erecting it.

The finances of the prison are in a good condition, as much so as could reasonably be expected, when we take into account that it is sixteen months since my last report, which includes two winters. In the winter our expenses are much more than in the warmer part of the year. In looking at the general account, a large item of expense will be seen in the article of wood. Before the erection of the new prison our expenses in winter were more than in summer, and since that time have been increased, as we consume a larger quantity of wood in the new prison, fires being kept during the night to warm the prisoners. The price of wood for the last year has been much higher than for many years. There is another cause for enhancing our expenses, which is the scarcity and high price of potatoes, as well as that of corn, etc.

In my last report, I then ventured to predict that the prison would not need an appropriation for anything, including officers' salaries; but the reasons just given, I trust, will be sufficient to show that we have needed and received the salary of officers.

The prison now owes $8,395 00, and has due $11,089 78, leaving a balance in favor of prison, of $3,694 78. Some portion of this sum will not be collected, as in all such demands a portion will be worthless. A large portion of the prison liabilities are due to individuals trading with the prison, which are arranged for and all its debts are paid at maturity. We have in stock and tools on hand, at this time, $17,437 89, which is an increase from last year of $4,215 59. The prison has paid all its expenses during the last sixteen months, and $1,822 80 toward officers' salaries.

The question is now asked, as it has been before, if the prison pays its way, why call for the salary of officers? The answer is, the surplus of $3,694 78, added to $17,437 89 in stock, and the new prison of $13,177 44, you have the sum of $34,310 11, and about $9,000, occasioned by fire, etc., in 1841; in this you have $43,310 11. The State has paid in appropriations and to subordinate officers at the prison, since 26th of April, 1839, the sum of $41,014 59. The stock on hand, on the 26th of April, 1839, was $9,554 28, to be added, which is $50,568 87; from this deduct $43,310 11, and you have $7,258 78, total loss or expense more than income, in seven years and four days, since the present incumbent took charge and has been in charge since, except one year.

There are some $2,000 00 more to be deducted from the $7,258 76, that the prison has in property on hand, such as new lime-kiln sheds, and other repairs of real estate about the prison, and making over the entire fence about the yard, etc., etc. Then the whole expense will be $5,258 76.

BENJAMIN CARR, Warden.

CONVICTS.

Number of convicts, December 31, 1844,		75	Whole number of commitments since July 2, 1824,		881
Received since,		29	Discharged on expiration of sentence,	654	
		104	Pardoned,	134	
Discharged on expiration of sentence,	38		Died,	26	
Pardoned,	4		Escaped, and not retaken,	7	
Died,	2		Present number, April 30, 1846,	60	
		44			881
Remain'g numb'r, April 30, 1846,		60			

CRIMES.

Rape,	1	Murder, sentence commuted,	1
Assault with intent to kill,	1	Murder, awaiting sentence of death,	1
Larceny,	37	Murder, in the second degree,	1
Arson,	4	Forgery,	3
Burglary,	5	Lewd and lascivious cohabitation,	1
Adultery,	4		
Passing counterfeit money,	1		60

Report of the Inspectors.

The present number of convicts is sixty, being a decrease of fifteen since the last annual report. This is a very small number, taking into consideration the population of the State.

The almost universal inquiry in regard to the prison has been concerning its pecuniary situation; but seldom have any questions been asked in relation to the health and discipline of its inmates; *nor has it been considered of much importance* that frequently a convict, while serving his term of punishment, has obtained for himself a good trade, and although he may have been of but little or no pecuniary advantage to the State, is enabled, after being discharged, to procure good employment; thus keeping him from his former haunts of idleness and dissipation, and preventing his return to prison after a short absence.

It appears from the records of punishment, that during the last sixteen months the whole time spent by the convicts in solitary confinement for punishment, amounts to two hundred and twenty-six days, equal to about three days to each prisoner; and this is the only punishment that has been inflicted, with the exception of a single case of whipping, which was inflicted upon a convict after having spent at different times, in solitary confinement, sixty days.

Experience shows very plainly that mild and humane treatment does much toward improving the disposition of the vicious, and encouraging those who are anxious for reformation; while prisoners are treated with harshness and cruelty by their officers, without receiving from them one encouraging word or look, feeling themselves as the subjects of revenge, and outcasts from society, with no prospect or hope of meeting with a kind friend after serving their term of confinement, there is but little reason to expect that a salutary and permanent reformation of character will be the result, but the fair presumption is that they will improve the first opportunity to gratify the feeling of revenge, which during their confinement has been suppressed, but not subdued, and their return to prison may be daily expected. But let the prisoners be well clothed, fed, and lodged; let proper attention be paid to cleanliness, and every means taken to preserve their health; place them in a situation, when received into prison, to *learn* a trade; let them be kindly instructed and encouraged by their overseers,

and be made to feel, if possible, that by applying themselves to such trade they may still make useful members of society, when discharged; let them be well supplied with useful books to occupy the time while in their cells, with suitable moral and religious instruction; and in many cases a thorough and permanent reformation in their character will be the result; and although the immediate result may not be so much to the State in dollars and cents, yet crime will diminish, the number of prisoners be reduced, jails relieved, and the criminal dockets in the courts of justice very much lessened.

The Inspectors are satisfied from a careful examination at their frequent visits, that since the prisoners have occupied the new building, where they can enjoy the privilege of sleeping in clean, dry and warm beds, and have good light enabling them to read the Bible and other useful books, with which the cells are supplied, that they have been more obedient and willing to perform their work to the satisfaction of their overseers, than they were after having spent the night in the cold and wet cells or pit-holes of the old prison; and consequently but little punishment has been required.

If individuals would pay their liabilities to the prison, with anything like reasonable promptness, there would be no need of calling upon the treasury even for officers' salaries. The Inspectors are confident that under the prudent management of the present Warden, the prison could meet every demand from its own resources, were it not for the time, trouble, and expense, that is too frequently spent in collecting debts; but still it will not do to abandon the barter trade, as the sales for cash alone would be exceeding small.

It appears from the present situation of the prison, that its income has paid its expenses and $2,522 40 towards the officers' salaries, which amounts to $5,783 83 for the last sixteen months. There has been received from the treasury the sum of $5,681 for the payment of salaries, (except the Warden's;) but $1,235 of this amount was for the quarter ending December 31, 1844; the amount of salaries for the quarter ending in March, 1846, has not been received. In addition to the above sum paid toward officers' salaries, should be added the amount paid for conducting the suit in Massachusetts; then taking into consideration the increased expense for fuel for two winters, while the profits of the summer cannot be shown, the pecuniary situation will be good.

From the Chaplain's Report.

Our Sabbath-school has been conducted as usual, in which nearly one half are brought under instruction.

As many of them appear interested in reading, I would respectfully recommend an addition to the prison library.

JOB WASHBURN, Chaplain.

BALANCE IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Balance in favor of Wheelwright department,	$2,091 42	
Balance in favor of Shoemaking department,	3,872 68	
Balance in favor of Blacksmiths' department,	1,305 06	
Balance in favor of Lime Quarry department	976 77	
Balance in favor of Team department,	29 88	
		$8,275 81
Balance against Subsistence department,	$2,980 28	
Balance against Fuel and Light department,	1,107 48	
Balance against Clothing department,	418 03	
Balance against Expense Account department,	1,010 13	
		$5,515 92
Balance in favor of Income department,		$2,759 89

Receipts and Expenditures not above stated.

Received from visitors,	$144 49	
" convicts admitted,	6 45	
" building and repairs,	35 22	
		$186 16
Expended for convicts discharged,	$439 04	
" building and repairs,	684 61	
		$1,123 65
Balance,		$937 41

Statement of Stock and Tools.

1844. Dec. 31.	Amount of stock and tools as per stock book,		$13,222
1846. April 30.	Amount of stock in Wheelwright Depart'nt,	$5,370 84	
	" " Shoemaking, "	4,781 91	
	" " Blacksmiths', "	1,286 53	
	" " Lime Quarry, "	1,874 11	
	" " Team, "	465 00	
	" " Subsistence, "	1,275 39	
	" " Fuel and Lights,	111 34	
	" " Clothing, "	1,252 86	
	" " Expense account,	1,018 95	
			$17,437
	Balance in favor of this year,		$4,215

Statement of Notes and Accounts.

1844. Dec. 31.	Amount due from individuals on notes and accounts,		$9,308
	Amount due to individuals on notes and accounts,		3,118
	Balance in favor of prison,		$6,190
1846. April 30.	Amount due from individuals on notes,	$1,070 02	
	Amount due from individuals on books,	11,019 76	
			$12,089
	Amount due to individuals on notes,	$2,606 41	
	Amount due to individuals on books,	5,788 59	
			$8,395
	Balance in favor of prison,		$3,694

Statement of Convicts.

Number of convicts in prison Dec. 31, 1844,		75	Whole number of convicts received since July 2, 1824,		881
Received since,		29			
		104	Discharged on expiration of sentence,		654
Discharged on expiration of sentence,	38		Pardoned,		134
Pardoned,	4		Died,		26
Died,	2		Escaped and not retaken,		7
		44	Remaining number,		60
Remaining number,		60			

Crimes.

Adultery,	4	Murder, second degree,	1
Assault to kill,	1	Murder, sentence commuted,	1
Arson,	4	Murder, awaiting sentence of death,	1
Burglary,	5	Passing counterfeit money,	1
Forgery,	3	Rape,	1
Larceny,	36		—
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation,	1	Total,	60

Ages of Convicts when Committed.

From 10 to 20 years,	11	From 50 to 60 years,	3
" 20 to 30 "	25	" 60 to 70 "	1
" 30 to 40 "	12		—
" 40 to 50 "	8	Total,	60

Term of Sentence.

During life,	7	For 3 years,	5
For 15 years,	1	" 2 "	14
" 12 "	1	" 1 " 6 months,	4
" 10 "	2	" 1 "	5
" 7 "	1	Sentenced to be hanged,	1
" 6 "	1		—
" 5 "	11	Total,	60
" 4 "	7		

Number of Days occupied by Convicts in different Departments, from December 31, 1844, to April 30, 1846.

In Quarry,	3,207	Washers,	537
In Smith's shop,	1,673	Waiters,	673
In Shoe shop,	13,200	Lumpers,	1,310
In Wheelwright's shop,	2,964	Hospital,	1,141
Tailors,	1,412	In solitary confinement for punishment,	226
Cooks,	872		

We have omitted the tables in each report in which convicts' names are recorded, and would suggest whether the constant exposure of their names in the yearly reports does not throw an additional impediment in the way of their reformation, without producing any good result. The following letter, directed to the secretary of the Prison Discipline Committee, affords additional interesting matter.

Clerk's Office, Maine State Prison, Thomaston, *August 5th*, 1846.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 20th ult. was received, and also the "second report of the Prison Association." I have examined the report, and have not noticed any material error in relation to our prison. Some of the blanks I have filled as follows:—

	No. of prisoners.	Deaths.	Pardons.		No. of prisoners.	Deaths.	Pardons.
In 1838	73	0	3	In 1841	42	0	8
" 1839	68	0	10	" 1842	57	0	6
" 1840	68	3	6				

I forward you the warden and inspector's reports for 1843, 1844, and 1845, to April 30th, 1846. I regret that I am not able to procure the reports of former years.

Number of recommitments in 1846	was 6	Number of recommitments in 1838	was 8
" " in 1841	" 3	" " in 1838	" 5
" " in 1840	" 7	" " in 1836	" 7
" " in 1839	" 8		

Number of recommitments from 1842 to 1846, see reports.

Any other information in my power will be cheerfully given.

Yours, very respectfully,
BENJA. CARR, Warden.
Per A. PERKINS, Clerk

Synopsis of the Reports of the New Hampshire State Prison for *the years ending June,* 1845 *and* 1846.

1845.—Warden's Report.

I transmit to your honorable body the following account of the receipts disbursements, the statistics and condition of the prison, from June 1, 1844, May 31, 1845, inclusive, together with the reports of the chaplain and physici

Cash Account.

Cash on hand, June 1, 1844,	$329 37	
" received the current year,	7,744 61	
		$8,073
" disbursements for the year,	$7,992 88	
" on hand, May 31, 1845,	81 10	
		$8,073

Income and Disbursements.

Income from Smith shop,	$1,968 64	
" " Cabinet,	1,990 45	
" " Shoe,	2,228 37	
" " Steam-engine,	207 33	
" " Visitors,	104 99	
" received for manure,	20 00	
		$6,519

Disbursements.

Paid for clothing and bedding,	$619 84	
" " provisions,	2,509 06	
" " salaries, fuel, oil, etc.,	2,841 43	
" " repairs and improvements,	455 47	
" " interest,	34 81	$6,460

Statement of Convicts.

Number of convicts, May 31, 1844,	89
" received since,	14
	1
Sentence expired and discharged,	7
Pardoned,	12
Died,	2
Case carried up to supreme court and judgment reversed,	1
In confinement, May 31, 1845,	81
	1

Employment.

Cabinet shop,	23	Steam-engine,	
Smith shop,	24	Hall,	
Shoe shop,	25	Old and infirm,	
Cooks,	2		
Washing and mending,	2		
Lumper,	1		

Daily expense of prisoners, 21·85.

Natives of

New Hampshire,	52	New York,	
Massachusetts,	7	Pennsylvania,	
Maine,	5	Ohio,	
Vermont,	4	Connecticut,	
Canada,	2		
Europe,	5		
New Brunswick,	1		

Crimes.

Stealing,	27	Murder, sentence commuted,	1
" horses,	7	" in second degree,	4
" sheep,	2	" attempt to	3
Perjury, subornation of	1	Manslaughter,	1
Forgery,	4	Passing counterfeit bills,	5
House and store breaking,	6	" " coin,	2
Burglary,	2	Counterfeiting,	1
Rape,	3	Larceny,	2
" attempt at	4		—
Arson and burning,	6		81

Sentences.

For life,	11	For 6 years,	4
" 15 years,	1	" 5 "	14
" 14 "	1	" 4 "	5
" 12 "	1	" 3 "	18
" 10 "	5	" 2 "	7
" 9 "	1	" 1½ "	1
" 8 "	4		—
" 7 "	8		81

Ages when Committed.

From 10 to 20 years,	14	From 60 to 70 years,	3
" 20 to 30 "	33	" 70 to 80 "	1
" 30 to 40 "	17		—
" 40 to 50 "	9		81
" 50 to 60 "	4		

Committals this Year.

From Rockingham county,	3	From Sullivan county,	1
" Stafford "	3	" Grafton "	3
" Carroll "	1	" Coos "	1
" Hillsborough "	1		—
" Cheshire "	1		14

The operations of the prison the past year, it will be seen, have resulted as favorably as could reasonably have been expected. The prices of provisions and other articles of consumption at the prison have ranged low. A slight advance on some of the leading articles might have caused the disbursements to exceed the income. It is, however, to be hoped that more favorable contracts may be obtained for the labor of the convicts the ensuing year. The order, industry, and good feeling existing among the convicts has been, to me, highly gratifying, and I am more than ever convinced, that they *can* appreciate kindness, and of its happy influence upon their minds and conduct. There doubtless are cases that require decision and severity; but these, I think, will be less frequent under a mild than a rigid discipline. The golden rule, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them," is as valuable in as out of the prison. The nearer I have kept myself and others to this rule, the more successful have I been in the government of the prison. All requirements of the officer should be reasonable and proper to secure a ready and willing obedience.

My endeavors have been, that the government of the convicts should be free from insolent domineering and overbearing harshness; that the deportment of all the officers should be gentle and kind, and that all proper and prompt obedience should be yielded by the convicts; and happy am I to find the concurrence of all the officers with me in the opinion, that this is not only proper, but practicable; not only for the good of the convicts, but for the best interests of the

institution; and their ready co-operation has been to me a source of much gratification.

In Massachusetts, provision is made by law for the removal of insane convicts to the State Lunatic Hospital. Cases of insanity exist here; and I cannot think you will shrink from any humane and merciful provision that, under the circumstances, may be proper.

SAMUEL G. BERRY, Warden.

Extract from the Chaplain's Report.

Two religious exercises have been maintained on the Sabbath. The attention of the convicts has uniformly been interesting and solemn.

The remaining portion of the day has been devoted to visiting at the cells, distributing books, papers, and tracts, and imparting such moral and religious instruction as time and occasion have seemed to justify, and occasional opportunities on the week day have also been improved for the same purpose.

In these personal interviews, I have encouraged each man to lay aside all embarrassing restraints, and open his feelings to me as his friend.

These visits have, in most instances, been very welcome to the prisoner. Of all other places in time of health, the solitude of the cell is calculated to wake up the mind to reflection, and call forth the strong sensibilities of the soul; and there it is that kind counsel and Christian instruction may often be given, when the mind is in a favorable condition to receive it, and to be profited thereby.

In the two cases which proved fatal, the individuals were men of reflecting minds. One retained his reason until the close of life, and was exercised with a deep concern for his spiritual welfare; and both expressed an earnest desire to enjoy some tokens of the mercy of God

Several of the less informed, who are capable of it, have been taught to read; several also have been taught to write, and a few have made some proficiency in common arithmetic.

The prison library, which had been commenced during the preceding year, has been considerably augmented, principally by the liberal donations of benevolent individuals in the towns of Concord and Portsmouth.

Each convict has been furnished with a weekly temperance paper, and during the last six months several religious papers have been circulated and read with interest and profit.

Some attention is now being paid to the improvement of our singing. Instruction in that branch is given by one of the convicts, under the superintendence of the chaplain, which we hope will add increased interest to our devotional exercises.

Those who have left, with some few exceptions, have embraced the principles of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks; and as their taste for strong drinks has been corrected by the simple course of diet used in the prison, and their minds have become informed on the subject by a constant course of reading, something, it is hoped, has been done to secure them from an immediate course of intemperance and crime.

I am happy to state my belief, that the humane course of treatment, together with the moral influence exerted, and the moral and religious instruction imparted, have been attended with great good in relation to many. One fact is here worthy of notice. Of *forty-eight*, the whole number who have been liberated within two years past, *not* ONE has been recommitted to this or any other prison, and a large proportion of this number are known to be steadily engaged, either as farmers or mechanics, in obtaining an honest livelihood.

It may not be possible to ascertain all the causes which lead to the commission of crime; but some considerations are so prominent in the history of those committed to our penitentiary, that they cannot be mistaken. Some of these causes may be remedied, others can never be.

Many of these men were almost or entirely destitute of early moral and reli-

gious instruction. Some few were the offspring of parents, one or both of which were professedly religious; but in most of these instances there is evidence of a gross neglect of parental instruction and discipline.

Where a scrupulous regard of right and wrong is early inculcated, the principle becomes a fixed one, and operates as a powerful protection to the mind in after life. Very few of our convicts were the subjects of such early moral culture. Many are exceedingly deficient in a knowledge of Bible instruction. Several, when committed, could not read; a still greater number could not write; and but few are found who possess an enlightened education. Many also have been permitted to grow up without restraints.

It will readily be admitted that the propensity in some men to a particular course of crime is much stronger than in others; that there are cases of uncommon natural perverseness and recklessness of mind, cannot be doubted; but in most cases of this kind, much might have been effected by early culture and proper restraints. Many a young man who now shares the fate of a felon's cell, had he been trained under other circumstances, might have occupied a respectable standing in society.

Some few cases exist, where crime seems to be the result of some natural defect of the mind, approximating so far towards idiocy as to render it difficult to determine whether the person is morally accountable for his conduct or not. But even in these cases, something more might have been done to restrain the passions and give the mind a correct bias, by proper parental influence.

The truth, then, is irresistible, that the convict is an unfortunate fellow-being, needing our pity and our friendly commiseration. Though guilty and fallen, he has yet a heart to feel; and the effect of human sympathy and Christian kindness may be to touch some chord of the soul which has refused to vibrate to harsher sounds, or to call into exercise some remaining portion of humanity which has hitherto laid dormant under the withering influence of neglected childhood, followed by a course of crime and the rough administration of retributive justice.

JOHN ATWOOD, Chaplain.

1845.—Physician's Report.

Since my report of last year, two deaths have occurred at the New Hampshire State Prison. The first was the case of Nathaniel Hobart, who died September 30, 1844, of disease of the lungs, following a severe attack of typhus fever, after about two month's confinement in the hospital. The second, Hiram D. Freeman, who died March 17, 1845, of pulmonary consumption.

This, like the last official year, has been an unusually sickly one. In the autumn of 1844, about one in every five of the whole number of convicts was sick with typhus fever; making in all about seventeen cases, some of which were very severe. There has, indeed, been an unusual amount of fever in the town of Concord, during the years 1843, '44, but nothing like the proportion that has occurred at the penitentiary,

Besides the large number of fever cases of the last year, we have also had more than the usual amount of bowel, catarrhal, rheumatic and dyspeptic complaints, together with a few cases of erysipelas, and some cases in surgery.

E. CARTER, M. D.

1846.—Warden's Report.

The warden of the State Prison respectfully submits the following statement of the condition and management, receipts and profits, expenses and disbursements, of that institution, since the period of the last annual report.

The whole number of convicts remaining in prison, May 31, 1845, was 81; whole number received into prison since May 31, 1845, is 30: total, 111.

Discharged from prison during the year ending May 31, 1846.—By expiration of sentence, 12; by remission of sentence, 22; by commitment to Insane Hospital, 2; by death, 1: total, 37.

Whole number remaining in prison, May 31, 1846, 74. Total, 111.

Of those now remaining in prison, 72 are males and 2 females; 69 are whites and 5 colored persons. Of the latter class is one female.

Greatest number of convicts in prison at any one time during the last year, 85; smallest number of convicts in prison at any one time during the last year, 71; average during the year, 78.

Ages of those now in prison at the time of their commitment.—Under 15 years, 1; between 15 and 20 years, 12; 20 and 30, 36; 30 and 40, 14; 40 and 50, 3; 50 and 60, 5; 60 and 70, 2; 70 and 80, 1: total, 74.

Crimes of those now in prison.—Larceny, 38; horse stealing, 8; murder, 4; rape, 4; burglary, 4; passing counterfeit bills, 3; attempt to kill, 2; arson, 2; burning barn, 2; breaking and entering house, etc., in night time, 2; breaking and entering house, etc., in day time, 2; manslaughter, 1; assault with intent to commit manslaughter, 1; passing counterfeit coin, 1; counterfeiting coin, 1; attempt at rape, 1; forgery 1; subornation of perjury, 1; abusing female child, with intent to commit rape, 1: total, 74.

Terms of sentences of those in prison.—For 1 year, 3; for 1½, 2; for 2, 8; for 3, 16; for 4, 6; for 5, 11; for 6, 3; for 7, 4; for 8, 2; for 9, 1; for 10, 4; for 12, 1; for 14, 1; for 15, 1; for 20, 1; for life, 10: total, 74.

States and countries of which those in prison are natives.—New Hampshire, 41; Massachusetts, 6; Maine, 7; Vermont, 7; New York, 2; Pennsylvania, 1; Ireland, 5; England, 1; Isle of Man, 1; France, 1; Upper Canada, 1; New Brunswick, 1: total, 74.

Counties from which those now in prison were committed.—Rockingham, 17; Hillsborough, 17; Grafton, 12; Strafford, 8; Cheshire, 5; Sullivan, 5; Merrimack, 5; Coos, 3; Belknap, 1; Carroll, 1: total, 74.

Employment of those in prison.—Blacksmiths, 21; Hatters, 15; Cabinetmakers, 15; shoemakers, 10; cooks, 2; lumpers, 2; seamstresses, 2; old and infirm, 2; hall sweeper, 1; tailor and barber, 1; washer, 1; engineer, 1; fireman, 1: total, 74.

Crimes of those imprisoned for life.—For murder, 4; rape, 4; arson, 1; burglary, (third term,) 1: total, 10.

Recommitments.—Of the 74 convicts now in the prison, only 7 have heretofore been inmates of this institution, while 7 others are known to be graduates of similar institutions in other States. Of those recommitted to this prison, only one is a third comer, the other six being upon their second term of service. Of 86 convicts discharged within the last three years, but a single individual has been recommitted here, and only one, so far as is known or believed, to the prison of any other State or country.

Number of Convicts in prison, committed, discharged, pardoned, deceased, and escaped, in each year since the establishment of the institution, in 1812.

Year.	In prison.	Committed.	Discharg'd.	Pardoned.	Died.	Escap'd.	Year.	In prison.	Committed.	Discharg'd.	Pardoned.	Died.	Escap'd.
1812	1	1					1830	68	31	9	4		
1813	12	11					1831	81	24	8	3		
1814	22	14	4				1832	82	19	10	6	1	1
1815	23	13	5	2		5	1833	81	16	8	9		
1816	48	31	5	1			1834	79	13	4	11		
1817	59	29	13	3	1	1	1835	78	23	6	16		1
1818	69	26	16				1836	86	21	8	4	1	
1819	62	17	20	1	1	2	1837	72	12	15	10	1	
1820	61	18	15	2	2		1838	70	5	4	3		
1821	65	23	15	2	2		1839	73	30	10	15	2	
1822	57	16	19	2	3		1840	78	24	4	14	1	
1823	66	26	11	5	1		1841	84	28	13	7	2	
1824	62	19	17	5	1		1842	92	20	9	3		
1825	66	24	13	3	2	2	1843	99	28	17	4		
1826	59	13	15	4	1		1844	89	25	19	15	1	
1827	48	12	14	7	2		1845	81	14	8	12	2	
1828	56	20	8	4			1846	74	30	12	22	1	
1829	50	11	9	7	1								

It affords me the highest gratification to be again able to report the continued and even increased prosperity of the State Prison during the past year, pecuniary, as

well as moral and physical. There have been no attempts at escape, no resistance of officers, and few violations of the regulations of the institutions. Great good feeling, very commendable attachment to order, and perseverance in industry, have prevailed among the convicts. With occasional exceptions, they have enjoyed almost uninterrupted health. This continued improved health of the convicts, I attribute mainly to the effects of a better regulated and more largely vegetable diet.

The experience of last year has only strengthened and confirmed my convictions of the practicability and success, in a vast majority of cases, of a mild, though firm and decided system of government; one that regards and treats the convicts, not merely as human beings, but as men—degraded and vicious it may be, but still men—not utterly depraved—not lost to hope, and incapable of improvement and reformation, but possessing all the capacities, susceptibilities, affections, and passions of the race—with judgments to be influenced by motives, and hearts to feel and appreciate, and dispositions to acknowledge and reciprocate just and kind treatment. Certain I am—if the results of experience and observation can be spoken of with certainty—that three-fourths, if not seven-eighths, of all the convicts that have come under my control, are not only more readily governed and controlled, but far more effectually and thoroughly reformed by kindness and humanity, than they could be by any system of severity, or any infliction of punishment. Such are my sincere convictions; and I have, therefore, during the past year, as heretofore, labored to divest the government of the prisoners of everything like insolence, arbitrary authority, harshness, or cruelty—to teach them, by example as well as precept, *that those in whose charge they are placed are their friends*, and cherish no disposition to increase needlessly or wantonly the hardships of their condition, or to render them more unhappy than confinement to hard labor and reflections upon past misconduct may make them. In this effort, I have had the countenance and assistance of the officers and men employed about the prison, and the overseers of the several shops, and have been strongly and successfully seconded by the unceasing labors and vigilant assiduity of the chaplain, to whose accompanying report, exhibiting more fully the moral, mental, and religious condition of the convicts, I would particularly solicit the attention of the Legislature. The result of our labors has been a greater degree of cheerfulness, industry, comfort, and happiness; and I am confident there never was a time when the convicts were better disposed, more diligent, orderly, and obedient, than now, or when they gave more certain indications of actual and permanent reform.

During the past year, with the approbation of the Directors, the principle of rewarding and encouraging good conduct, by affording an opportunity, through extra diligence and fidelity, for accumulating something with which to supply their most immediate and pressing wants upon re-entering society, has been introduced among the prisoners. From the circumstances of the case, the services of the convicts being leased to contractors, it was necessarily left to their employers to carry this principle into practice. They bestowed such sums, and upon such prisoners, as they thought most proper, or most conducive to their own interests. In one of the shops, from what I deemed an improper, unequal, and injudicious disposition of the rewards, almost exclusively to a few of the more skilful prisoners, in apparent disregard of the most strenuous exertions and untiring industry of those whose services were less profitable, dissatisfaction ensued. I immediately investigated the facts, and in January last directed the system to be altogether abandoned in that shop. In the other departments of the prison, it has been continued more or less generally till the present time, and with very encouraging success.

That the convicts have been industriously and almost continuously employed during the year, will conclusively appear from the subjoined statements of the financial operations of the prison. Notwithstanding a very considerable advance in the prices of provisions, fuel, and some other articles of necessary consumption, over those of last year, it will be seen that the aggregate surplus of the earnings of the prisoners, after paying all expenses, is $595 11.

The entire roof of the new prison has been slated. A new fence has been constructed on the north wall of the prison yard. A new steam-boiler, with the necessary apparatus, and an elevated and safe iron chimney, have been procured. The whole expense of these several repairs and improvements was $1,563 22. Towards this sum, I I have received from the State Treasurer, $1,291 08. The balance, $277 14, I have taken from the earnings of the institution for the past year.

It will have been noticed in the statement of the number of convicts now remaining in the prison, that two females are included. I have been considerably embarrassed in disposing of these prisoners, from the want of suitable apartments for their accom-

modation. For the want of better, I have, under the advice of the Directors, prepared rooms for their accommodation in the attic of the prison house, where they are most of the time employed in sewing, They eat in the house, and are not in fact confined at all within the walls of the prison itself. It is to be hoped, that this class of offenders may not multiply, but if they should increase, I would suggest whether it might not be expedient to make some provision for their suitable accommodation within the prison walls.

Cash Account.—Cash on hand May 31, 1845, $81 10; cash received during the year, 7,881 13: total, 7,962 23. Cash disbursements for the year, $7,442 26; cash on hand, May 31, 1846, 519 97: total, 7,962 23.

Receipts and Expenditures.—Received from smith shop, $2,074 92; cabinet shop, 1,707 46; shoe shop, 1,051 33; hat shop, 1,297 74; steam-engine, 203 82; from visitors, 108 92; from sale of manure, 20 00; from debt of E. Townsend, 359 89; cash on hand, May 31, 1845, 81 10: total, $6,905 18.

Expenditures.—Paid for clothing and bedding, $619 38; provisions, etc., 2,489 63; expenses, salaries, fuel, oil, etc., 2,650 30; repairs and improvements, 362 44; interest, 24 47; for excess of stock now more than at close of last year, 168 88; due from Fish and M'Daniel, secured by bond, 70 11; cash on hand, being excess of receipts over expenditures, 519 97: total, $5,905 18.

Repairs ordered by Directors.—Paid for steam-boiler, apparatus, and freight, $778 00: slating roof of new prison, 559 76; building new fence on north wall, 194 22; chimney for steam-engine, 36 24: total, $1,568 22. Cash received from State Treasurer, in part of the foregoing, $1,291 08; cash taken from the funds of prison, 277 14: total, $1,568 22.

SAMUEL G. BERRY, Warden, N. H. P.

1846.—Physician's Report.

The present year has been characterized by a very general state of health among the convicts. Colds, casualties, and chronic cases, have mainly constituted the amount of sickness during the year. We have had but little fever, or severe acute disease of any kind, consequently have not often had occasion to open the hospital for the reception of patients. Ordinarily, a short confinement to the cell, with a moderate quantity of medicine, and a regulated diet, has been sufficient to effect a cure.

On the 26th September, after a severe and somewhat protracted suffering, Watson Clay died of a tumor, which was of *malignant* character, and consequently of *fatal* tendency.

Jonathan Nelson, an old man of broken constitution and infirm health, after he was sentenced to the prison, became affected with dropsy of the abdomen, and was tapped; but the water again accumulating rapidly, he was pardoned by the Directors on account of sickness. I understand he lived but nine days after leaving the prison.

E. CARTER, Physician.

1846.—Chaplain's Report.

My labors as a moral and religious teacher among the convicts have been regularly continued during the year. Religious worship in the chapel has been regularly maintained on the Sabbath. Probably but few assemblies can be found which are more attentive to the exhibition of divine truth, or manifest a greater satisfaction in attending religious services.

A portion of the Sabbath has been devoted to personal conversation on religious subjects, a portion to the cultivation of sacred music, and a portion to the distribution of papers, books, and religious tracts.

Each convict has been supplied with a weekly temperance paper; and as many of them can trace their misfortunes to the use of the intoxicating cup, it is believed that this has afforded a profitable course of reading.

The prison library has been increased to rising of four hundred volumes, from which each convict, who wishes it, receives a book once in two weeks.

Some attention has been given to the less informed in learning them to read and write. All who are capable of being taught are able to read comfortably well; several have attended to writing, and a few have pursued the study of common arithmetic to advantage.

Most of those who have left have embraced the principles of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks.

It affords no small degree of satisfaction to state, that of eighty-six, the whole number who have left within three years, only two have been re-committed to this or any other prison. A few are known to have made a public profession of religion; and a large proportion are settled in life, and pursuing a course of honest industry.

It should be kept in remembrance that the convict is our fellow-man; a member of the human brotherhood; possessing a mind that can reflect, and a heart that can feel, and a soul that will outlive all time; and though fallen and guilty, he is not beyond the reach of human effort and the grace of God.

The fact that nearly all now incarcerated within our prison walls are to go forth from their confinement to mingle with society at no very distant period, demands that every effort should be made to draw them off from a course of vice and crime, and restore them to the walks of virtuous life. JOHN ATWOOD, Chaplain.

The following letter from the physician of the New Hampshire State Prison, affords us some new and highly interesting facts in regard to the management and general government of that prison:—

CONCORD, N. H., *October* 19, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—I regret that the pressure of professional business has prevented me from giving earlier attention to your favor, which was duly received.

Our prison is upon the *solitary* plan, so far as *meals* and *lodging* are concerned, one cell serving for both purposes, for *one convict* only. They are 7 feet long, 3 1-6 feet wide, and 6 1-2 feet high, ventilated by a flue 4 inches square, extending from the top of the prison to each cell, and also more or less from the windows of the outer prison, through the cell doors, which are grated at top. The *inner* prison is composed of six divisions, 3 tiers of cells on each side, 120 in all, and 20 in each tier—separated on all sides from the stone walls of the *outer* prison by a broad aisle for the guard and other purposes, the whole warmed by close or box stoves and long funnels.

The number of insane and idiotic in this prison for the last 10 years would probably average about 4, and these in the proportion of about 3 insane to 1 idiotic. The present number of convicts is 71, the lowest number for several years. Of these, one perhaps may be classed as insane, and two idiotic. One or more insane was discharged not long since, and *two* removed from prison to the Insane Hospital in this town, under authority recently vested by the Legislature in the governor and council, (who are ex officio directors of the prison,) to transfer such prisoners as are clearly insane, to be supported at the hospital at the expense of the State. Under our laws, no person *known* to be insane can be sentenced to the penitentiary—of course such an occurrence, if happening at all, would be accidental. Of the causes which produce insanity *after* confinement, masturbation is probably the most prolific. During the time I had charge of the prison, from 1828 to 1846, 13 died. Three or four of these died of fever, and nearly all the rest of chronic disease of various kinds—*two* of a *malignant* character. I should think about as many have died in prison of disease of the lungs as of fever, and a few others in confirmed phthisis have been pardoned on account of sickness. During the years 1844 and '45, we had an unusual amount of *sickness* generally, and *fever* particularly; I attribute it, to a considerable extent, to an increase in the daily rations. Under the administration of Mr. Coolidge, the present warden's immediate predecessor, the hue and cry was raised that the discipline was too strict, and the rations insufficient. To satisfy myself in regard to the latter charge, I requested the deputy-warden to weigh the daily rations of one convict. He did so, and reported it at 11 pounds; consisting of good salted beef, bread of rye and Indian meal, potatoes, Indian mush, and molasses, etc., with some change in diet occasionally. Under Mr. Coolidge, for three years, (the term of his administration,) the men were remarkably healthy. One or two of the years, certainly, not a case of fever, and but little other sickness, occurred. One year, in particular, I had no occasion to open the hospital during the entire year; a short confinement to the cell, with some medicine and appropriate diet, being all that was needed. The present warden, upon his induction, increased materially the rations, and adopted the slack discipline. During his first two years, we had nearly 40 cases of fever, and other sickness in proportion. I believed the men *eat too much*. Many of these men will eat all that is set before them, even were it enough for three men. I have no doubt many convicts would live longer, and enjoy better health *in* prison than *out*. Many come to this prison with constitutions more or less impaired, and health greatly deranged, the consequence of intemperate or irregular habits, and various vicious indulgences, who, in time, become well men, and are so discharged at the expiration of their sentence. About half who have died in prison were *invalids* on enter

ing, the other half apparently in *good health*. Two, I recollect, seemed to die of a sort of home-sickness or mental dejection; at least that appeared to be the *primary* cause of sickness and death. And in one of these cases, even a post mortem examination disclosed no adequate cause of death.

The warden says he cannot, without much time and labor, and even then not with entire accuracy, make out the *highest* and *lowest* number in prison during each year since 1820. You can approximate the *average* by taking the mean number of each two successive years, as given in the warden's reports. That, for instance, would give 77½ as the average for 1846. As appears by his report for 1846, (in which he gives the highest and lowest number in prison at any time during the year,) the average number is 78. In *former* reports, the highest and lowest number during the year has not been given. I have now, I believe, answered all your inquiries, so far as in my power. I regret that I have not been able to do it sooner. An unusual pressure of professional business must plead my excuse. If I can aid you farther in the subject of your investigations, you will please command my services.

With great regard, yours, etc..

E. CARTER.

Synopsis of the Reports of the Vermont State Prison, for the years 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846.

1843.—Superintendent's Report.

The Superintendent of the State Prison respectfully submits the following report:—

On the first of October, 1842, the number of convicts in the prison was 73; received during the year, 23: total, 96. Discharged during the year by expiration of sentence, 18; pardoned, 1; died, 1; escaped, 1; discharged by the Governor, 8; taken for new trial by order of court, and returned on new sentence, 2: total, 31; leaving in prison, October 1, 1843, 65.

Their present employment and condition are as follows:—30 in the shoe shop, 2 in the blacksmith's shop, 1 in the gun shop, 7 carriage making, 3 basket making, 2 in the cook room, 1 tailor, 1 painter, 1 cooper, 1 washer, 1 wood sawyer, 1 yard waiter, 1 prison waiter, 1 hospital waiter, 2 lumpers, 3 in cells unable to labor, 6 sick in hospital and 1 in solitary confinement under sentence of death: total, 65.

The conduct of the convicts generally has been good, rendering frequent and severe punishment unnecessary to enforce obedience and establish good discipline. The mode of punishment, however, has been varied, according to the nature of the offence and the disposition of the offender, as in my humble judgment would best effect his reformation. In pursuance of this object, I have erected an apparatus to punish with cold water, on the plan of the Auburn prison, which has exerted a very salutary influence in subduing the refractory, saving time and the loss of health, caused by the former mode of solitary confinement.

The old wooden bedsteads in the cells were found to contain numerous insects, which infect such places not usually well cleansed, and notwithstanding the commonly used means were resorted to to destroy them, in a few weeks after, such immense numbers were again found, as to be swept up *by handsfull*. In order, therefore, to make a clean sweep, I removed the wooden bedsteads, and substituted others of iron in their places.

The convicts able to work, with few exceptions, have been in the employment of the State, manufacturing such articles only as could be done by the convicts themselves, and such as could find a ready market in exchange for the produce of the country.

The tannery is of little or no value in connection with the prison. I succeeded in renting it the past year for fifty dollars, but the lessee has abandoned the occupation of it for the want of water; and could this evil be surmounted, I am of opinion that it could not be carried on by convict labor successfully, situated as it is out of the walls of the prison.

In comparing this report with the reports of the prison for several of the last preceding years, a greater pecuniary *loss* will appear to be sustained in the management of the prison this year; while the *fact* is otherwise. During the last five years preceding my appointment, there has been, by appropriations of the State and drawn from the Treasury, the sum of twenty-five thousand nine hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixty-five cents, to defray the expenses of the prison in those years; the average being more than five thousand dollars per annum; still leaving a balance of the debts then

contracted and yet unpaid, of more than three thousand dollars; and no part of said appropriations has been applied to the expenses of the present year. Some may suppose that the income of the present year is less, and the expenses more, than has been absolutely necessary; yet I am confident no reasonable foundation exists for such an opinion, and will appear so, on taking into consideration the *fact* that *many* of the most effective and profitable convicts have been discharged during the year; several others were received incapable of earning their food and clothing. The sickness already alluded to, taken in connection with the small number of laboring convicts, while the same number of officers and more fuel and lights were of necessity required, these and other like causes have unavoidably operated to reduce the income, and consequently leave the expenses of the prison about the same as in other years.

CHIPMAN SWAIN, Sup't V. S. Prison.

Property.—Finished work, stock and tools in carriage shop, $3,260 75; ditto in gun shop, 1,275 37; ditto in shoe shop, 7,663 90; furniture, fire and steam-engines, and sundry articles of personal property under the head of "Prison," 1,711 00; clothing and bedding on hand, 582 42; fuel and lights on hand, 346 49; provisions on hand, 780 08; timber, boards, etc., for repairs, 25 00; cash on hand, 22 44; notes receivable, 1,866 90; balances due on book accounts and contracts, 8,895 78: total, $26,430 13.

Liabilities.—Notes payable, $7,026 73; sundry credits on book, 6,878 35: total, $13,905 08.

Expenditures for the year ending Oct 1, 1843.—For provisions, $2,254 35; Clothing and bedding, 258 00; repairs, 16 07; fuel and lights, 568 52; expense account, 3,663 45: total, $6,760 39.

Income for the year ending Oct. 1, 1843.—From carriage shop, $744 64; gun shop, 82 87; shoe shop, 1,904 14; prison account, 201 71; admittance fees, 146 25; contract account, 930 63; tannery account, 12 50; balance, being loss, 2,737 65: total, $6,700 39.

1843.—Chaplain's Report.

Since the first of December, 1842, when my duties as Chaplain of the State Prison commenced, the usual religious services, daily, and on the Sabbath, have been regularly maintained.

The services on the Sabbath have usually been those common in our churches, except that in most cases, instead of a sermon in the morning, an expository lecture has been substituted, at the close of which the prisoners have been encouraged to make inquiries relating to the chapter or passage under consideration.

The prisoners have also been visited from cell to cell, in sickness and in health, as circumstances seemed to require; and a considerable number of them have been under a regular course of instruction in reading.

That the services of the Sabbath may proceed in a becoming and impressive manner, it is necessary that a choir of prisoners should be able to sing in such a manner as at least not to disturb religious feeling and serious attention. Measures were therefore taken at once, and have been regularly pursued, to instruct and discipline a choir. Such of the prisoners as gave promise of deriving advantage from it have been put under a regular course of instruction in the principles of vocal music, with suitable exercises. It has been an object to make the instruction thorough, and to cultivate such habits of accurate thought and correctness in execution as can hardly prevail in regard to any employment without a salutary influence upon the general character. This important object, it was found, could be secured without interference with the business or discipline of the prison. The members of the choir have been interested in the study; and the result, as seen in our Sabbath services, is decidedly happy.

The number of inmates in the prison is rapidly diminishing. Other causes may have influence in producing this result, but it must be attributed mainly to the diminution of crime among us. While our population is increasing, the number of convicts, instead of keeping pace with it, diminishes; showing a greater actual diminution than a mere comparison of the annual State Prison returns would suggest.

Another noticeable fact is, that of the whole number of prisoners, only about one-third are natives of this State; and that the number of foreigners—natives of Canada, England, and Ireland—is greater than that of those born among us. This fact shows that the number of convicts under our laws does not do the State justice as an index of the character of our population and the tendency of our institutions. The number of per

sons of foreign birth among us is comparatively very small; and yet that small number furnishes one-third of the convicts.

Facts warrant the belief, that but for intemperate drinking, one-third, at least, of the present inmates of the prison, might have been saved from the paths of crime and wo; and we are strongly admonished of the impolicy, to use no stronger term, of giving the sanction of our civil or judicial authorities, in any form or in the least degree, to a traffic like that in ardent spirits as a beverage.

E. C. TRACY, Chaplain.

1843.—Physician's Report.

The only death that has occurred among the convicts within the past year, is Wheeler, an old man, who suffered for several months with chronic bronchitis.

The whole amount of sickness has been much greater this year than for several of the preceding years. The hospital, which had been closed for many months, was opened very early in the winter, and has remained so nearly all the time since. We have generally had from four to six patients all the time. In the early part of the summer, more than half the convicts were under treatment for influenza, and nearly the whole force of the prison was engaged in taking care of the sick.

This most singular outbreak of sickness was nearly coincident, in point of time, with a similar occurrence in the Ohio State Penitentiary. Although several of the convicts were in a dangerous situation. yet none of them died. Some of them, however, have not yet recovered from the effects of the disease.

Peter La Force and Irwin are both of them likely to remain invalids. Peter is unable to work at all, and is the subject of convulsions. Irwin, although in the shop, is becoming more and more feeble, and will not be able to do much more labor. He would probably be much improved in health if he could be returned again to the world. Peter, too, would be more likely to recover if released. He is becoming childish, and, upon the whole, would be better under the care of his natural friends than here. His mind is evidently becoming affected by disease.

Fox may also be returned as a permanent invalid; he is loaded down with disease. Varicose ulcers of the leg, fistula in ano, and chronic disease of the lungs, will be his companions for life, and in their deadly embrace he must sooner or later sink. He wishes much to go free, and doubtless is as deserving of executive clemency as any invalid here.

The want of a good hospital has been felt this season very severely. The patients have been well taken care of as it now is, but we are compelled in case of sickness to draw off the most efficient hands in the prison to take care of the sick. Were the hospital within the walls of the new prison it would be otherwise, and would be carried on with much less expense.

ED. E. PHELPS, M. D, Physician, Vt. S. Prison.

1844.—Superintendent's Report.

At the commencement of the year there were in the prison 65 convicts, and 30 have been received during the year, making 95. Of these there have been discharged by expiration of sentence, 16; by Governor, 11; and by death, 1; making 28; leaving in confinement, September 1st, 1844, 67.

Their present employment is as follows:—In shoe shop—shoemakers, 36; cutters, 2; curriers, 2; in carriage shop—wood work, 8; blacksmith, 3; painter, 1; trimmer, 1; cooper, 1; basketmaker, 1; tailor, 1; in gun shop, 1; cook room, 2; washer, 1; yard waiter, 1; prison waiter, 1; lumpers, 2; female seamstress, 1; 1 invalid, blind; and 1 in solitary confinement under sentence of death: total 67.

The following tables will exhibit the age, color, number of convictions, nativity, year received in prison, crimes, terms of sentence and counties from which they were sent.

Age when received in Prison.—From 15 to 20, 7; 20 to 30, 29; 30 to 40, 17; 40 to 50, 6; 50 to 60, 7; 70 to 80, 1: total 67.

Number of Convictions.—For 1st sentence, 51; for 2nd, 9; for 3rd, 4; for 4th, 3: total 67.

Color.—White male, 63; white females, 1; black males, 3: total 67.

Years in which Received.—In 1837, 1; 1839, 2; 1840, 3; 1841, 8; 1842, 15; 1843, 14; 1844, 24: total 67.

Place of Nativity.—Vermont, 31; Massachusetts, 8; England, 4; New-York, 3; Canada, 7; Georgia, 1; New Hampshire, 4; Ireland, 4; Connecticut, 3; France, 1; South Carolina, 1: total 67.

Crimes.—Rape, 2; murder, 2; horse stealing, 5; assault to kill, 2; burglary, 8; arson, 2; manslaughter, 2; receiving stolen goods, 1; forgery, 6; theft, 13; counterfeiting, 5; adultery, 3; stealing, 3; larceny, 8; obtaining goods by false pretences, 2; incest, 1; polygamy, 2: total 67.

Number received from each County:—Windsor, 11; Caledonia, 4; Washington, 5; Chittenden, 3; Franklin, 6; Addison, 5; Rutland, 18; Bennington, 5; Orleans, 8; Lamoille, 2: total 67.

Terms of Sentence.—For life, 1; under sentence of death, 1; for 15 years, 1; for 10, 2; for 7, 4; for 6, 4; for 5, 8; for 4, 12; for 3, 19; for 2, 6; for 1½, 1; for 1, 7; for 6 months, 1: total 67.

The excess of the expenditures over the income of the prison, or in other words, its net cost to the State, is not so large as it was last year by about nine hundred dollars. And this excess would have appeared still less, but for the lower appraisal of the steam-engine and some other articles that might be mentioned, and the smaller amount received from visitors.

The balance of expenses this year over the income, is not half as large as its average annual cost to the State from the first. And this gratifying result, it should be noticed, has been obtained with an average number of convicts less than that of any previous year, while the expenses for fuel, lights, pay of officers, etc., are about the same that they would be were the prison full.

The business of the carriage shop has been somewhat increased during the year; and the Director's Report shows that its profits have been greater in proportion to the number of men employed, than those of the other shops. But the business in that shop cannot be much extended.

In regard to the discipline of the prison, we have aimed to have it energetic and prompt, and yet to avoid every thing like cruelty. By endeavoring to secure conformity to the rules, by appeals to the reason and judgment rather than by force, punishments have been rendered very seldom necessary.

Since the passage of the existing law in regard to punishment for murder, a new class of convicts has been added to those already in confinement in the State Prison; and the introduction of this new class causes embarrassments not heretofore existing. Solitary confinement for months and years requires a differently arranged establishment from what we now have.

CHIPMAN SWAIN, Superintendent.

Property.—Finished work, stock and tools in carriage shop, $3,776 29; ditto in shee shop, 7,913 57; ditto in gun shop, 1,062 12; clothing and bedding on hand, 675 39; fuel and lights on hand, 460 00; furniture, steam-engine, fire-engine, and personal property under the head of "Prison," 1,343 63; timber, boards, etc., for repairs, 27 00; medicines and furniture belonging to the medical department, 84 50; cash on hand, 295 78. *Bills Receivable.*—Notes receivable, 2.484 11; balance due on book account 9,205 96: total 11,690 07; grand total 27,328 35. *Liabilities.*—Notes payable, $12,971 91; sundry credits on book, 5,938 91: total $18,910 82.

Expenditures and Income for the Year ending Sept. 1, 1843.

Expenditures.—For provisions, $1,658 44; clothing and bedding, 540 07; repairs, 187 70; fuel and light, 699 03: prison department, 589 48; medical account, 38 89; expense account, 3,190,18: total 6,903,79. *Income.*—From carriage shop, $1,970,14; shoe shop, 2,802 66; admittance fees, 99 50; gun shop, 43 97; contract account, $120 34; balance—being less, 1,867 15: total $6,903 79.

1844.—Physician's Report.

The physician of this institution in reporting upon its medical affairs, would mention as a pre-eminent thing, the construction of a new hospital room; and one, which now meets the wants of the establishment.

The want of a convenient and safe place to put the sick has long been felt; but we may now, I think, give them as good accommodations as is obtained in many hospitals disconnected with a penitentiary.

Within the last year a single death has occurred among the convicts; and that one was Ball, under sentence of confinement for life. He died of influenza early in the winter. About the same time a few cases of endemic erysipelas occurred, but since that time we have had nothing but common cases of disease. There are no invalids that need any particular notice from me at this time.

ED. E. PHELPS, M. D.

1844.—Chaplain's Report.

My labors in the State Prison commenced the first of December, A. D. 1843. Since that time I have attended prayers with the convicts at the close of each day, (with few exceptions,) and performed the religious services, common in our churches on the Sabbath. I have also visited them from time to time, at their cells and elsewhere, in sickness and in health, as occasion has required.

The afternoon of the day of our annual state fast was devoted to conference on the subject of temperance. A number spoke with much feeling in regard to their present degradation as connected with intemperance, and I should think two-thirds of the whole number of convicts gave their names to the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

The place where we assemble for worship is not the most agreeable. It has all the gloom and dread appearance of a prison, and for the purpose of confinement it is well. But when we meet to worship God, it is desirable that the place where we *assemble* should present a more cheerful aspect.

THOMAS KIDDER, Chaplain.

1845.—Superintendent's Report.

The whole number of convicts remaining in prison, September 1, 1844, 67; received into the prison during the year, 26: total, 93.

Discharged from prison during the year ending August 1, 1845, by expiration of sentence, 13; by remission of sentence, 12: total, 25.

Remaining in prison, August 31, 1845, 68.

Counties from which sent.—Windsor, 11; Rutland, 13; Caledonia, 1; Chittenden, 13; Orleans, 10; Franklin, 4; Addison, 6; Orange, 2; Washington, 2; Bennington, 4; Lamoille, 2: total, 68.

Place of Nativity.—Vermont, 38; Massachusetts, 5; New York, 4; New Hampshire, 2; Ireland, 5; Canadas, 7; Connecticut, 4; France, 1; England, 1; Scotland, 1: total, 68.

Terms of Sentence.—For life, 1; under sentence of death, 1; for 10 years, 2; for 9, 2; for 13, 1; for 7, 3; for 6, 3; for 5, 8; for 3, 21; for 4, 10; for 2, 10; for 1½, 1; for 1, 6: total, 68.

Ages.—From 16 to 20, 11; 21 to 30, 27; 30 to 40, 16; 40 to 50, 7; 50 to 60, 5; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 1: total, 68.

Crimes.—Theft, 14; horse stealing, 7; burglary, 10; forgery, 6; arson, 3; polygamy, 2; counterfeiting, 6; larceny, 8; assault with intent to kill, 3; rape, 2; murder, 2; obtaining goods by false pretences, 2; impeding officer, 1; receiving stolen goods, 1: total, 68.

Insane, 2; invalid, 1; old and infirm, 1; solitary confinement, 1: total, 5.

Recommitments.—Second sentence, 10; third do., 3; fourth do., 3.

Employment.—Shoe department, 36; carriage department, 19; tailor, 1; cooks, 2; washer, 1; lumpers, 2; prison waiter, 1; messenger, 1: total, 63.

The largest number of convicts in prison at any one time during the year past, was 75, and the smallest number 64. The average number has been about the same as at present—68.

The earnings of the prison the year past have been much larger than in either of the last preceding years; and the expenses, also, have been larger on account of the higher prices of provisions, especially corn and potatoes, which are always heavy items in provision account.

In the appraisal of the prison property, the valuation in the aggregate has been considerably reduced from that of the last appraisal. A comparison of the actual outlay for the support of the establishment for the last current year with the proceeds of the

same year, will show the difference between the two accounts to be some hundreds of dollars less than in the year 1844, and in this respect the operations of the prison for the year now ended, have been much more gainful than in either of the two years that preceded it.

Considering the disadvantages this prison labors under, of remoteness from market, the expense of transportation, charges of commission on sales abroad, and the narrow limits as to the kind of profitable employment the convicts can be put to; and considering also the great diminution in number of the convicts from what it was in former years, while the expenses must continue substantially the same, except clothing and provisions—it will be found, I believe, that this establishment is sustained more cheaply than the average of like institutions in the United States. The superintendent failed to obtain a contract for making brogans at 10 cents per pair.

CHIPMAM SWAIN, Superintendent.

1845.—Directors' Report.

To the Auditor of Accounts:—

Having recently made a farther and full examination of all the business of the prison, we are fully of the opinion, that a contract might be made for the labor of the convicts for a number of years, which would be highly advantageous to the State, and not be injurious to the government and discipline of the prison. The Directors have recently received an application for terms of a contract for five years, in which encouragement was given that the State should be indemnified from all expenses of the convicts, but the Directors have no authority by law to contract for more than three years.

ABNER FIELD,
JOHN PORTER,
WILLIAM SANBORN, } Directors.

Property.—Finished work, stock in carriage shop, $4,492 16; in shoe shop, 13,971 46; in gun shop, 405 12; clothing and bedding on hand, 633 63; fuel and light on hand, 315 08; furniture, personal property under the head of "Prison," 790 27; medicines, etc., belonging to medical department, 152 43.

Bills receivable.—Notes receivable, $3.599 68; from which deduct notes not collectable, 1,612 24, doubtful, 242 94; 1,744 50: balance due on book, 9,044 39; from which deduct accounts not collectable, 718 46, doubtful, 852 81; 7,473 12: total, property and bills receivable, $29,977 77.

Liabilities.—Notes payable, $20,216 74; sundry credits on book; 8,865 94: total, $29,082 68.

1845.—Physician's Report.

The medical affairs of the prison present during the past year nothing new or worthy of general notice; some individual cases, however, require special consideration. I allude to those of Clifford, Lambert, and Frost. In my own mind, there is little, if any, doubt that all these are insane..

If insane State convicts are within the pale of humanity, some provision should be made for better treatment than can here be practiced, under our present arrangement. But if our lawgivers consider them judicially excluded from any more humane usage, than constant confinement to the narrow limits of the cells of a prison like ours, no farther action on the subject will be required. The effect of these lunatics upon the discipline of the prison, requires no remark from the medical officer; but I have to say that the interrupted rest, and consequently the health, of the other convicts, calls loudly for a removal of them, who seem to rest not day nor night.

Perhaps it ought generally to be understood by our citizens, that confinement to labor is not all the punishment that is included in commitment to the penitentiary; but that whether rest is obtained here by convicts must depend upon the coincident silence of several lunatics.

ED. E. PHELPS, M.D.

1845.—Chaplain's Report.

An impression has obtained to some extent among convicts that their character is lost, that there is little or no hope of their rising again to respectability. To eradicate this impression, I have pointed them to individuals, who, by their industry and correct

habits, have become respectable and worthy citizens. I have also assured them that the foundation of such anticipations may be laid here; that there is no situation in which they can ever be placed, where character is more highly appreciated, or where it can be made more available to their own personal benefit, than in their present situation.

THOMAS KIDDER, Chaplain.

1846.—Superintendent's Report.

On the 1st Dec. last, when I entered upon the duties of my office. the business condition of the prison was as follows:

Property appraised connected with shoe shop, $14,247 84; with carriage shop, 3,941 81; with prison department, 1,391 55; with clothing, 312 83; with provision, 501 79; with fuel and light, 103 30; with medical, 82 22. Leaving a probable available sum from accounts receivable of 6,931 47. Amount of liabilities, Dec. 1, 1845, 33,632 57; deduct assets, 29,277 62; showing an indebtedness of the institution, exclusive of interest, over amount of assets, of 4,854 95. The business affairs of the prison as exhibited by appraisal and inventory of Directors in Sept. 1, 1846, leave the institution indebted, exclusive of interest, over assets, only $222,52.

The unfortunate result in the business of the shoe shop, is in a measure accounted for by the loss on brogans sold in Boston, and the deficiency in leather, appraised in Dec. last, which was then in the tanneries. Had not these losses occurred, the ordinary expenses of the year, over income, would have appeared about $850 less.

On the 1st of Dec. I found 58 convicts confined in the prison, employed as follows: In shoe shop, 34; in carriage shop, 10; cooks, 2; washer, 1; prison waiters, 2; bell waiter, 1; woodcutters, 2; jobbers, 2; in kitchen, 1; in cells partially deranged, 2; in solitary confinement, 1.

At present there is no one confined in the hospital; and I think it may be truly said that the health of the prisoners for the last nine months has been unusually good.

HIRAM HARLOW, Superitendent.

Statement showing the number of convicts in confinement Dec. 1, 1845, and Sept. 1, 1846, the number received during the nine months ending Sept. 1, 1846, the Counties from whence they were sent, the number discharged by expiration of sentence and by Governor, and how employed: In confinement, Dec. 1, 1845, 58; since received, 23: total, 81. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 9; by Governor, 4: total 13. Leaving in confinement, Sept. 1, 1846, 68.

Counties from which sent.—Windsor, 3; Washington, 2; Franklin, 2; Addison, 6; Chittenden, 1; Bennington, 3; Windham, 2; Caledonia, 2; Orleans, 2. Number received since Dec. 1, 1845, 23.

Employment.—In carriage shop—wood work, 19; iron work, 3; painting, 2: total 24. In shoe shop—shoe manufacturers, 32; currier, 1; tailor, 1: total, 34. Bell waiter, 1; prison waiter, 1; washer, 1; woodcutter, 1; cooks, 2; jobber, 1; gardener, 1; kitchen, 1; in solitary, 1: total, 10.

1846.—Directors' Report.

It appears that while there has been a diminution of the aggregate of the assets of the prison during the three months ending Dec. 1, 1845, of $460 71, there has been an increase of liabilities amounting to the sum of $4,549 89. Or in other words, the expense of the prison and loss beyond the income, has been $5,010 60, for the three months ending Dec. 1, 1845.

It is proper, however, to remark that this apparent balance has been increased to some extent by a diminished value placed on some articles of the property embraced in the inventory of Dec. 1, and especially of those pertaining to the shoe department, and also by the amount of property destroyed by fire in the carriage shop, which was unfortunately consumed in November last.

To every person who has paid attention to the affairs of the prison, it is evident that there has been some fallacy in the annual reports of its condition. For while the reports show an expenditure over the income, in 1843, of $2,737 65; 1844, of 1,867 15; 1845, of 1,989 06. Total in the year ending Sept. 1, 1845, 6,693 86. A comparison

of these reports with each other will show the actual expenditure or loss to be as follows: In the year ending Oct. 1, 1843, $6,760 72; eleven months, ending Sept. 1, 1844, 4,107 52; one year, ending Sept. 1, 1845, 2,845 48; three months, ending Dec. 1, 1845, 5,010 60: total, $18,724 32.

The Directors have not felt authorized to make particular investigation into the causes which have produced this apparent discrepancy. They have felt the delicacy of impugning the correctness of the reports of their predecessors. Nothing has come to their knowledge to justify the conclusion that the errors were produced intentionally, or from improper motives in any person concerned. It has probably arisen *from the complex mode of keeping the books* of the prison. Payments on account of interest; also claims which at the time they occurred, were not placed on the prison books, and liquidated by payment or note in subsequent years, and not charged when paid or settled to the account of expenditure of the current year, in any of the departments into which the business of the prison is divided, may account in part for the discrepancy.

The discrepancy before mentioned led the Directors to cause an account to be opened on the prison books, under the head of "Old Account," on which to enter all payments made, or sums received or accounts adjusted, which the prison books did not show when the balances were taken Dec. 1, 1845, or when they shall be taken at any subsequent time.

They have also taken a *large* amount, considered bad, from the inventory of demands, and placed them in a suspended account.

They feel it their duty to express their approbation of the willing and efficient aid, which appears to have been afforded by the convicts, in rescuing the property of the carriage shop from destruction by fire, and in arresting its progress.

In December last more than half the convicts were employed in the shoe shop. Though convinced that the business of manufacturing brogans had been pursued at a loss, nearly if not fully equal to the amount of labor employed in making them, we did not, after fully considering all the circumstances connected with the business, deem it expedient to direct that the business should at once be relinquished. There was a very large amount of stock on hand and in the process of manufacture, much of which was more suitable for that than other work; and after the loss of the carriage shop there was not rooom to employ the cunvicts at other branches of mechanical labor. We directed that hands should be drawn from the business as opportunity offered, to employ themselves otherwise. When the stock shall be worked out which is proper for that kind of work, we think it should be materially curtailed or abandoned, unless the market for the article shall improve.

The loss of the carriage shop very much embarrassed the business operations of the prison, and the profitable employment of convict labor during the winter and spring. The Directors authorized the Superintendent to commence rebuilding the shop as soon as the season would permit. The building, embracing a blacksmith's shop and carriage shop, was completed about the middle of May, at an expense to the State, including $39 of convict labor, credited to the shoe and carriage shops, at 25 cents per day, of $497 25.

On examination, the roof of the dwelling-house was found in a dilapidated condition, and the building was otherwise out of repair. A new covering and cupola, or belfry, has been put on, and the house otherwise repaired, at the cost, including $28 of convict labor from the carriage shop, at 50 cents per day, of $208 07. All other repairs, by the books of the prison, amount to $97 92.

An act was passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of insane prisoners in the State Prison," which, though general in its terms, was passed with particular reference to two convicts then confined in prison, who were supposed to be insane. They did not deem it their duty to cause either of them to be removed to the Asylum; and they now have the satisfaction of reporting both the convicts in question appear fully restored to their reason and able to labor with the other convicts.

The police and discipline in the prison "so far as it came under the notice of the Directors" meet their entire approbation. Order and system appear to prevail in a high degree, and they cannot but express their satisfaction with the cleanliness, neatness, and quiet which characterizes everything about the prison and prison yard. The effect is not only salutary as regards the health of the convicts, but is calculated to exert the most beneficial influence on their dispositions and feelings, and in the discipline and management of the institution.

From account of sales of brogans, recently received from Boston, it appears that the prison has suffered a loss in the sales from the December appraisal of over $600.

It also appears by the representation of Mr. Harlow, that a loss has been sustained in the leather appraised in December last as in the tanneries, being deficient in quantity and quality, of about $250.

S. H. JENISON, A. WARDNER, WM. SANBORN, } Directors.

Expenditure and Income for nine months, ending Sept. 1, 1846.

Expenditures.—Provisions, $1,646 37; clothing, 355 99; fuel and light, 386 52; prison department, 233 26; medical department, 22 51; shoe shop, loss, 46 89; expense account embracing pay of Superintendent, Chaplain, Keepers, Guard, Clerk and incidentals, including money paid discharged convicts, 2,824 45; building new shop, 497 25; new roof and cupola on dwelling-house, 208 07; other repairs, 97 92; balance of interest, 1,148 78; balance of old accounts, 1,210 66; less liabilities over assets than in Dec., 1845, 4,132 43: making deductions for bad and doubtful debts for both Dec. and Sept., $12,811 10.

Income.—Carriage shop, $1,560 80; admittance fees, 128 50; State Treasury, 10,000 00; change in condition of bad and doubtful debts since Dec. 1, 1845, by collections and otherwise, 435 21;* contingent gain, supposed to arise from operations connected with the accounts of the departments, 686 59; total, $12,811 10.

1846.—Chaplain's Report.

There are many among the convicts who, during the proper season for developing the moral faculties, must have been suffered to pass that season, and that within the reach of our schools, with very little if any effort to impress their minds with a sense of moral obligation. In some instances they have not even availed themselves of such advantages as our schools have afforded. But may we not hope that the present course of legislation, both in our own and in neighboring States, will be so conducted as to remedy these defects in our school system?

Through the concurrence and co-operation of the Superintendent and keepers we have had an exercise for reading, and classes have been formed in which some have commenced with the alphabet, and, during their stay here, have progressed so as to read intelligibly in the Bible.

THOMAS KIDDER, Chaplain.

Windsor, Vt., *Sept.* 23, 1846.

Mr. J. D. Russ:—Dear Sir: Yours of the 20th July was duly received, and in reply for an apology will say, we had not the materials on hand so that we could give you a correct reply at that time. The present Superintendent came into office 1st of December last, and found that there had not been any reports filed back of 1843, in his office. We have been able, by inquiry, to obtain some old ones, at the Town Clerk's Office, back as far as 1839, which we copy as follows:

September 1, 1839, the number of convicts was 86; 1840, the number of convicts was 87; remissions, 8; recommitted on 2nd and 3rd offences, 4; 1841, the number of convicts was 87; deaths, 1; 1842, the number of convicts was 73; deaths, 2; remissions, 6; 1843, the number of convicts was 65; deaths, 1; 1844, the number of convicts was 67; deaths, 1; remissions, 11; 1845, the number of convicts was 67; 1846, the number of convicts was 68; remissions, 4; recommitted on 2nd and 3rd offences, 2.

We also forward you what numbers we have on hand.

Very respectfully, yours,

H. HARLOW, Superintendent,

per A. L. THOMPSON.

* The necessity of this item in this mode of showing, will appear by inspection of the Superintendent's report; the estimated amount of bad and doubtful debts for December, being $435 21 more than for September.

Synopsis of the Reports of the Massachusetts State Prison, from September 30, 1832, to September 30, 1845, inclusive.

1833.—Inspectors' Report.

At the beginning of the year there were two hundred and twenty-seven convicts in the prison. During the year, seventy-nine have been discharged by expiration of sentence, and seven by remission of punishment, and four by order of court, and six have died. In all, ninety-six. The whole number received during the same period is one hundred and nineteen, so that the number now here is two hundred and fifty.

Of these, eleven are patients in the hospital, or otherwise incapable of labor, and nineteen are engaged in those necessary menial services which yield no profit. The residue, two hundred and twenty, are profitably employed.

The number of days lost by regular admission to the hospital for fixed disease, has been nineteen hundred and ninety. The number of days' labor lost by those invalided for a day, has been twenty-six hundred and twenty-six; making, altogether, forty-six hundred and sixteen days. To this sum should be added the time lost by individuals invalided to light labor from some slight complaint, or as recovering from illness—a labor, the profits of which are next to nothing. The number of days lost in the manner last named for the present year, is twelve hundred and seven; so that the whole amount of labor lost by indisposition must be considered as 5823 days.*

Of the number received the last year, five are blacks, and six mulattoes.

Of the one hundred and nineteen admitted, seventy-seven are natives of New England, of whom seventeen only could not write at the time of their admission Of the forty-two natives of other places twenty-five could not write.

During the last year, the conduct of the prisoners has been distinguished by order, decorum, and industry, and the punishments have been very few and very slight.

It has been thus stated—that the inferior officers of this prison have the right to punish the convicts at discretion. This is not so, and never has been so since our connection with the prison. The Warden alone, or the deputy warden in his absence, can inflict any punishment whatever. Even this is only done after formal and deliberate hearing of the charge, and allowing the accused party an opportunity for denial, explanation, or apology. And the power of the Warden himself is limited by law to the infliction of ten stripes, and commitment for ten days to solitary imprisonment. All punishments, and the reasons of them, are placed on record, and submitted to the Inspectors, who visit the prison in a body every month, and one of them every week, and any convict who wishes to have a private interview with them, or either of them, may obtain it.

For any officer to raise his hand against a convict in any other manner excepting for the mere purpose of defending himself against assault, or of subduing resistance, has always been deemed a grave offence in this prison.

With regard to the financial accounts of the year, we have pursued the same course as heretofore, causing the annual statement to be founded upon an exact account of stock, taken by a competent person having no connection with the prison, and carefully examining ourselves every charge and every voucher before the statement is deposited at the treasury.

We will now submit the result of all the annual statements rendered since the establishment of the present Board of Inspectors.

In the year ending September 30, 1828, there was a loss of $12,167 07; 1829, 7,599 70; 1830, 6,897 02; 1831, 477 31; 1832, a gain of 4,192 32; 1833, the past year, a gain of 6,995 57.

The Inspectors recommend that more appropriate apartments should be provided for the hospital, and the purchase of a stone quarry.

F. C. GRAY, } Inspectors.
S. LELAND, }

1833.—Physician's Report.

The number of patients admitted to the hospital of this institution during the year ending September 30, 1833, is 146. The aggregate number of days lost by residence in the hospital is 1,990. In addition to which, 1,486 days have been abated by advice of the Physician, for trivial complaints and temporary disabilities.

* On comparing this report with the report of the Physician, a difference in relation to the number of days' labor lost by the convicts is apparent.

Six have died* during the year. Of this number, three died of pulmonary consumption, one of typhus fever, one of dropsy of the chest, and one of wounds voluntarily inflicted upon himself in the vain hope of counterfeiting insanity!! The disease most prevalent during the year has been fever, of a low typhoid character, from which convalescence has been, in some cases, slow and tedious.

WILLIAM J. WALKER, Physician, Mass. S. Prison.

1833.—Warden's Report.

The Warden of the State Prison has the honor to present a statement of the general affairs of the prison.

Ages of those remaining in prison.—From 15 to 20 years, 19; 20 to 25, 52; 25 to 30 53; 30 to 35, 39; 35 to 40, 37; 40 to 50, 38; 50 to 60, 9; 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 80, 1 making 250.

Terms of Sentences of those remaining.—6 months, 6; 1 year, 22; 1¼, 1; 1½, 2; 2 59; 2½, 1; 3, 27; 3½, 4; 4, 16; 4½, 3; 5, 21; 5½, 4; 6, 7; 6½, 1; 7, 13; 8, 4; 9, 1 10, 10; 11⅔, 1; 13, 1; 14, 2; 15, 2; 17, 1; 20, 1; for life, 40; making 250.

States and countries of which they are natives.—Maine, 14; New Hampshire, 29 Massachusetts, 110; Vermont, 4; Rhode Island, 9; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6 New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 5; Maryland, 5; Virginia, 1; Louisiana, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Florida, 1; England, 11; Ireland, 26; Scotland, 8; British Provinces in North America, 5; France, 1; Belgium, 1; Italy, 2; Naples, 1; Sweden, 2; West Indies, 1; total, foreigners, 58; total, Americans, 192—making 250.

Crimes.—Larceny, 150; assault and larceny, 2; passing or having counterfeit money, 25; assault with intent to kill, 12; felonious assault, 3; assault and battery, 1; murder, sentence commuted, 3; poisoning with intent to murder, 1; attempt to poison, 1; attempt to rape, 6; common and notorious theft, 8; burglary, 21; forgery, 6; adultery, 4; beastiality, 1; burning barn, 2; malicious burning, 1; cheating, 2; obtaining goods under false pretences, 1.

Employment.—Stonecutters, 82; Carpenters, 2; team hands, 15; tool grinders, 2 whitesmiths, 3; blacksmiths, 18; shoemakers, 12; tailors, 5; cabinetmakers, 38 brushmakers, 29; coopers, 3; hatters, 6; tinmen, 5; cooking, washing, and baking, 8; waiters and messengers, 3; barbers, 2; sweepers in N. prison, 2; wood sawyers and lumpers, 3; attendant in hospital, 1; patients in hospital, 10: imbecile, 1; making 250.

Of the convicts remainining in prison, 15 are negroes, 15 mulattoes, and 1 Indian.

On the 23rd of February, 1818, an act was passed by the Legislature, subjecting those convicts to an additional sentence who shall have been discharged from this prison and re-committed on new offences. The following statement gives the number of commitments, and also the number of re-commitments, each year, commencing October 1, 1818, and ending September 30, 1833, namely, September 30, 1819, 96 committed, 19 re-committed; 1820, 73 committed, 16 re-committed; 1821, 85 committed, 16 re-committed; 1822, 89 committed, 21 re-committed; 1823, 106 committed, 20 re-committed; 1824, 86 committed, 13 re-committed; 1825, 96 committed, 27 re-committed; 1826, 81 committed, 24 re-committed; 1827, 80 committed, 14 re-committed; 1828, 102 committed, 13 re-committed; 1829, 79 committed, 15 re-committed; 1830, 115 committed, 19 re-committed; 1831, 72 committed, 14 re-committed; 1832, 76 committed, 15 re-committed; 1833, 119 committed, 15 re-committed.

Since the first of April, 1828, 506 convicts have been discharged from this prison—of that number but 33 are now in confinement here on re-commitments.

The institiution has been favored in the perpetuation of the wholesome, though rigorous, discipline enforced upon its inmates; and, notwithstanding it is the duty of the Warden to carry into execution the wise and judicious laws which have been enacted by the Legislature, and the rules and regulations of the prison, it has always been desirable to accomplish that object, as far as is possible, through the instrumentality of moral influences, rather than by the exercise of coercive measures; and it is with much pleasure that he can state, that in no instance since having charge of the prison, has he found it necessary to inflict punishment to the extent of his limited authority.

To those who are more immediately engaged in the government of the convicts, it

* Jan. 25, John Lewis, aged 37—pulmonary consumption; April 21, James Riley, aged 33—pulmonary consumption; May 26, Benjamin Thompson, alias John Dean, aged 38—pulmonary consumption; May 26, George Bennett, aged 42—dropsy of the chest; Aug. 16, Joseph Johnson, alias Sylvanus Blanchard, aged 25; Sept. 24, Timothy Braley, aged 21—typhus fever.

s very apparent that the discipline cannot be brought to such a state of perfection as is esirable, while the sick are located in a building, which, from its peculiar structure nd situation, is rendered most inconvenient for purposes of inspection and observation. n order to prevent interconrse among patients in the hospital, or even the possibility f those abuses and abominations, too common in the former history of this place, it ould be necessary to have an officer constantly stationed in every room occupied by ore than one individual.

Disbursements.—Cash paid for provisions, $6,621 84; clothing, 2,537 92; hospital xpenses, 256 59; fuel, repairs, etc., 2,601 37; officers' salaries, 13,050 00; prisoners ischarged, 352 25; transportation of convicts, 678 34; peculiar sickness, 28 55; alance, being profits, 6,995 57: total, $33,122 43.

Income.—Stone department, for profits, $19,609 31; labor, 10,988 39; fees of admittance, 949 75; coopering department, 647 48; fixtures and tools, 333 43; sales f sundry merchandize, 185 29; profits and loss, for interest, 408 78: total, $33,122 43.

CHARLES LINCOLN, Jr., Warden.

1833.—Chaplain's Report.

It is matter of devout gratitude to the Sovereign Dispenser of all events, that within he short space of the four last years, such progress has been made in the correction of much that was evil under the old system which prevailed in this institution, and in the stablishment and advancement of a system of confinement, discipline, and moral culure, which has already done much to gladden the heart, and still promises to be productive of the happiest results.

The Sabbath school has been maintained, during the past year, in the same manner, nd, it is believed, with equally happy results as in former years. The average number f volunteer teachers has been about 25—that of the prisoners who constitute the school, bout 120.

Of those who have left the prison during the past year, very few seemed to cherish ny thing of that bitter and revengeful spirit, (towards they scarcely know whom,) hich is but too apt to characterize those who have been subjected to the discipline of ur prisons, on their entrance again into society.

The number of commitments, during the past year, has very considerably exceeded at of the preceding.

The actual increase of convicts, however, from native citizens, is only 15, while the crease in the whole number is 43.

This increase cannot be attributed to our present system of confinement and discipline; for it is well established, that of those who have been the subjects of the present stem, and have been discharged from prison, fewer, by far, are re-committed than as formerly the case under the old system; and it is also well ascertained, that many ore become industrious, wholesome, and good citizens.

Of the 119 received into the prison the past year, a fraction more than half of the hole number were convicted in the city of Boston; leaving only an average of about ve for each of the other counties of the State.

Such a portion of the public buildings as is now occupied for the accommodation of he sick, should undergo very material alterations, or a new building be provided, bet er suited, not only to the comfort of the sick, but to the preservation of order and good morals; and also the prevention of those evils which no vigilance on the part of the physician, or officers of the institution, can prevent.

The crimes and degradation of much the greater portion of the inmates of this institution are the direct and legitimate fruit of intemperance. It is believed, that of the 119 convicts who have been committed to this prison the past year, 100, at least, owe their imprisonment to this ruinous and beastly vice; and of the recommitments which have taken place during the same period, it is confidently believed that every instance may be traced to the operations of the same cause.

JARED CURTIS, Chaplain, Mass. S. Prison.

1834.—Inspectors' Report.

The institution has gained in the past year, $7,296 28. The whole disposable property, including this net gain, consists of stock, debts, and $2,788 53 in money. In preparing the annual statements of the amount of property belonging to the prison, it has been usual to include as property all debts due to it. But many of these are very

doubtful debts, and a large part of them will probably be wholly lost. It has appeared to us inexpedient to retain the amount of these in the annual exhibits, as it may tend to give an erroneous impression as to the resources of the prison. That portion of the debts which we think doubtful, is $2,671 09. This amount will not appear as an item of property in the annual statements hereafter. It will be entered in the books of the institution in a form indicating its uncertain character. With the exception of the above amount, ($2,671 09,) which has been accumulating since the year 1822, we believe all the debts are good, and will be paid as they become due.

The erection of the new prison, the wise regulations connected therewith, and the increased facilities for restraining and governing the convicts, are among the principal causes of the present prosperity of the institution. Its history to the present time, establishes the truth, that in a public penitentiary, favorable pecuniary results are best secured by attention to the moral objects of imprisonment for crime. Rigid discipline, founded on *known rules, uniformly enforced*, strict temperance—the prohibition of all social intercourse among the convicts—solitary confinement by night and at meals, with daily religious instruction, reform or improve the character of most of the prisoners, and make them obedient and industrious.

Of the 277 prisoners now here, 70 are foreigners, of whom only 5 have been naturalized. Of the 119 received the last year, 35 are foreigners, and of them 28 are under sentences for larceny.

During the past year, in addition to our monthly meetings, one or more of us have visited and carefully examined the prison every week. The convicts have generally been obedient, and very few instances have occurred requiring any portion of the slight punishment which the Warden is authorized by law to inflict.

We are not aware of any changes necessary in the discipline or regulations of the prison; we feel assured that they cannot be relaxed with safety, and they appear to us to be as rigid as is consistent with the welfare of the convicts and the designs of the establishment. The regulations are few, simple, well known, and uniformly enforced. Obedience to them is easy; every convict knows what is expected of him, and what he may expect; and that while certain punishment will follow the commission of any offence, good conduct will as certainly secure kind treatment.

We think it expedient that some change should be made in the accommodations for those employed as blacksmiths, and that the shop now occupied by them should be enlarged, or that a new one should be built. The present building is so small, that in warm weather the convicts in it suffer severely.

JOHN R. ADAN,
S. LELAND,
CHARLES WELLS.

1834.—Warden's Report.

The whole number of convicts remaining in confinement October 1, 1833, 250; received during the year ending September 30, 1834, 119: total, 369. Discharged during the period above mentioned, by expiration of sentence, 66; by remission of sentence, 17; by order of court, 4; died, 4; escaped, 1: total, 92. Whole number in confinement, September 30, 1834, 277.

Ages of those remaining.—From 15 to 20 years, 24; 20 to 25, 57; 25 to 30, 57; 30 to 35, 38; 35 to 40, 44; 40 to 50, 38; 50 to 60, 16; 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 80, 1: total, 277.

Terms of Sentences.—For 6 months, 3; 8 months, 3; 9 months, 1; 1 year, 35; 1 year and 6 months, 2; 2 years, 64; 2 years and 6 months, 2; 3 years, 37; 3 years and 6 months, 2; 4 years, 27; 5 years, 25; 5 years and 6 months, 2; 6 years, 6; 7 years, 16; 8 years, 4; 9 years, 1; 10 years, 13; 11 years and 6 months, 1; 15 years, 2; 17 years, 1; 20 years, 3; for life, 27: total, 277. Of the 27 confined under sentences for life, 11 received the sentence for having been convicted and committed to this prison three different times.

Crimes.—Larceny, 184; common and notorious theft, 3; passing and having in possession counterfeit money, 19; assault with intent to kill, 7; assault and battery with intent to murder, 2; murder, sentence commuted, 3; attempt to poison, 1; attempt to rape, 7; burglary, 21; forgery, 10; adultery, 6; beastiality, 1; burning barn, 1; malicious burning, 1: obtaining goods under false pretences, 1; escaping from the house of correction in Suffolk county, 1; assaulting, beating, and biting, 1; burning a dwelling-house, 1; felonious assault, 2; assault with intent to rob, 1; manslaughter, 2; felonious assault and battery, 1; felonious assault with intent to kill, 1: total, 277.

Place of Nativity.—Maine, 13; New Hampshire, 31; Massachusets, 110; Vermont, 6; Rhode Island, 8; Connecticut, 12; New York, 11; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 5; Maryland, 4; District of Columbia, 2; Ohio, 1; Louisiana, 1; Florida, 1; British Provinces in North America, 9; England, 11; Ireland, 36; Scotland, 5; West Indies, 1; South America, 1; France, 1; Italy, 2; Naples, 1; Germany, 1; Holland, 1; Sweden, 1: total, 277. Americans, 207; foreigners, 70.

Employment.—Stonecutters, 92; carpenters, 2; team hands, 14; tool grinders, 3; blacksmiths, 22; whitesmiths, 3; shoemakers, 8; cabinetmakers, 41; upholsterers, 9; brushmakers, 20; coopers, 3; hatters, 5; tinmen, 4; tailors, 5; cooking, washing, and baking, 7; waiters and messengers, 4; barbers, 2; sweepers in prison, 2; wood sawyers and lumpers, 4; invalids on light labor, 6: imbecile, 1; attendants in hospital, 2; patients in hospital, 18: total, 277. Of the convicts remaining in prison, 21 are negroes, 12 mulattoes, and 1 Indian.

The following table shows the number of convicts received from each county the last year, and also what portion of them are foreigners, or native citizens of this or the other States of the Union.

COUNTIES.	Number received.	Foreigners.	Natives of other States.	Natives of this State.
Suffolk, . . .	48	23	16	9
Essex, . . .	6	1	1	4
Middlesex, . . .	15	3	5	7
Hampshire, . .	5	2	1	2
Plymouth, . . .	3		2	1
Bristol, . . .	10		6	4
Barnstable, . . .	2	2		
Worcester, . . .	14	1	3	10
Berkshire, . . .	7	1	3	3
Norfolk, . . .	3	2		1
Franklin, . . .	2		1	1
Hampden, . . .	4		3	1
	119	35	41	43

The number of commitments to this prison, have been precisely equal in each of the last two years, and have considerably exceeded the annual average number for the ten preceding years:—whether this is owing to an increase of crime in the Commonwealth, or to the fact that convicts are sentenced to this prison instead of being confined in the houses of correction, on account of the superior discipline of this institution over that of most of those establishments, is a question that I have not, at present, the means of answering.

The number of recommitments have not only not increased during the last two years, but they have rather diminished. The records of the prison show, that during the years 1833 and 1834, the commitments have not increased from the native population of the State; but there has been an actual average decrease of 7, and a proportional decrease of a fraction over 24.

In the efforts that are made to secure a rigid adherence to the rules and regulations of this prison, there is probably much more difficulty attending the accomplishment of the object, than is usually experienced in similar institutions which are favored with an entire arrangement of workshops and other buildings constructed particularly with reference to the wants and necessities of such an establishment. By enlarging those departments for labor, which, from experience, are found to be too limited, and by a different location and arrangement of some of the workshops and other buildings, many inconveniences would be removed, and the discipline could be enforced still more effectually upon those subjected to its wholesome restraints. That part of the premises, usually improved for arranging and disposing of the different dimensions of rough granite, is much too contracted for present convenience.

From estimates which have been made, it is presumed that an addition of 10,000 feet might be made to the wharf, in the course of four or five years, at an expense, for labor and materials, not exceeding $1,500, a sum which might be realized from the means of the prison treasury, without impairing its ability to meet the usual demands annually made upon it for the support of the establishment.

Disbursements.—To cash paid for provisions, $7,946 65; clothing, 3,962 97; hospital

expenses, 275 52; fuel, and other expenses, 2,130 68; officers' salaries, 13,735 55; prisoners discharged, 345 25; transportation of convicts, 745 73; sales of sundry merchandize, 33 39; repairs of real estate, 300 04; balance, being profits, excepting $350, as stated in the foregoing report, 7,646 28: total, $37,122 06.

Income.—By stone department, for profits, $23,543 19; labor, 11,631 77; fees of admittance, 1,013 00; coopering department, 217 88; fixtures and tools, 49 88; profit and loss for interest, 666 34: total, 37,122 06. Balance, $7,646 28.

1834.—Physician's Report.

The number of patients admitted into the hospital of this institution, during the year ending 30th September, 1834, is 174. The aggregate number of days' residence in the hospital, has been 2,537, to which add 268 days abated for trivial complaints, not requiring residence in the hospital, we have 2,805 days lost by sickness. In addition to this, the physician has sometimes advised that convalescents should for a time be on light labor, and that the employment of other convicts should sometimes be changed on account of temporary inabilities. The number of days' labor in this manner changed or lightened, is 1,437, making the whole number of days' labor lost or lightened, by advice of the physician, 4,242.

Four patients have died during the year, as by obituary annexed. The disease most troublesome within this time has been fever; which prevailed extensively during the months of August and September.

WILLIAM J. WALKER, M.D.

Obituary.—John Gibson, aged 44 years, induration of pancreas, mesentery glands, and extensive disease of the lungs; John W. Bowers, aged 33 years, fever; Thomas Marr, aged 31 years, consumption; Charles White, aged 34 years, fever.

1834.—Chaplain's Report.

The Sabbath-school has been sustained as in years past, with a great degree of benevolent interest on the part of the teachers, and, it is hoped, with much profit to those who have been instructed. The average number of teachers has been about 25, and that of the scholars about 120. The attention of the convicts to the customary public exercises of the Sabbath has also, as a general thing, been marked, unconstrained, and exceedingly gratifying.

The Chaplain has also devoted a large portion of his time to private conversation with the convicts—obtaining a knowledge of their history, studying their character and disposition—giving them individually such instructions, counsel, and advice, and administering such reproof, as their several cases seemed peculiarly to demand.

JARED CURTIS, Chaplain.

1835.—Inspectors' Report.

Most of the convicts received since our last report have been sentenced for violations of the rights of property, and only 14 for deeds of violence to the person. Of 279 now in the prison, 59 are foreiguers, and 43 of them are under sentences for larceny. Of the 116 received the past year, 23 are foreigners, and of them 18 are under sentences for larceny.

It is the opinion of some, that every penitentiary is, or may be made, a school for moral reform, and that they who make it a place merely for punishment perform a very small part of their duty. Few convicts, however bad they may be, can witness the constant efforts made for their present and permanent welfare—commune for years, by day and by night, with their own thoughts for their only companions—review again and again the history of their past lives, and see and feel the suffering and disgrace brought upon them by wickedness and crime, without some improvement. We feel assured that many have thus been made better, and have returned to society with good resolutions, which they have carried into execution. Still, we know how very difficult it must be, and is, for a convict to take and maintain a decent rank in society when he quits such a place. The mere fact that he has been confined in it will generally render it very difficult for him to obtain honest employment, and idleness will be followed by bad company. Among the first persons seen by a discharged convict who has no employment, are the very beings who were instrumental in consigning him to this place,

or persons of as bad character. In such company, all the inducements to crime are again spread before him when he has no virtuous friends whose advice or example may shield him from temptation; and it is not matter of surprise if he yields to it. When we reflect that this is probably the situation of a majority of those discharged every year, we must consider it a remarkable fact that the number of recommitments is so small, and that it affords a strong proof of the good state of moral discipline in this institution. Still it is a subject deserving the most serious attention of the friends of humanity, to ascertain what can be done for the convict when he quits the penitentiary. Perhaps, at the present time, legislation cannot effect much; but the wise and good men, who have successfully labored to improve the places of confinement for the insane, for the poor debtor and for the criminal, have here a field open for their exertions, in which we believe a harvest may be gathered of praise for themselves, and security and happiness for the wretched.

In determining the value of the property belonging to the prison, the usual mode has been adopted of having it appraised by persons of competent skill, wholly disinterested, and whose judgment is entitled to full confidence. Since the year 1831, no funds have been drawn from the public treasury for the prison.

Most of the occupations of the convicts are such as they may pursue with advantage after they quit the prison.

The business done in the stone department has many advantages. It is healthful; those engaged in it are easily kept under constant and close inspection; it is a profitable employment for them when they leave the prison; and it is more lucrative than any other pursued here.

As the prison is carefully examined by one of the Inspectors every week, and by all of them every month, it is not easy for any mismanagement or neglect of duty to exist long without our knowledge.

JOHN R. ADAN,
S. LELAND,
CHARLES WELLS, } Inspectors.

1835.—Warden's Report.

In compliance with the requisitions of law, the Warden has the honor to submit a statement of the general affairs of the State Prison.

The whole number of convicts remaining in prison October 1, 1834, 277; received during the year ending 30th September, 1835, 116; convict retaken who escaped in 1834, 1: total, 394. Discharged from prison during the year, by expiration of sentence, 99; by remission of sentence, 13; died, 3: total, 115. Remaining in prison September 30, 1835, 279.

Ages of those in prison.—Under 20 years, 19; 20 to 25, 63; 25 to 30, 63; 30 to 35, 49; 35 to 40, 26; 40 to 45, 28; 45 to 50, 12; 50 to 55, 6; 55 to 60, 6; 60 to 65, 4; 70 to 75, 1; 75 to 80, 2.

Terms of Sentences.—8 months, 1; 1 year, 27; 1 year and 6 months, 5; 1 year and 10 months, 1; 2 years, 43; 2 years and 6 months, 2; 3 years, 49; 3 years and 1 month, 2; 8 years and 6 months, 2; 4 years, 36; 4 years and 3 months, 1; 5 years, 28; 5 years and 6 months, 1; 6 years, 10; 7 years, 16; 8 years, 4; 9 years, 2; 10 years, 12; 11 years and 6 months, 1; 12 years, 2; 14 years, 1; 15 years, 3; 17 years, 1; 20 years, 4; during natural life, 25.

Crimes.—Murder, sentence commmuted, 3; manslaughter, 4; assault, with intent to murder, 11; robbery, 1; assault, with intent to rob, 3; attempt to poison, 1; arson, 2; burglary, 21; attempt to rape, 7; adultery, 4; polygamy, 1; bigamy, 2; bestiality, 1; lewd exposure of person, 1; passing, or having in possession with intent to pass, counterfeit money, 17; forgery, 16; receiving stolen goods, 1; obtaining goods under false pretences, 3; larceny, 173; common and notorious theft, 6; escaping from house of correction in Suffolk county, 1.

States and countries of which they are natives.—Maine, 12; New Hampshire, 36; Massachusetts, 113; Vermont, 11; Rhode Island, 5; Connecticut, 9; New York, 14; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 4; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 3; District of Columbia, 2; Virginia, 2; Ohio, 1; Louisiana, 2; Missouri, 1; Florida, 1; British Provinces in North America, 7; West Indies, 1; England, 11; Scotland, 3; Ireland, 33; France, 1; Holland, 1; Germany, 1; Africa, 1. Foreigners, 59; Americans, 220: total, 279. Of the convicts remaining in prison, 18 are negroes and 14 mulattoes.

Employment.—Stonecutters, 86; carpenters, 3; team hands, 12; tool grinders, 4; blacksmiths, 26; whitesmiths, 3; shoemakers, 10; cabinetmakers, 43; upholsterers,

9; brushmakers, 21; coopers, 3; hatters, 7; tinmen, 5; tailors, 7; cooking, wash and baking, 11; waiters and messengers, 3; barbers, 2; sweepers in new prison wood sawyers and lumpers, 4; invalids on light labor, 2; superannuated, 1; in 1; attendants in hospital, 2; patients in hospital, 12.

Crimes of those sentenced for life.—Murder, sentence commuted, 3; arson, 1; bery, 1: burglary, 7; passing, or having in possession with intent to pass, counte money, 4; additional sentence, for having been convicted and sentenced three di ent times to this prison, 9: total, 25.

The following table shows the number of convicts received from each county the year, and also what portion of them are foreigners, or native citizens of this, or the o States of the Union.

COUNTIES.	No. Received.	Foreigners.	Natives of other States.	Natives of State.
Suffolk, . . .	36	12	14	10
Essex, . . .	6		2	4
Middlesex, . . .	25	5	14	6
Hampshire, . . .	2		2	
Plymouth, . . .	2		1	1
Bristol, . . .	13	1	5	7
Barnstable, . . .	1		1	
Worcester, . . .	13	1	3	9
Berkshire, . . .	4	2	1	1
Norfolk, . . .	6	1	4	1
Franklin, . . .	1		1	
Hampden, . . .	5		2	3
Nantucket, . . .	2	1	1	
	116	23	51	42

Recommitments.—Second time committed, 11; third time committed, 2: total, 1

The concerns of the prison have progressed with their accustomed regularity the year.

Industry has not been permitted to slacken its hand, and good order and obedie have been at all times maintained. It is gratifying to remark that this state of thi is not secured by the hope of reward or the granting of indulgences, nor is it by mere exercise of arbitrary power—breaking down the mind and will of the convict painful privations or corporal sufferings. It is rather the result of a healthful m influence.

Pursuant to a resolve, passed at the first session of the present Legislature, the bu ing occupied by the blacksmiths has been enlarged and repaired, in a manner ca lated to afford greater facilities in the performance of labor—better means of inspect and oversight, and more comfort to those employed therein. The labor was perfor by the convicts, and a valuable addition has been made to the prison property, at expense for materials of $499 44.

It has often been a subject of remark, that this institution, in regard to the wo shops, and some of the other buildings, suffers in comparison with the best regula establishments of a similar character, in other States.

The limited extent of the lands do not afford a good opportunity for necessary provements; still, some improvements in buildings might be made within the pres inclosure, and it is to be hoped that the wisdom of the Legislature will, ere long, thorize the accomplishment of an object so desirable and necessary for the promot of good order and discipline.

With a view to avoid competition with mechanical labor in this vicinity, efforts h been made to secure the means of employing the convicts from distant parts of country. A large portion of our contracts, therefore, for furnishing hammered gran have of late years been obtained in this way.

Several accounts remain open, and are subject to charges and expenses, which closed at this time, would materially lessen the balance exhibited in the schedule disbursements and income. It is considered that the sum of $1,464 94 is amply su cient to meet all those charges and expenses, and also to cover any liability on acco of doubtful debts contracted the past year.

Deducting this sum from the nominal balance of profits, it will appear that the institution has gained $7,000 the past year.

Disbursements.—Cash paid for provisions, $8,505 72; clothing, 3,263 97; hospital expenses, 313 63; fuel and other expenses, 2,006 66; prisoners discharged, 411 28; officers' salaries, 14,066 55; transportation of prisoners, 933 72; sales of sundry merchandize, 8 52; fixtures and tools, 28 32; repairs of real estate, 1,244 96; balance, being profits, excepting the sum of 1,464 94, alluded to in the foregoing report, 8,464 94: total, $39,248 27.

Income.—Stone department, $25,590 62; labor, 12,216 86; fees of admittance, 1,163 25; profit and loss, 277 54: total, $39,248 27.

CHARLES LINCOLN, Warden, Mass. S. P.

1835.—Chaplain's Report.

The past year has been one of undisturbed quiet. The hum of systematic and well-directed industry has been constantly heard during the hours appropriated to labor, and the strict, though wholesome and salutary, rules and regulations of the institution, have, with as little variation as can reasonably be expected, maintained their ascendency, and secured the results designed and anticipated. It must therefore be most obvious, that such a state of things could not be produced and habitually maintained without a constant and untiring vigilance and fidelity on the part of the chief executive officer of the institution, and of those who are employed in subordinate stations, subject to his direction and control.

Private conversations have been almost daily had with more or less of the prisoners. Morning and evening of every day in the week, the Sabbath excepted, the Scriptures are read and prayers offered in the chapel, at which time all the convicts are assembled who are able to attend. On every Sabbath during the months of July, August, and September, there are two public religious services in the chapel; the one at about 8 o'clock, A. M., and the other at about 5 o'clock, P. M. This course has been adopted during *these three months*, that the prisoners, during the warmest and usually the most sickly part of the year, may enjoy greater advantages for air and exercise than are found necessary at other seasons. In all other parts of the year, the morning of the Sabbath is occupied by the services and instructions of the Sabbath school, in which are assembled about one-half of the whole number of the convicts.

Here many, who were unable to read at all when they entered the prison, are taught to read the Scriptures of divine truth. Many others who could barely read, and whose minds were darkened by ignorance, have been greatly improved and enlightened.

This school is under the immediate superintendence of the Chaplain, although either the Warden or his deputy, and one subordinate officer of the prison are always present.

The school is instructed by from twenty to thirty suitably qualified individuals, who from Sabbath to Sabbath, according to previous arrangement, attend for that purpose.

At 12 o'clock, after the close of the exercises of the Sabbath school, the labors of the sanctuary commence, when all the prisoners are required to attend. After the close of these services, the prisoners return to their cells, where every man has a Bible, and where he is left to his own reflections until the dawn of the ensuing morning shall summon him to his accustomed labor.

JARED CURTIS, Chaplain, Mass. S. P.

1835.—Physician's Report.

The number of patients admitted into the hospital of this institution, during the year ending September 30, 1835, is 163. The aggregate number of days' residence in hospital, 2,996. In addition to this, 281 days' labor have been abated by the advice of the Physician, for slight accidents, and sickness of short continuance, making the whole loss of labor chargeable to the hospital, 3,277 days.

Three patients have died during the year, namely, October 4, 1834, John Quinn, aged 33 years, of fever. On the 13th of the same month, William Fowler, aged 25 years, of phthisis pulmonalis. September 21, 1835, Ebenezer Shannon, aged 47 years, of phthisis pulmonalis.

At the close of the last year, there existed in the hospital several cases of typhus fever of somewhat aggravated type. The same disease in a mitigated form has been more or less prevalent during the year, yet has it proved fatal in one case only. The treatment pursued has been by no means active, and the Physician attributes success

more to an early resort to treatment, to the rest and quiet which have been afforded the sick in this institution, and to the perfect control which is held over the appetites, excitements, and injudicious indulgences which the sick in private life are subjected to by those about them, than to any drugs administered.

WILLIAM J. WALKER, Physician, Mass. S. P.

1836.—Inspectors' Report.

The number of convicts now in the prison is about the same as has been found here at this season, during the last three years, but is much less than the average number on every 30th day of September during the last sixteen years. When we consider this fact, the *very* small number of recommitments, only seven for the past year, and the great increase of our population, we find strong and gratifying evidence that the amount of crime decreases. We think this decrease may be attributed partly to the system of discipline in this place, which reforms some, gives habits of industry and obedience to more, and deters most convicts from the commission of crimes which may lead to their recommitment. But other causes are also in operation to diminish the amount of crime. Among the most effectual, are the success of the cause of temperance, the establishment of institutions for the care, protection, and education of the poor—for the rational punishment and reformation of juvenile offenders—and the efforts made to assist the poor, in the best possible mode, by giving them the means of earning an honest livelihood. This diminution of crime is also to be attributed, in no small degree, to the general prosperity of our country. Should that prosperity cease, the number of the poor, the idle, and the intemperate will increase, and the number of prisoners in our penitentiary and jails will increase also.

In an institution of this kind, it is desirable to know the average daily expense of maintaining each prisoner. Charging them with their food, clothing, the hospital expenses, fuel, salaries of officers, moneys paid on the transportation and on the discharge of prisoners, and for repairs, the expense per man was about 34 cents, 8 mills, in the year ending 30th September, 1835, and about 38 cents, 8 mills, in the year ending 30th September, 1836. The daily expense per man, for food and clothing only, were about 11 cents, 3 mills, in the first of said years,—and about 11 cents, 4 mills, the last year.

On the night of the 17th day of September last, seven prisoners effected their escape from the hospital, one of whom has been re-taken, and is now at labor in the prison. It appears that this escape was effected by means of false keys.

The nominal balance to the credit of the prison is $17,485 74. From this, the sum of $1,813 33 is deducted on account of unsettled demands; and we have also deemed it prudent to make a farther deduction of fifteen per cent., or $2,244 16 from the appraised value of the stone, as we apprehend a decline in the value of that article. But after these deductions, there still remains the sum of $13,428 25, as the net gain of the prison on the business of the last year.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated $3,000 for filling up part of the flats adjoining the yard. It is probable that the flats may be filled up in part during the ensuing year.

During the last session of the Legislature, a conditional act was passed for adding $50 per annum to the salary of each turnkey and watchman,—and also allowing fuel to the officers residing within the precincts of the prison. We respectfully recommend that this addition to those salaries be made *without condition*.

The annual salary of each turnkey is now $550, and that of each watchman is 400.

The law prohibits every officer, (excepting the inspectors, physician, and chaplain,) from engaging in any other employment. The services required of the watchmen and turnkeys are arduous. Every watchman must be on the walls one day out of two through the year, and frequently on the night watch. When not on guard, they are constantly employed in some service for the prison;—and, like all other officers, must attend to any duty which the warden or his deputy may assign to them. All the watchmen and turnkeys must be in the prison soon after sunrise, and remain there till night, excepting that about thirty minutes are allowed them at each meal.

Each turnkey is often on duty as a watchman during part of the night, and some one of them is constantly in the guard-room by day and by night.

A turnkey is placed as an overseer of the convicts in each workshop, and he can never leave them while they are there, unless relieved by another officer. To direct their labor, he must be well acquainted with the business done for the institution in

his department. To secure their good behavior, silence, and constant industry, and to prevent their injuring or destroying any property intrusted to them, his vigilance must be unceasing. He must suffer no conversation among them unless by his permission and in his presence; for that would encourage idleness, lessen the severity of their punishment, and give facilities for them to demoralize each other, and arrange plans for mutiny. Though they labor together, they must never converse, excepting under the restrictions we have mentioned. This is one of the most important principles in the discipline of the place. The turnkey can hold no conversation with a convict except to direct him in his labor. If he or any other officer receive any gratuity from a convict or his friends, or if he grant him any favor, it is a serious offence. These officers, (like all others here,) must have perfect self-command. If a prisoner is careless, indolent, refractory, or even insolent, the turnkey or watchman can only report him to the warden that *he* may punish him. No inferior officer can strike a convict unless in self-defence. Every officer must be a person of perfectly correct habits. His whole deportment must be such as to have a good influence on the prisoners. One officer of immoral habits, or who speaks with disrespect of any of the officers of the institution, or of its discipline, will exert a bad influence over the convicts under his care, which cannot be counteracted. In conclusion, it is the duty of every officer to watch every person within its precincts, to report, without delay, to the inspectors and warden whatever comes to his knowledge prejudicial to it, and to endeavor, by all his words and actions, at all times and in all places, to secure the welfare and promote the objects of the institution.

Such are the requisitions in regard to these officers; and the welfare of the institution demands a strict and full compliance with all of them. It must be obvious that these persons must be men of character and abilities,—that great confidence is reposed in them, and that their duties are numerous and severe. We think that, at this time, their salaries are not an adequate compensation for their services. We cannot believe parsimony on this subject to be sound policy; but that, on the contrary, it will defeat the great objects of the institution, whether we regard the reformation and moral welfare of the prisoners, or the pecuniary interests of the State.

We also ask the attention of the Legislature to the salary of the clerk of the prison, which is $800 per annum, and which we think insufficient. The clerk is required to be in the prison or on duties connected with his office, from an early hour in the morning until the evening. During this time he is constantly occupied in keeping the books, collecting debts, settling accounts, etc., and is liable, by day and by night, to be called to perform any duty which the interest of the prison may require. From a careful examination and consideration of his services, we are of opinion that some addition should be made to his salary.

JOHN R. ADAN,
S. LELAND,
CHARLES WELLS, } Inspectors.

1836.—Warden's Report.

The whole number of convicts remaining in prison, October 1, 1835, 279; whole number of convicts received into prison during the year ending September 30, 1836, 97: total, 376. Discharged from prison during the year ending September 30, 1836: by expiration of sentence, 81; by remission of sentence, 6; by pardon, 1; died, 4; escaped and not retaken, 6: total, 98. Remaining in prison September 30, 1836, 278.

Ages of those in Prison.—Under 20 years, 14; 29 to 25, 65; 25 to 30, 65; 30 to 35, 42; 35 to 40, 34; 40 to 45, 24; 45 to 50, 12; 50 to 55, 10; 55 to 60, 6; 60 to 65, 3; 70 to 75, 1; and over 75, 2.

Term of Sentences.—8 months, 1; 1 year, 20; 1 year and 6 months, 4; 2 years, 37; 2 years and 3 months, 1; 2 years and 6 months, 4; 2 years and 9 months, 1; 3 years, 52; 3 years and 1 month, 1; 3 years and 6 months, 1; 4 years, 37; 5 years, 28; 5 years and 6 months, 3; 6 years, 15; 6 years and 6 months, 1; 7 years, 17; 8 years, 3; 9 years, 3; 10 years, 14; 11 years, 1; 11 years and 6 months, 1; 12 years, 2; 14 years, 1; 15 years, 3; 17 years, 1; 20 years, 3; and during natural life, 23.

Crimes.—Murder, punishment commuted, 3; manslaughter, 7; assault, with intent to murder, 8; robbery, 2; assault, with intent to rob, 2; attempt to poison, 1; arson, 2; burglary, 19; attempt to rape, 6; adultery, 3; polygamy, 1; bigamy, 3; passing, or having in possession with intent to pass, counterfeit money, 11; forgery, 18; receiving stolen goods, 2; obtaining goods by false pretences, 2; felonious assault, 1; malicious burning, 2; breaking a house in the night time, 1; breaking a house in the

day time, 1; embezzlement and larceny, 1; assault and battery, with intent to commit a larceny, 1; attempt to steal, 1; common and notorious theft, 7; larceny, 173.

Places of Nativity.—Maine, 12; New Hampshire, 28; Massachusetts, 118; Vermont, 11; Rhode Island, 8; Connecticut, 10; New York, 11; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 6; Maryland, 4; Virginia, 2; Ohio, 1; Louisiana, 2; Missouri, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Florida, 1; British Provinces in North America, 7; England, 15; Ireland, 30; Scotland, 2; France, 1; West Indies, 2; Carthagena, 1; Germany, 2: foreigners, 60; Americans, 218.

Employment.—Stonecutters, 85; carpenters, 4; team hands, 16; tool grinders, 3; blacksmiths, 21; whitesmiths, 4; shoemakers, 13; cabinetmakers, 46; upholsterers, 6; hatters, 10; tinmen, 5; tailors, 4; coopers, 3; brushmakers, 22; cooking, washing and baking, 10; waiters and messengers, 3; barbers, 2; sweepers in solitary prison, 2; wood sawyers and lumpers, 5; invalid, on light labor, 1; superannuated, 1; in solitary confinement, 3; blind, 1; attendant in hospital, 1; patients in hospital, 7.

Of the convicts in prison, 18 are negroes, and 10 are mulattoes.

This institution was first opened for the reception of convicts on the 12th of December, 1805.

The whole number of convicts received from that date to the 30th September, 1836, is 2,968. The whole number discharged during that period of time, by expiration of sentence, order of court, or who had escaped, is 2,072. The whole number discharged by pardon, or remission of sentence, is 458. The whole number deceased, is 160. Remaining in prison September 30, 1836, 278: total, $2,968.

The affairs of the prison are in a condition, at this time, not less favorable and gratifying than it has been our privilege to represent them in former reports. A high state of order and subordination prevails in every department. The officers are faithful and attentive in the discharge of duty, and the convicts generally, are obedient, orderly and industrious. The laws, rules, and regulations are duly observed, and the police regulations continue to be sustained in a very satisfactory manner. This discipline, however, continues to be kept up under the disadvantage of inconvenient and badly constructed workshops, and of accommodations for the sick, which are but little, if any better adapted to the wants of the establishment. Probably there is not one of the well regulated penitentiaries in our country that is subjected to so much inconvenience, with respect to buildings, as is felt in this institution. For several years past the public mind has been more than ordinarily interested in the subject of penitentiaries. Two systems of discipline and modes of confinement are now in the full tide of experiment: that which was first introduced in the State of Pennsylvania, and under which the convicts labor in solitude,—and the Auburn system, established in the State of New York,—in conformity to which this institution is now governed. Each of those systems has its ardent advocates, and each its opponents; both of them have some objectional features in their organization, but both afford great opportunities for the moral improvement of their inmates. Which of the two will be found by experience to produce the most favorable and permanent moral results, in the minds and hearts of that unfortunate class of our fellow-beings who shall from time to time be subjected to their restraints, time alone can determine. The experiment, it is believed, has not yet been of sufficient duration to enable the impartial philanthropist to decide the question with strict justice to each. It is a question, however, of some importance to the character of this Commonwealth, whether this institution is possessed of all the advantages it is capable of receiving, to enable it to meet the competition successfully, or whether farther improvements, in buildings, would not place it on still higher ground, and secure to it a rank second to none in the country. Of this, however, the wisdom of the Legislature is most competent to decide.

It will appear, by reference to the schedule of disbursements and income at the close of this report, that the financial concerns of the prison, for the past year, have resulted most favorably for the interests of the institution. The balance of profits, after paying all the expenses of the prison, including repairs of real estate, exceeds the result of any previous year since the first establishment of the institution.

A circumstance, which, while it favored the prison treasury, resulted, it is to be feared, in a considerable loss on the part of those who furnished the supplies. The contracts of a similar kind are not at present quite so favorable. The lowest bid for supplying rations will increase the cost, if it shall be continued through the year, for the articles of subsistence alone, to an estimated amount, exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars; other articles of supply have also advanced in price, compared with those of the last year.

Disbursements.—Cash paid for provisions, $7,824 29; clothing, 4,164 11; hospital

expenses, 331 10; fuel and other expenses, 3,610 75; prisoners discharged, 346 25; officers' salaries, 14,300 00; transportation of prisoners, 781 04; sales of sundry merchandize, 11 42; repairs of real estate, 571 71; amount of unsettled demands, 1,813 33; balance, being profits for the year ending 30th September, 1836, 13,428 25: total, $47,182 25.

Income.—By stone department, $30,193 61; labor, 14,685 05; fees of admittance, 1,353 00; fixtures and tools, 71 12; profit and loss, 879 47: total, $47,182 25.

CHARLES LINCOLN, Jr., Warden.

1836.—Physician's Report.

The number of patients admitted into the prison hospital, during the year ending 30th September, 1836, is 149. Of this number, 4 have died, viz:—on the 14th of October, 1835, William H. Rhea, aged 24 years, of pulmonary consumption; on the 11th of November, 1835, Milton Brown, aged 18 years, of apoplexy; on the 20th of November, 1835, Arthur Conway, aged 21 years, of pulmonary consumption; and on the 10th of June, 1836, Thomas Luther, aged 32 years, of empyema.

The aggregate number of days' residence in the hospital, has been 2,472; to this, add 196 days lost by invalids, and we have, as the aggregate loss of labor on account of sickness, during the year, 2,668 days.

The experience of some years now warrants the belief, that many of the causes of disease in this institution have been developed and obviated; that the diet prescribed by law is healthy and judicious; and finally, that the lodging and clothing, as now practised, is at once such as humanity, and a just regard to economy and reformation of vice would seem to dictate.

WILLIAM J. WALKER, Physician.

1837.—Inspectors' Report.

During the past year, the whole number of convicts has never exceeded 303, nor been less than 275.

The financial operations of the year have resulted in a deficit of $2,773 64. But if we credit the institution with the amount of cash paid from its own treasury for the new workshop, $2,013 73, and for repairs of real estate, $1,566 72, there has been a net gain of $806 81. The expenditures have been heavier, and the income much less, during the past than in the preceding year. That excess of expenditure has been for rations, $3,851 67, for officers' salaries, $2,228 29, and in the department of real estate, $3,008 74, while the net income from the stone department during the same time has been $10,328 64 less than in the year ending 30th September, 1836.

The conduct of the prisoners has generally been very satisfactory. They have been obedient, industrious, and have yielded without hesitation to the discipline of the place. But there are always a few whose violence and obstinacy cannot be wholly subdued so as to secure their uniform good behavior. Those who know most, generally behave best, and cause least trouble. It is a great mistake to suppose that the persons confined here are very shrewd and intelligent. A few of them have shown courage and ingenuity in the commission of crimes. Their evil deeds have obtained for them some notoriety, and have led many to believe that most of the prisoners are also daring, shrewd, and well-informed. But it is not so. Many of them are extremely ignorant, and cannot even read and write. A well-educated person is seldom seen here. There is not a graduate of any college among the convicts, excepting one from England. Good education, self-respect, deference to public opinion, and regard for the feelings of friends, are as close companions as ignorance, bad company, and intemperance. And the first as certainly secure obedience to the laws as the last lead on to crime and ignominious punishment.

There is evidence, on which we can rely, that many who have been confined here have abandoned their former evil courses, engaged in respectable pursuits, and are now worthy members of society, leading exemplary lives. Such men should be encouraged and be made to feel that the community consider they have paid the penalty of their offences by their imprisonment here, and that they re-enter the world with a fair opportunity to earn and maintain a good character. We doubt if the public think seriously enough of this. We believe that many a case of relapse occurs among discharged

convicts because they find no encouragement given to their first and honest endeavors to do well and and earn an honest livelihood.

During the past year, a committee of the Legislature made a thorough examination of the treatment of the prisoners—their food, the punishments to which they are subjected, and the general discipline of the institution; and it was the unanimous report of that committee, "that the government seem to have discovered the true principles of discipline, and to apply them with success;" that "the annual reports of the officers of the prison have been fully sustained by the examination;" and that "the Massachusetts State Prison ranks as high as any prison in this country."

The punishments at this prison consist of solitary confinement, short allowance of food, and stripes. In regard to corporal punishment, the views of the Inspectors and Warden coincide with those of the people of this State, as shown in our criminal code. We object to it whenever it can be dispensed with—and it is never inflicted where there is a hope of subduing the convict by mild means. But in some cases it is unavoidable. Every offender must be subdued thoroughly, and his fellow convicts must know it, or there will be an end of all discipline. But generally the mere knowledge that the Warden has the power to inflict stripes, will render the exercise of that power unnecessary. The committee were also satisfied that the prisoners are treated humanely.

It is gratifying to know, that the excellent discipline of the prison is maintained by moral and religious influence, rather than by corporal punishment.

In almost every prison of this kind, the convicts have but one dress at a time, which is in daily use till it is worn out. Their under dress only is changed every Sabbath. This has appeared to us to be wrong. We have, therefore, made arrangements for providing them with an additional suit of clothes, to be worn only on the Sabbath. It has a mark to distinguish it, and prevent its being worn on other days, but, in other respects, it is the same as their common dress.

The Inspectors, Warden, Chaplain, and Physician, are appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, and hold their offices during the pleasure of the executive. The deputy warden and all other officers of the prison, are appointed by the Warden, subject to the approval of the Inspectors, and hold their offices during the pleasure of the Inspectors and Warden. If the Warden thinks any such officer ought to be removed, and the Inspectors shall not consent thereto, the Warden may appeal to the governor and council, who, after reasonable notice to the Inspectors, may make such removal. The board of Inspectors is required to visit the prison once a month, and oftener if they deem it needful, and one of them must visit it at least once in every week, for the purpose (among other things) of ascertaining if the officers are "competent and faithful." No penitentiary can prosper unless those officers, who are with the convicts during all their hours of labor, are faithful and efficient, and of an exemplary character. We *must be cautious what examples we present for imitation to bad men whom we would reform.*

The fact that articles secretly sent from the prison had been sold on account of the convicts, and money, tobacco, letters, newspapers, etc., brought into the prison for their use, led to the removal of certain officers who, it was supposed, must be in some way cognizant of these violations of prison discipline.

The law of the Commonwealth provides, that if any officer or other person, employed in or about the prison, shall deliver, or procure to be delivered, to any convict, any article whatever, or shall conceal in or about the prison any article, with intent that a convict shall receive the same, without the knowledge and permission of the Warden or an inspector, he shall be punished by imprisonment in this prison, or in the county jail, not more than two years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

On this subject we have formed our deliberate determination that, while we are Inspectors, we will have no officer here of whose capacity or fidelity we have a reasonable doubt, or whom we would not appoint anew to his office if he were not connected with the prison. We know the high reputation it has, and we believe it enjoys it rightfully. No exertions have been, or will be, omitted by us to maintain it. But we must be sustained by all the officers. We well know the trouble incident to these removals. We felt it the last winter in the investigation proved to the committee to have been "got up" by means of anonymous newspaper articles, written by dismissed officers and their friends, and by anonymous letters proved to have gone from the same sources.

In every way, the exercise of the duty of making removals exposes the government to much vexation. But it is a *duty*, and it must be performed conscientiously and firmly—for thereon depend the welfare and character of the institution. The power

of removal rests where the law has placed it, and we hope in safe hands. Th spectors act under no influence in such cases but a desire to serve the institution. are as desirous of having and retaining good officers here, as such persons can be maining here. The judicious and humane exercise of this power is, therefore, se by our interest, duty, and feelings.

It may be said, that subordinate officers should not be removed, without bei formed of the accusations against them, and being permitted to defend thems The law requires nothing of the kind, but directs immediate removal. Besides, are not cases for *trial*, to determine the fact whether the accused officer can be le convicted of the charges against him. The question is only, whether the Inspector Warden have or have not entire confidence in the officer; and, however a court o might determine the question of guilt or innocence, if that confidence be shake officer must be dismissed. Each of the recent removals was made for reasons conclusive a nature, that no examination could have restored our confidence, or rai doubt as to the propriety of the course we pursued. And we are well satisfied, as a general rule, when the Inspectors and Warden are unanimously convinced o necessity of a removal, it must be made forthwith. and that the causes of it shoul be made known. There is no reason for making them known, unless to pu accused on trial; but, if the case be so strong against the officer that the govern unanimously decide against him, a trial could not restore our confidence in him; of course, he would derive no benefit from it. So far as regards his reputation, it w in many cases materially injure him. Whatever might be the result of such a tr would give the accused no *right* to retain his office. No officer here has a *right* t tain his office for a moment. All hold their places during the pleasure of the app ing power;—and that tenure of office is destroyed if the right to remove at pleasu denied.

There are other objections to the trial of a subordinate officer. The law sup the charges against him to be exhibited to us by the Warden, and that he is the plainant. Of course the Warden will never exhibit charges which must be inve ted by us, and may be examined by the executive department of the State, unle has strong reasons to believe them true. If, on thorough inquiry, we concur in op with him, and yet the accused is not removed, merely because he cannot be shown incapable or unfaithful by such plenary proofs as would insure his condemnation court of law, the Warden will feel that he is not sustained, and that he has an e instead of a supporter in every such officer. The effect of this would be to loose reins of discipline, diminish the influence and power of the Warden, and tempt h overlook the offences and excuse the incapacity of officers, instead of notifying them promptly. It is a very serious objection, that if the accused is not to be rem without trial, he must remain in performance of the duties of his office after we be him unfit for it. His brother officers and the convicts in his department may probably will, know that his conduct is under investigation; and while that cont he will have very little influence or power with them, and the institution will be ject to all the consequences of his want of capacity and fidelity. If, too, one o has a right to a trial, all have; and thus we may be compelled to retain a pers office for weeks or months, while his trial is in progress, even if we believe him g of larceny, or any other indictable offence. Besides, the information against the acc may come from other officers, for they are required to make known to the govern everything they know or believe to be wrong. But their communications are in confidence. They are examined with care; other proofs are sought for, an final decision is made on a careful consideration of the whole evidence. But suc formation cannot be expected if it must be spread before the accused. Officer not freely make such disclosures if they are thereby to incur the enmity and per tion of the accused and his friends. Again, the first information may come fro eral convicts wholly separate from each other, employed in different departments between whom there can be no concert or communication. If this is stated to th cused, the convicts will be persuaded or terrified into a withdrawal or a contradi of their statements, or they will be abused for having told the truth. Such things occurred, and in this prison.

These are among the reasons which have led us, after much deliberation, and of experience, to resolve in no case to inform an officer of the cause of his removal. is told that the institution has no farther need of his services—and no more. decision is never made on slight grounds; and with such proofs as we exact, and such examinations as we make, before ordering a removal, nothing could restore confidence in an officer whom we had unanimously decided to be unfit to remain

He would ever afterward be a suspected man, and no such person ought to hold office here for one hour.

JOHN R. ADAN,
S. LELAND,
CHARLES WELLS, } Inspectors.

1837.—Warden's Report.

The whole number of convicts remaining in prison, October 1, 1836, 278; whole number of convicts received into prison during the year ending 30th September, 1837, 99: total, 377. Discharged from prison during the year ending 30th September, 1837: By expiration of sentence, 66; by remission of sentence, 14; by order of court, 1; died, 5: total, 86. Remaining in prison, September 30th, 1837, 291.

Ages of those in Prison.—Under 15 years, 1; 15 to 20, 17; 20 to 25, 66; 25 to 30, 57; 30 to 35, 58; 35 to 40, 30; 40 to 45, 18; 45 to 50, 17; 50 to 55, 12; 55 to 60, 5; 60 to 65, 5; 65 to 70, 2; over 75, 3.

Term of Sentences.—1 year, 27; 1 year and 6 months, 1; 2 years, 44; 2 years and 6 months, 2; 2 years and 9 months, 1; 3 years, 52; 3 years and 1 month, 1; 4 years, 35; 4 years and 6 months, 1; 5 years, 32; 5 years and 6 months, 1; 6 years, 15; 6 years and 6 months, 1; 7 years, 22; 8 years, 4; 9 years, 3; 10 years, 12; 11 years, 2; 11 years and 6 months, 1; 12 years, 4; 14 years, 1; 15 years, 4; 17 years, 1; 20 years, 3; and during natural life, 21.

Crimes.—Murder, punishment commuted, 2; manslaughter, 7; assault, with intent to murder, 8; robbery, 2; attempt to poison, 1; arson, 3; burglary, 17; attempt to commit a rape, 8; adultery, 6; polygamy, 1; bigamy, 3; passing, or having in possession with intent to pass counterfeit money, 10; forgery, 19; receiving stolen goods, 2; obtaining goods by false pretences, 4; felonious assault, 1; malicious burning, 3; breaking a house in the night time, 1; breaking a house in the daytime, 1; embezzlement and larceny, 1; attempt to steal, 1; shop breaking, 2; assault and battery, with intent to commit a larceny, 1; lewd and lascivious cohabitation, 1; common and notorious theft, 12: larceny, 174.

Places of Nativity.—Maine, 16; New Hampshire, 26; Massachusetts, 120; Vermont, 10; Rhode Island, 9; Connecticut, 13; New York, 8; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 6; Maryland, 3; Virginia, 3; Louisiana, 2; Missouri, 1; Ohio, 1; Florida, 1; District of Columbia, 1; British Provinces in North America, 8; Carthagena, 1; West Indies, 2; England, 14; Scotland, 2; Ireland, 38; France, 2; Germany, 3.

Employment.—Stonecutters, 92; carpenters, 4; team hands, 9; tool grinders, 5; blacksmiths, 20; whitesmiths, 4; shoemakers, 12; tailors, 7; cabinetmakers, 40; upholsterers, 6; brushmakers, 26; hatters, 8; coopers, 5; tinmen, 5; cooking, washing and baking, 14; waiters and messengers, 5; barbers, 2; sweepers in solitary prison, 3; wood sawyers and lumpers, 5; invalids, on light labor, 5; superannuated, 1; in solitary confinement, 3; attendant in hospital, 1; patients in hospital, 9.

Of those in prison, 17 are negroes and 7 are mulattoes.

During the past year, 13 of the 99 convicts received, have been confined here on former convictions and sentences.

A good and convenient brick workshop has been erected, and is now occupied by the convicts who labor in the brush, hat and coopering business, and is a building, which, for comfort, health and general adaptation to the wants of the establishment, is a specimen of what is still needed on the sites of the old and inconvenient shops, constructed long anterior to the period when improvements began to be introduced, to carry out the discipline almost universally adopted and practiced in all well-regulated State prisons of the country.

The past season was selected, as a fit time to engage in more extensive repairs than usual, and which became necessary for safety, in consequence of the very decayed state of the wood-work forming the palisade and the plank walk on the external wall of the main yard; and also the picket fences, gates, and gate-posts of the front entrance yard. Substantial repairs and improvements have been made in this as well as in some other parts of the establishment at considerable extra charge on the general expenses of the prison. All the labor performed was accomplished by the convicts, and is not included in the statement of expenditure.

Disbursements.—Cash paid for provisions, $11,675 96; clothing, 4,515 14; hospital expenses, 612 31; fuel and other expenses, 2,027 41; prisoners discharged, 336 80; officers' salaries, 17,528 29; transportation of prisoners, 702 28; sales of sundry mer-

chandize, 89 97; fixtures and tools, 204 53; repairs of real estate, 1,566 72; materials to erect new shop, 2,013 73: total, $40,273 14.

Income.—By stone department, $19,864 97; labor, 14,771 84; fees of admittance, 1,144 00; profit and loss, 1,718 69: total, $37,499 50; balance of deficit, 2,778 64: grand total, 40,278 14: balance, being deficit of expenditure over income, $2,773 64.

CHARLES LINCOLN, Jr., Warden.

1837.—Chaplain's Report.

The subscriber asks leave to introduce a few facts, elicited from the inmates of the institution, in his intercourse and conversations with them during the summer and autumn.

The number of individuals who have been thus questioned, some of whom have since been discharged from prison, is three hundred and thirteen. These facts and particulars are given as they were stated to the writer, who presumes them to be, in general, substantially correct. It is not to be supposed, that, in all respects, they are free from any suspicion of error.

Could read well when they came to prison, 243; could read but poorly, 25; could read only in easy lessons for children, 11; could not read at all, 34; could not write, 84; did not understand arithmetic sufficiently to keep accounts, 96; used no intoxicating drinks, 19; occasional, and in many cases, habitual drinkers, but did not drink to intoxication, 104; habitually intemperate, 190; use of intoxicating drink led to the crime and consequent imprisonment, 156; state, that when children, they were fed with sweetened liquor by one or both their parents, 64; had one or both parents intemperate, 66; left home before the age of 21 years, 201; left home with consent of parents, 131; left home without consent of parents, 70; had been addicted to petty pilfering when young, 46; in youth, commenced learning some regular business or trade, 137; did not continue in said business or trade the time agreed on, 64; have both parents living, 97; have father only living, 34; have mother only living, 99; deprived of father, by death, before they were at the age of 21 years 119; deprived of mother, by death, before they were at the age of 21 years, 68; have been married, 132; have wives now living, 102; have children living, 101; whole number of children living, 274; have but one child, 36; have only two children, 21; greatest number of children belonging to any prisoner, 9; number of prisoners who have brothers or sisters living, or both, 286; who have brothers and sisters living, 1,414; have lived a greater or less time, before coming to prison, in habitual disregard and violation of the Sabbath, 221; addicted to gambling, 65; have associated with lewd women, 123; foreigners who could not read when they came to prison, 13; colored persons who could not read when they were first imprisoned, 17; owned some real estate when imprisoned, 20; thought themselves worth $100 when they came to prison, 82; state, that they think their imprisonment has produced a favorable effect on their minds, 191; average number who have attended the Sabbath school in prison, about, 130; Of this number, there are, who think themselves benefited, and their minds improved, 120.

There is but one convict in prison, and he a foreigner, who states, that he has ever completed a course of education at any college or university.

As it respects occupation or employment, very few, comparatively, of the inmates of the institution, have been thoroughly bred to business of any kind. Much the greater proportion have confined themselves to no one profession or occupation, but have engaged, for the time being, in the business which appeared the most inviting. In the same man, may often be found the farmer, the sailor, the shoemaker, the mason, etc. They have been a kind of floating population, confined to no one place and to no uniform occupation.

Some, it is true, have been regularly educated to business; but the number is not great. Very many have, in early life, engaged in some regular business or calling, with the avowed intention of perfecting themselves in it; but have pursued it only long enough to become mere botches. With this, they claim often to belong to the regular fraternity of the profession or calling, when, in fact, they hardly understand its first principles. Hence, it will be seen, that men, regularly and thoroughly trained to any lawful occupation or calling, but rarely become tenants of our prisons and penitentiaries. But these remarks need not be protracted.

JARED CURTIS, Chaplain, Mass. S. P.

1837.—Physician's Report.

The whole number of patients admitted into the hospital of the prison, during the year ending 30th September, 1837, is 228. The aggregate number of days' residence in the hospital has been 4,415. The number of invalids for the day has been 309.

During the year, five have died, namely, on the 11th of October, 1836, Amos Teal, aged 45 years, of pulmonary consumption; on the 10th of January, 1837, Philemon Theal, aged 29 years, of abscess; on the 1st of February, James Chipman, aged 45 years, of pulmonary consumption; on the 25th of June, Theodore Fennimore, aged 18 years, of hydrothorax; on the 17th of July, Jonas Pierce, alias George Walton, aged 27, of pulmonary consumption.

During the months of February, March, April, May, and June, many of the convicts were attacked by fever, attended with sub-acute inflammation of the respiratory organs, causing great loss of labor to the institution.

WILLIAM J. WALKER, Physician, Mass. S. P.

1838.—Inspectors' Report.

There have been twenty-five recommitments during the year, a greater number than has been made during the same space of time since 1826.

To be perfect, a place of public punishment should unite such confinement and suffering as should deter from a repetition of the offence, while at the same time it reformed the offender, and restored him, on his discharge, an innocent, if not a useful member of society. This institution unites these requisites in a great degree. The labors of the chaplain, and the Sabbath school which was sanctioned by an act of the last Legislature, are of continued and increasing usefulness; and if, in addition to these, the purchase of a few well-selected books might be authorized, the Inspectors know of no improvement, either in discipline or instruction, that they would at present suggest.

But there is one circumstance which counteracts the benefits that might be derived from the discipline and punishment in promoting individual reformation. The convict leaves prison without property, and with a blasted character. His friends shun, and strangers avoid him. What is he to do? Solitude, meditation, moral and religious instruction, may have done their work, and the convict may return to the world with a sense of the folly as well as the wickedness of his former course, and with a determination to lead a virtuous and industrious life. The prison gate closes behind him, and he finds himself alone and unsupported. Passions, subdued for want of objects, become excited. His companions ridicule his reformation. Want presses upon him, and a knowledge of his former situation deprives him of his employment, or compels him to conceal his history, and commence a life of reformation by an act of deceit in order to obtain it. Under such circumstances, are we to be surprised that he adds another to the list of recommitments. The board do not feel able, at the present time, to point out what can or ought to be done to procure an asylum, or provide for the welfare of this class of individuals, or to decide whether such assistance should be given by the State, or left to the exertions of the benevolent and philanthropic. They could not, however, feel they had discharged their duty to those who, from their situation, cannot speak for themselves, if they did not call the attention of the public to the necessity of some provision for the wants of the discharged convict, and express, at least, the hope that in a State where so much has been done for the deaf, the blind, and the insane, some plan might be devised of aiding the wicked man when desirous of turning away from his wickedness, and of encouraging and supporting him in his endeavors to do what is lawful and right.

JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr.,
S. LELAND,
SAMUEL GREELE, } Inspectors.

1838.—Warden's Report.

The whole number of convicts remaining in prison, October 1, 1837, 291; whole number of convicts received into prison during the year ending September 30, 1838, 114: total, 405. Discharged from prison during the year ending September 30, 1838: by expiration of sentence, 74; by remission of sentence, 21; died, 6; suicide, 1; detained in jail by order of court, 1: total, 103. Remaining in prison, September 30, 1838, 302.

Ages of those in Prison.—Under 15 years, 1; 15 to 20, 10; 20 to 25, 64; 25 to 30, 87; 30 to 35, 65; 35 to 40, 28; 40 to 45, 22; 45 to 50, 18; 50 to 55, 12; 55 to 60, 4; 60 to 65, 6; 65 to 70, 3; 75 and upwards, 2.

Term of Sentences.—For 1 year, 28; 1 year and 6 months, 4; 2 years, 51; 2 years and 6 months, 2; 2 years and 9 months, 1; 3 years, 45; 3 years and 4 months, 1; 4 years, 32; 4 years and 1 month, 1; 5 years, 33; 6 years, 23; 7 years, 24; 8 years, 5; 9 years, 4; 10 years, 13; 11 years, 3; 11 years and 6 months, 1; 12 years, 5; 14 years, 1; 15 years, 3; 20 years, 3; during natural life, 18.

Crimes.—Murder, 3; arson, 1st degree, 2; arson, 2nd degree, 2; manslaughter, 7; assault, with intent to kill, 6; attempt to commit a rape, 9; attempt to poison, 1; felonious assault, 2; robbery, 4; adultery, 7; lewd and lascivious cohabitation, 3; burglary, 16; attempt to commit a burglary, 1; malicious burning, 4; breaking a house in the night time, 3; breaking a house in the daytime, 1; entering a house in the night time, without breaking, 1; shop breaking, 4; forgery, 18; passing, or having in possession with intent to pass, counterfeit money, 8; perjury, 1; fraud 1; escaped from the House of Correction in Suffolk, 1; receiving stolen goods, 3; obtaining goods by false pretences, 7; attempting to cheat and defraud, 1: embezzlement and larceny, 1; attempt to steal from the person, 1; common and notorious theft, 18; larceny, 166.

Place of Nativity.—Maine, 18; New Hampshire, 21; Massachusetts, 132; Vermont, 12; Rhode Island, 11; Connecticut, 10; New York, 13; Pennsylvania, 8; Maryland, 1; Virginia, 3; North Carolina, 1; Louisiana, 2; Missouri, 1; Florida, 1; District of Columbia, 1; British Provinces in N. America, 6; West Indies, 1; Carthagena, 1; England, 19; Scotland, 5; Ireland, 29; France, 2; Germany, 1; Italy, 1; Sweden, 1; Malta, 1.

Employment.—Stonecutters, 87; carpenters, 3; team hands, 16; tool grinders, 4; blacksmiths, 22; whitesmiths, 5; shoemakers, 15: tailors, 5; cabinetmakers, 45; upholsterers, 6; brushmakers, 35; hatters, 5; coopers, 4; tinmen, 6; cooking, washing, and baking, 13; waiters and messengers, 4; barbers, 3; sweepers in the solitary prison, 2; wood sawyers and lumpers, 4; invalids, 4; superannuated, 1; deranged, 2; attendant in hospital, 1: patients in hospital, 10.

Of those in prison, 17 are negroes and 9 are mulattoes. Of this number, 4 negroes and 4 mulattoes were received the past year.

Not one dollar has been drawn from the treasury of the Commonwealth, since 1832, to meet the expenses of this institution.

Disbursements.—To cash paid for provisions, $12,386 37; for clothing, 4,529 11; for hospital expenses, 444 57; for fuel and other expenses, 3,722 96; to prisoners discharged, 498 40; for officers' salaries, 16,171 91; for transportation of prisoners, 757 90; for repairs of real estate, 525 90: total, $38,947 12.

Income.—By stone department, $23,625 46; by labor, 14,033 62; by fees of admittance, 886 25; by fixtures and tools, 276 24; by profit and loss, 183 49: total, $39,004 06. By balance, $56 94.

CHARLES LINCOLN, Jr., Warden.

1838.—Chaplain's Report.

It is gratifying to know, that many who have left the institution have been greatly improved in their character and habits, and are maintaining a respectable standing in society.

The number of recommitments during the past year has been unusually large; almost double the average number for several successive years past.

Of one hundred and eleven questioned, there were, who could read well when they came to prison, 86; could read, but poorly, 13; could read only in easy lessons for children, 3; could not read at all, 9; could not write, 35; did not understand arithmetic well enough to keep accounts, 44; used no intoxicating drinks, 5; occasional, and in many cases habitual drinkers, but did not drink to intoxication, 44; habitually intemperate—drinking to intoxication, 62; led to the perpetration of crime by the influence of intoxicating drink, 59; left home before the age of 21, with consent of parents, 51; left home before the age of 21, without consent of parents, 25; when young were put out to learn some business or trade, but did not serve out the time agreed on, 22; have been married, 60; have a wife living, 50; have children, 54; before coming to prison, had lived in habitual disregard and profanation of the Sabbath, 81; have been addicted to gambling, 15; have been in the habit of companying with lewd women, lost both parents by death before the age of 21, 11; lost father by death before the age of 21, 45; lost mother by death before the age of 21, 20.

It appears that of the one hundred and eleven persons questioned as aforesaid, only *five* are found who, according to their own statements, did not, before coming to prison, indulge, to a greater or less extent, in the use of intoxicating drinks.

Of the three hundred and fourteen examined the year previous, but *nineteen* claimed to be men of strictly temperate habits, all the others acknowledging that they had been addicted, more or less, to the use of this deadly poison.

In order, as accurately as possible, to ascertain the causes which led to the conviction of those who have been recommitted to the prison the past year, three questions have been proposed to each individual. 1st. As to the use of intoxicating drink. 2nd. As to the difficulty of getting employment. 3rd. As to any previous arrangement with their fellow-prisoners to meet them after their discharge. The following are the results of the inquiries made:—

No. 1. For many months was strictly temperate. No intoxicating drinks were to be obtained in the town where he lived; got along well. After a while he went into another town to live; went into a store where liquor was sold, was there urged to drink, and gave way to the temptation. After getting a taste, his old appetite returned, and it was this habit which led him to crime, and brought him back to prison.

Says he never found any difficulty when sober in getting profitable employment; and that a want of employment had nothing to do with the commission of the offence which caused his recommitment. Had no arrangement with any prisoner to meet after discharge, nor had he any associate in the offence which he committed.

No. 2. After his discharge, drinked occasionally, and used a great deal of opium; and under the influence of opium and strong drink committed his crime. Never found any difficulty in getting employment. Says he never made any arrangement with a fellow-prisoner, before leaving prison, to meet him for any purpose, nor was any one connected with him in his offence.

No. 3. Drinked occasionally, and had it not been for liquor says he should not now be in prison. Found no difficulty in getting work. Made no arrangement with any prisoner to meet after discharge, nor had he any associates with him in the crime which led to his recommitment.

No. 4. After leaving the prison, became intemperate. Used to get drunk on cider and was under a cider excitement when he committed the crime of which he was convicted. Found employment without any serious difficulty, and was not tempted to sin from lack of employment. Never made any agreement while in prison, with any prisoner, to meet outside; nor was any one connected with him in his offence.

No. 5. Intemperance led him again to crime and to prison. Want of employment had no agency in getting him into trouble. No arrangement ever existed between him and any other prisoner to meet after they should be discharged, nor while at liberty was he concerned with any.

No. 6. Drinked to excess; and this was the leading cause of his running again into crime. Never found any such difficulty in obtaining employment as to tempt him to the commission of crime. Before discharge, no prisoner ever agreed to meet him, nor after discharge was any one concerned with him.

No. 7. Says he did not drink. Had employment enough, and was not tempted to do wrong from lack of means to live. No understanding with any other convict to meet after discharge; neither did he company at all with any such. Says he is not legally guilty, and ought not to be here.

No. 8. Owes his present unhappy condition to strong drink. Found employment enough without difficulty whenever he was in a condition to work. No arrangement was ever made to meet a fellow-prisoner outside; nor did he ever meet one for any unlawful purpose.

No. 9. The habit of drinking brought him again to prison. Never found any difficulty in getting business when he was sober. No arrangement made to meet any other prisoner after being set at liberty, nor was any one connected with him in his offence.

No. 10. Was in the habit of drinking to excess, and committed the offence under the influence of strong drink. Was not led to the commission of crime by any want of employment. Never had any understanding with any prisoner to meet after discharge from prison; nor was any one associated with him in his offence.

No. 11. Drinked hard; drink brought him back to prison. Found no difficulty in getting honest employment. Was concerned with no one he had known in prison in the commission of crime; and never made any arrangement, while confined, with any one, to meet him for any purpose.

No. 12. Drinked to excess, and but for this habit is confident he should not now be here. Found business enough outside to support him without resorting to crime. Had

no understanding with any prisoner, while in confinement, to meet after discharge; nor was any one he had known in prison associated with him in his crime.

No. 13. Drinked habitually; and to this owes his recommitment. Never found any difficulty in getting profitable employment. Never made any arrangement for meeting, with a fellow-prisoner; nor was he connected with any in his offence.

No. 14. Used strong drink freely, but not to intoxication. Does not think drink was the cause of his doing as he did. Other causes, rather than this, led him to commit the crime for which he is suffering. Was never troubled to get honest employment. No person was associated with him in his offence; nor did he ever agree with any prisoner to meet him after his discharge.

No. 15. Drinked habitually and intemperately; although he cannot say that this was the cause of his getting back again. Found no difficulty in getting employment, and that which was profitable. Never made an arrangement with a prisoner to meet after discharged; nor was any such person concerned with him in the transaction which occasioned his present troubles.

No. 16. Drinked occasionally, but in moderation. Was not led to crime by the use of strong drink. Although, at times, he found it difficult to get employment, it had no influence in leading him to crime. No understanding existed between him and any other prisoner to meet outside, nor was any one concerned with him in any of the violations of law of which he was convicted.

No. 17. Was in liquor when he committed his crime. Met with no embarrassment in finding employment, and was not tempted to sin from this cause. No understanding existed between him and any other prisoner in regard to meeting, nor was any one associated with him in his offence.

No. 18. Says drink brought him back to prison. Always found employment enough while at liberty. No arrangement for meeting outside was ever made by him with any prisoner, nor was he concerned with any one in his offence.

No. 19. This man died soon after his recommitment. As he was not interrogated before his death, nothing can be stated as coming from himself.

No. 20. Was strictly temperate. Met with no trouble on the score of employment, and of course, cannot plead this in excuse for his sin. Before leaving the prison, he had a secret understanding with a fellow-prisoner, who was to be discharged about the same time with himself, to meet him in the city, but not for any unlawful purpose. They did meet, but soon separated, and he afterwards saw him no more. He was alone in his crime.

No. 21. He drinked habitually, but not to intoxication. Says he was not guilty of the offence of which he was convicted. Could always find employment when he wished it. Before leaving prison, made no arrangement with any prisoner to meet him on his release.

No. 22. Owes his downfall and return to prison to strong drink. Found regular employment at his trade without difficulty, and did not sin from any necessity. Never entered into any arrangement with any prisoner before his discharge to meet afterwards, nor was any one concerned with him in his offence.

No. 23. Drinked occasionally, but not to intoxication. Says he is not guilty, and ought not to be here. Found business enough while out, and worked well. Never had any understanding with any prisoner to meet him when at large, and had no connection with any during the time he was at liberty.

No. 24. Avoided strong drink, and got along well. After a while, was urged to drink, and finally did drink, and got rum crazy. That very night, broke into a shop and stole. The next day was apprehended, and soon after sent back here again. While out of prison found work enough without trouble. No understanding ever existed between him and any other prisoner to meet after their discharge, nor was any one concerned with him in the offence he committed.

No. 25. Did not indulge at all in the use of intoxicating drinks. Was never troubled to find employment, because he neither wished for it nor sought it. Presumes he might have found regular employment, had he made an effort. Before his discharge, had an understanding with one or two other prisoners, who were to leave the prison about the same time with himself, to meet after their discharge, for the purpose of acting together in the commission of crime. They did meet, and he had their company and aid in the crimes which brought him back to prison.

I would by no means vouch for the perfect accuracy of the statements made by these individuals. Still, my acquaintance with these men, and the knowledge I have in regard to most of them, lead me to believe that they do not vary materially from the truth. No doubt discharged convicts sometimes meet with very serious difficulties in find-

ing suitable employment, and from this cause are induced to resort to unlawful means for the supply of their necessary wants. But this is by no means the cause which usually leads them to the commission of crime.

In regard to those recommitted the past year, if their statements are to be credited, no one was led to the commission of crime from any insuperable difficulty in finding lawful employment.

Again: it is not maintained that it is an uncommon thing for those who commit crime to have associates in their guilt. The reverse is the fact. After all, it is unquestionably true, that much the greater proportion of those who commit offences punishable by the statute, have no immediate associates, and act without any concert with others, as circumstances and temptations may prompt.

JARED CURTIS, Chaplain, Mass. S. P.

1838.—Physician's Report.

The number of patients admitted to the hospital of this institution during the year ending 30th September, 1838, has been 218. The aggregate number of days' residence in the hospital has been 3,288. To this should be added 412 days abated to individuals, and 1,076 days of light labor.

Seven have died, namely, three of pulmonary consumption, one by suicide, one of pneumonia, two at 69 and 78 years of age—these may be said to have died of old age, having no marked disease upon them at the time of death.

During the year, one man has, in the estimation of the Physician, become insane.

Three of the seven deaths have been of pulmonary consumption. Out of twenty-three deaths which have occurred during the last five years, ten have been of this complaint. The Physician has not been able to trace this complaint to any discipline or employment of the prison. Among the causes most likely to produce consumption in those predisposed, none are more powerful than a dissipated and profligate course of life, a despondent state of mind, and close and protracted confinement. Let us then compare the ten deaths above referred to with these observations. First, we find by the prison records, that one of these ten had been confined 1 year and 9 months; one, 2 years; one, 2 years and 9 months; one, 3 years; one, 4 years and 4 months; one, 5 years; one, 10 years and 4 months; one, 13 years and 6 months; one, 14 years and 5 months; and one, 24 years and 2 months. Again: of this number, three were on their first commitment, four on their second, two on their third, and one on his fifth. Again: three of this number entered the prison with the disease fixed upon them while a careful examination of the list of pardons for the time above alluded to warrants me in saying, that no one has received the executive clemency during this time, who was sick of consumption or any other disease threatening his life.

WILLIAM J. WALKER, Physician, Mass. S. P.

1839.—Warden's Report.

The whole number of convicts remaining in prison, October 1st, 1838, 302; recommitted from the jail in Boston, 1; whole number of convicts received into prison during the year ending 30th September, 1839, 104: total, 407. Discharged from prison during the year ending 30th September, 1839: By expiration of sentence, 77; by remission of sentence, 7; died, 5: total, 89. Remaining in prison, September 30th 1839, 318.

Ages of those in Prison.—15 to 20 years, 11; 20 to 25, 60; 25 to 30, 66; 30 to 35 62; 35 to 40, 41; 40 to 45, 29; 45 to 50, 24; 50 to 55, 7; 55 to 60, 6; 60 to 65, 7 65 to 70, 3; 75 to 80, 2.

Term of Sentences.—1 year, 23; 1 year and 3 months, 1; 1 year and 6 months, 7 2 years, 52; 2 years and 3 months, 1; 2 years and 6 months, 3; 3 years, 53; 3 year and 3 months, 2; 3 years and 6 months, 2; 4 years, 36; 5 years, 34; 6 years, 18 7 years, 28; 7 years and 5 months, 1; 8 years, 6; 9 years, 4; 10 years, 14; 11 years 2; 11 years and 8 months, 1; 12 years, 5; 13 years, 1; 14 years, 2; 15 years, 3; 2 years, 3; during natural life, 16.

Crimes.—Murder, 3; arson, 1st degree, 2; arson, 2nd degree, 2; manslaughter, 8 assault, with intent to kill, 6; attempt to commit a rape, 9; attempt to poison, 1; felonious assault, 2; robbery, 5; burglary, 14; attempt to commit a burglary, 1; adultery, 8; lewd and lascivious cohabitation, 1; open and gross lewdness, 1; polygamy, 2

malicious burning, 2; breaking and entering a dwelling-house, 5; entering a house in the night time, without breaking, with intent to steal, 2; shop breaking, 4; breaking and entering a workshop in the house of correction, in Suffolk County, in the night time, and stealing therefrom, 1; forgery, 14; passing, or having in possession with intent to pass, counterfeit money, 10; counterfeiting, and having tools for making counterfeit money, 1; attempting to make a tool or die, for making counterfeit coin, 1; perjury, 1; escaping from the house of correction in Suffolk County, 1; receiving stolen goods, 4; obtaining goods by false pretences, 7; attempting to cheat and defraud, 1; conveying tools into jail with intent to facilitate the escape of prisoners, 1; embezzlement and larceny, 2; common and notorious theft, 23; larceny, 172.

Places of Nativity.—Maine, 24; New Hampshire, 31; Massachusetts, 123; Vermont, 13; Rhode Island, 8; Connecticut, 11; New York, 17; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 13; Maryland, 1; Virginia, 4; North Carolina, 1; Louisiana, 1; Missouri, 1; Florida, 1; District of Columbia, 1; British Provinces in North America, 4; West Indies, 2; Carthagena, 1; England, 21; Scotland, 4; Ireland, 25; France, 2; Switzerland, 1; Germany, 2; Italy, 1; Sweden, 2; Norway, 1; Portugal, 1.

Employment.—Stonecutters, 83; carpenters, 3; team hands, 16; tool grinders, 4; blacksmiths, 20; whitesmiths, 5; shoemakers, 20; tailors, 6; cabinetmakers, 46; upholsterers, 15; brushmakers, 38; hatters, 8; coopers, 4; tinmen, 9; cooking, washing, etc., 14; waiters and messengers, 5, barbers, 2; sweepers in solitary prison, 2; wood sawyers and lumpers, 3; invalids, 3; superannuated, 1; deranged, 2; in cells, under observation, 3; in cell, under punishment, 1; attendant in hospital, 1; patients in hospital, 4.

Of the 318 convicts in this prison, 19 are negroes and 8 are mulattoes.

Of those received the last year, 40 were convicted at Boston; 9 at Concord; 4 at Cambridge; 1 at Salem; 4 at Ipswich; 2 at Newburyport; 2 at Worcester; 4 at Northampton; 8 at Springfield; 1 at Greenfield; 7 at Lenox; 2 at Plymouth; 6 at New Bedford; 9 at Taunton; and 5 at Dedham.

It appears the number of commitments are 10, and that of recommitments 15, *less* than during the year 1838. The whole number of convicts, however, is greater by 16 than at the close of that year. The increase is occasioned, principally, by the few pardons which have taken place.

There have been no commotions nor tumults, nor any occasion for extraordinary punishments; on the contrary, good order, industry, and a general observance of the wholesome rules and regulations, established for the government and discipline of the institution, have been maintained. Still, there have, occasionally, been refractory subjects, who, disregarding not only their own comfort, the repeated admonitions of the officers, but also the frequent exhortations of the Rev. Chaplain, are so stubborn and self-willed, as to render a resort to coercive measures absolutely necessary to reduce them to submission, and to sustain the discipline and good order of the institution. But when punishment is resorted to, it is never carried to an extreme; the entire submission of the offender is the rule of graduation in most cases. A sound discretion is ever exercised in regard to punishments, and instead of going beyond, it is invariably our practice to keep within the dictates of an enlightened humanity.

After meeting all the expenses of the institution, there has been an excess of income over the expenditures, amounting to $4,633 27.

Disbursements.—Cash paid for provisions, $14,031 74; for clothing, 3,501 01; for hospital expenses, 272 17; for fuel, and other expenses, 3,060 07; to prisoners discharged, 344 50: for officers' salaries, 15,948 46; for transportation of prisoners, 793 40; for repairs of real estate, 440 70; to balance, being profits, 4,633 27: total, $43,025 32.

Income.—By stone department, $22,629 43; by labor, 18,919 30; by fees of admittance, 1,158 50; by fixtures and tools, 63 99; by profit and loss, 214 10; by rents, 40 00: total, $43,225 32. By balance, being profit, $4,633 27.

CHARLES LINCOLN, Jr., Warden.

1839.—Chaplain's Report.

Of 104 individuals, 103 have been minutely questioned on various topics connected with their previous history. The remaining individual is, apparently, laboring under a degree of mental alienation, and for this reason, no statement was taken from him. This man is one of the number *recommitted*, and was, when before in the prison, in the same situation.

In regard to the 103 persons questioned as above: 83 can read quite well; 73 can both read and write; 64 can read, write, and cypher; 10 can read put poorly, and 10 cannot read at all; 5 of whom are colored persons. Of the whole number, 53 were habitually intemperate; 44 were occasional, and in many cases, habitual drinkers, but did not drink to intoxication; 6 were strictly temperate; 44 left home in early life, to be instructed in some business or trade; 24 of this number did not serve out the time agreed on; 46 have been married; 25 have children living; 15 have been gamblers; 47 have, to a greater or less extent, companied with lewd women; 74 have lived in habitual violation of the sanctity of the Sabbath; 25 had lost father before the age of 21; 12 had lost mother before the age of 21; 12 had lost both parents before the age of 21.

Of the number recommmitted, omitting the individual already mentioned as being partially deranged, 7 were habitually intemperate; 1 was an occasional drinker, and 1 was strictly temperate.

All affirm, that previously to their leaving the prison, no understanding existed between them and any other prisoners to meet after their discharge.

One states, that when he committed his offence, he had an accomplice whom he had known while in prison—with whom he accidentally met a number of months after his discharge.

Eight of this number state, that they found no great difficulty in procuring employment, and were not led to the commission of crime from any lack of honest employment.

One, a man of very weak mind, states *that he could not get employment, and in his discouragement committed the larceny which brought him back to prison.*

This man, before the commission of his offence, called at the prison, and requested to be admitted and furnished with employment and a home.

Of the 104 received the past year, only 29 were native born citizens of Massachusetts.

JARED CURTIS, Chaplain.

1839.—Physician's Report.

The number of patients admitted to the hospital of this institution, during the year ending 30th September, 1839, is 112. The aggregate number of days' residence in the hospital is 1,788. To which should be added 223 invalids, each for a day, and 280 days light labor.

During the year 5 have died, namely: June 21st, Thomas Whitney, aged 32 years, of pulmonary consumption; June 30th, Ebenezer Carr, aged 63 years, of ossification of the arteries; August 2nd, John Hefferin, aged 32 years, of cacheccey; August 19th, John Thompson, aged 56 years, of pulmonary consumption; September 17th, John Nourse, aged 32 years, of typhus fever.

Three of the above convicts were sick of the diseases of which they died, on their admission to the prison, and had performed little or no labor.

WILLIAM J. WALKER, Physician.

1840.—Warden's Report.

The whole number of convicts remaining in prison, October 1, 1839, 318; whole number of convicts received into prison during the year ending September 30, 1840, 103: total, 421. Discharged from prison during the year ending September 30, 1840, by expiration of sentence, 83; by pardon or remission of sentence, 14; died, 2: total, 99. Remaining in prison, September 30, 1840, 322.

Ages of those in Prison.—From 15 to 20 years, 11; 20 to 25, 56; 25 to 30, 79; 30 to 35, 60; 35 to 40, 43; 40 to 45, 30; 45 to 50, 22; 50 to 55, 7; 55 to 60, 4; 60 to 65, 4; 65 to 70, 4; 70 to 75, 1; 80 and over, 1.

Term of Sentences.—1 year, 20; 1 year and 3 months, 2; 1 year and 6 months, 9; 2 years, 54; 2 years and 3 months, 1; 2 years and 6 months, 6; 3 years, 53; 3 years and 3 months, 2; 3 years and 5 months, 1; 3 years and 6 months, 2; 4 years, 32; 5 years, 33; 6 years, 18; 6 years and 6 months, 2; 7 years, 28; 7 years and 6 months, 1; 8 years, 6; 9 years, 5; 10 years, 15; 11 years 3; 11 years and 6 months, 1; 12 years, 5; 13 years, 1; 14 years, 2; 15 years, 3; 20 years, 3; during natural life, 14.

Crimes.—Murder, punishment commuted, 3; manslaughter, 7; assault, with intent to murder, 6; felonious assault, 1; robbery, 5; attempt to poison, 1; arson, first degree, punishment commuted, 2; arson, second degree, 2: malicious burning, 4; burglary, 13; breaking and entering a dwelling-house, 4; shop breaking, 5; breaking and

entering the Granite Bank, 1; breaking and entering a workshop in the House of Correction in Suffolk county, in the night time, and stealing therefrom, 1; passing, or having in possession with intent to pass, counterfeit money, 10; counterfeiting, and having tools for making counterfeit money, 1; attempting to make a tool or die for making counterfeit coin, 1; forgery and perjury, 1; perjury, 1; obtaining goods by false pretences, 3; receiving stolen goods, 4; embezzlement and larceny, 2; common and notorious theft, 21; larceny, 176; attempt to commit a rape, 9; polygamy, 2; adultery, 10; lewd and lascivious cohabitation, 3; open and gross lewdness, 1; kidnapping, 1; escaping from the House of Correction in Suffolk county, 3; conveying tools into jail with intent to facilitate the escape of prisoners, 2; forgery, 16.

Places of Nativity.—Maine, 22; New Hampshire, 26; Massachusetts, 127; Vermont, 16; Rhode Island, 7: Connecticut, 10; New York, 20; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 11; Maryland, 3; Virginia, 3; North Carolina, 2; Missouri, 1; Indiana, 1; Florida, 1; District of Columbia, 1; British Provinces in North America, 5; Carthagena, 1; England, 20; Scotland, 4; Ireland, 29; France, 2; Italy, 1; Germany, 2; Sweden, 2; Portugal, 1; Switzerland, 1; Poland, 1.

Employment.—Stonecutters, 87; carpenters, 2; team hands, 20; tool grinders, 5; blacksmiths, 20; whitesmiths, 5; shoemakers, 23; tailors, 5; cabinetmakers, 46; upholsterers, 15; brushmakers, 29; hatters, 9; coopers, 4; tinmen, 5; cooking and washing, 12; waiters and messengers, 4; barbers, 2; sweepers in solitary prison, 2; wood sawyers and lumpers, 4; invalids, 5; deranged, 5; in solitary, under sentence, 2; patients in hospital, 10; attendant in hospital, 1.

Of the 322 convicts in this prison, 20 are negroes and 13 are mulattoes. Of the 103 convicts received the past year, 18 have been previously confined in this prison.

The old method of punishment, by solitary confinement, on a diet of bread and water, has again been tested, and found to answer no better purpose in subduing stubborn offenders than was accomplished by it in the earlier years of this establishment; some other and more effectual means became necessary to maintain order and to secure prompt obedience. To avoid, therefore, if possible, the necessity of again resorting to corporal punishment, the "shower bath" has been introduced, and is now in a course of experiment. At present, it seems to answer, to a good degree, our wishes and anticipations; but it is, at least, doubtful, if it proves sufficiently effective to restrain the bold and hardened offender; and it is most probable that cases will arise which will render it necessary to inflict a moderate amount of corporal chastisement; a mode of punishment which seldom fails of producing the most decisive and salutary results.

There are, in confinement, several convicts, who are either deranged, or so far deficient with respect to their mental faculties, as to render it very difficult, if not actually impossible, to keep them under the restraints required by a rigid discipline. They are a constant tax upon the institution; for if they are put to labor, their earnings amount to little or nothing; and several are in a condition which renders them very unsafe persons to be at large in the yard. For the latter class, we have no suitable accommodations; consequently, they are very likely to be made worse, rather than improved in mind, by a continuance in this place. It may not be improper to remark, that of the five convicts who are suffering under the effect of deranged intellects, to an extent which requires them to be kept in close confinement, but one of the number became reduced to this situation since his commitment to this place. The others were deranged before they came here.

The following schedule of disbursements and income shows, after all the debts are paid, that there has been a small deficit of income necessary to meet the expenditures of the year, amounting to $179 43.

Disbursements.—To cash paid for provisions, $12,803 65; for clothing, 2,988 17; for hospital expenses, 271 63; for fuel, and other expenses, 2,518 01; to prisoners discharged, 386 12; to officers, for salaries, 15,950 00; for transportation of prisoners, 885 55; for repairs of real estate, 404 39; profit and loss, 444 01; to bills chargeable to the stone department, not yet due, 4,237 79: total, $40,889 32.

Income.—By stone department, $21,348 36; labor, 18,171 91; fees of admittance, 1,092 01; fixtures and tools, 97 61; balance, being a deficit, 179 43: total, $40,889 32.

CHARLES LINCOLN, Jr., Warden.

1840.—Chaplain's Report.

Results, as encouraging and happy, have been witnessed, as the fruits of religious and moral culture, during the past year, as in almost any preceding one, since the present organization of the institution has existed.

There will always be some, whom no kind offices can move, and whose minds cannot be reached by any influences which can be brought to bear upon them. But in very many instances, an affectionate attention to their wants, sympathy in their afflictions, advice and counsel, faithfully and affectionately given, suited to their condition, and religious instruction in conversation, and the more public exercises of the Sabbath school and the sanctuary, produce, habitually, a very salutary effect. The heart is softened, the passions are brought under control, serious and salutary reflection induced, and resolutions of amendment formed and strengthened.

JARED CURTIS, Chaplain.

1840.—Physician's Report.

The number of patients admitted to the hospital of this institution during the year ending 30th September, 1840, is 136. The aggregate number of days' residence in the hospital is 2,314. To this number should be added 385 invalids for a day, and 310 days of light labor.

During the year, 2 have died, namely, April 5th, Joseph Francis, aged 33 years, of hydrothorax; May 20th, John Saunders, aged 26 years, of pulmonary consumption.

If we take the whole number of deaths for seven years, and compare it with the average number of convicts for the same time, we shall find the mortality to be as one to sixty-eight and two-fifths. A very favorable result, especially if we consider that, during the above time, no one has received the executive clemency who was at the time sick of any disease threatening his life.

During the past year, a general vaccination has been practiced in prison. Of the whole number inoculated, (304,) forty-one only had the disease going through all its stages in a regular manner. And no one who had previously received vaccination or small-pox was of this number. From the above data, we learn that only about one in seven were unprotected from small-pox, and, as I believe, that a single vaccination is as good a guarantee against small-pox as can be afforded by any number of inoculations.

WILLIAM J. WALKER, Physician.

1841.—Inspectors' Report.

The Inspectors have, during the past year, regularly visited the prison, and minutely examined every part of it, and the condition, treatment, and employment of the prisoners; and they have also inspected the journals of daily occurrences, and all the concerns of the prison, as often as the law requires.

The discipline of the prison has been effectually preserved without resort to stripes, (except in a very few instances,) by the use of mild punishments. The prisoners are sufficiently fed with wholesome food, comfortably clothed, and treated with humanity and mildness.

More space within the walls is very desirable, but this cannot be obtained without great expense. The enlargement, however, of some of the workshops, is practicable, and very desirable for the health and comfort of the prisoners.

WILLIAM MINOT,
SAMUEL GREELE,
BRADFORD SUMNER, } Inspectors.

1841.—Warden's Report.

The whole number of convicts remaining in prison, September 30, 1840, was 322; whole number of convicts received into prison during the year ending September 30, 1841, 131: total, 453.

Discharged from prison during the year ending September 30, 1841, by expiration of sentence, 86; by pardon or remission of sentence, 26; by order of court, 2; died, 8: total, 122. Remaining in prison, September 30, 1841, 331.

Ages of those in Prison.—15 to 20 years, 21; 20 to 25, 66; 25 to 30, 58; 30 to 35, 72; 35 to 40, 38; 40 to 45, 27; 45 to 50, 21; 50 to 55 years, 14; 55 to 60, 6; 60 to 65, 4; 65 to 70, 2; 70 to 75, 1; 80 and over, 1: total, 331.

Term of Sentences.—1 year, 51; 1 year and 3 months, 3; 1 year and 6 months, 4; 2 years, 48; 2 years and 1 month, 1; 2 years and 3 months, 1; 2 years and 6 months, 3; 3 years, 48; 3 years and 3 months, 1; 3 years and 5 months, 1; 4 years, 32; 4 years and 6 months, 1; 5 years, 37; 6 years, 13; 6 years and 5 months, 1; 6 years and 6 months, 1; 7 years, 22; 7 years and 5 months, 1; 8 years, 5; 9 years, 4; 10 years, 20; 11 years, 3; 11 years and 6 months, 1; 12 years, 5; 14 years, 2; 15 years, 4; 17 years, 1; 20 years, 3; 35 years, 1; during natural life, 13.

Crimes.—Murder, punishment commuted, 3; manslaughter, 6; assault, with intent to murder, 9; felonious assault, 2; highway robbery, first degree, 1; second, 9; arson, first degree, 2; arson, second degree, 2; malicious burning, 4; malicious mischief, 2; burglary, 16; breaking and entering a dwelling-house, 4; breaking and entering the Granite Bank, 1; forgery, 10; passing, or having in possession with intent to pass, counterfeit money, 6; counterfeiting, and having tools for making counterfeit money, 1; perjury and forgery, 1; cheating, by false pretences, 5; receiving stolen goods, 2; embezzlement and larceny, 1; attempt to commit a larceny in a dwelling-house, 1; breaking and entering a workshop in the house of correction in Suffolk county, in the night time, and stealing therefrom, 1; larceny, 190; common and notorious theft, 28; attempt to commit a rape, 9; polygamy, 1; incest, 1; adultery, 7; lewd and lascivious cohabitation, 3; kidnapping, 1; escaping from the house of correction in Suffolk county, 2.

States and countries of which they are natives.—Maine, 24; New Hampshire, 26; Massachusetts 126; Vermont, 21; Rhode Island, 13; Connecticut, 15; New York, 22; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 7; Maryland, 5; Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 2; Missouri, 1; Indiana, 1; Florida, 1; Carthagena, 1; England, 21; Scotland, 3; Ireland, 26; France, 3; Italy, 1; Canada, 1; Germany, 3; Poland, 1; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 1; Malta, 1; Portugal, 1.

Employment.—Stonecutters, 93; carpenters, 2; team hands, 14; tool grinders, 4; blacksmiths, 23; whitesmiths, 3; shoemakers, 19; tailors, 6; cabinetmakers, 52; upholsterers, 19; brushmakers, 33; hatters, 10; coopers, 5; tinmen, 7; cooking and washing, 14; waiters and messengers, 4; barbers, 2; sweepers in solitary prison, 3; wood sawyers and lumpers, 5; invalids, 2; in cells, deranged, 3; in solitary confinement, 3; in solitary punishment, 1; attendants in hospital, 2; patients in hospital, 2.

Of the 331 convicts in this prison, 22 are negroes and 14 are mulattoes.

Of the 131 convicts received the past year, 16 have been previously confined in this prison.

The number of commitments during the past year exceeds that of any preceding year in the history of this institution, excepting the years 1817 and 1818, a period when the State of Maine formed a part of this Commonwealth.

A very large proportion of all the convicts annually received have had no experience in the mechanical trades carried on in this prison, and from their previous habits and pursuits in life, it is very evident that most of them have but little, if any inclination to engage in such employments.

Disbursements.—Cash paid for provisions, $11,050 35; clothing, 3,996 78; hospital expenses, 297 41; fuel and other expenses, 2,862 85; prisoners discharged, 424 00; officers' salaries, 15,947 75; transportation of prisoners, 1,304 40; repairs of real estate, 385 53; profit and loss account, 587 05: total, $36,856 12.

Income.—Stone department, $16,573 49; labor department, 18,085 96; fees of admittance, 1,180 75: total, $35,840 20. Balance, being a deficit of earnings to meet the expenses, $1,015 92.

CHARLES LINCOLN, Jr., Warden.

1841.—Chaplain's Report.

A new, and it is believed much improved organization has recently taken place in the Sunday school, by which competent teachers have been secured to take charge of the several classes, steadily and for the season. By this arrangement a change from Sabbath to Sabbath is avoided. The teachers will now become acquainted with the members of their classes—know better than they otherwise could how to adapt their instructions to their capacities and wants, and be made to feel a deep interest in the spiritual and moral improvement of those intrusted to their charge, while, at the same time, the members of these classes become strongly attached to those whose Christian benevolence brings them from Sabbath to Sabbath to their prison-house, in performance of their labor of love and compassion. The appearance of the school has never exhibited so much of cheering promise as at the present time.

It will doubtless be gratifying to your excellency and honors to learn, that very many who have been discharged from this institution in years past, are now sober, industrious, and respectable members of the community, and some in regular and good standing in our Christian churches; and it is thought, that of those who have been discharged the past year, a greater number than usual seemed honestly and resolutely determined, with the help of God, to live lives of sobriety, industry, and virtue.

It is highly important with this unhappy class of men, when they shall be discharged from their confinement, and shall manifest a disposition to make amends for the past—shall be seeking for employment and manifest a desire to regain a reputable standing in society, be taken by the hand, and by all appropriate acts of kindness, be patronized and encouraged to persevere in the ways of well-doing. Let them not, by frowns and chilling repulses, be disheartened, and from unkind treatment be forced to draw the conclusion that they are doomed to be outcasts, and thus driven in despair back upon their former vicious and ruinous courses of life. There is a wonderful charm in Christian sympathy and kindness, to win back to virtue the wayward and the wandering. A kind hand extended, a look of compassion, or a smile of approval and encouragement, will do more to allure to, and secure in, the path of virtue and peace, than all the frowns and rebuffs and reproachful epithets with which some may be disposed to treat them.

The whole number of prisoners received this year is 131, only 55 of whom were natives of this Commonwealth.

To the *length of sentences* to hard labor in the State prison, where such sentences are for *a term of years*, and *not for life*, the undersigned has given much thought, and has studied to come to a correct conclusion in regard to it. He has carefully watched the operation of confinement and wholesome discipline on the minds and hearts of those subjected to their influence, as the term of their sentences has progressed, and he is free to say, that the conviction has been strengthening in his mind, from year to year, that many of the sentences are unnecessarily and injuriously severe. It is believed that the cause of humanity would be subserved, and the authority of the laws at the same time maintained, by a very material change in most, or even all, the longer sentences, *for a term of years*, as at present established by our criminal statutes.

Correct principles of prison discipline aim to reform as well as punish the offender. When discharged from his confinement, they would send him back into society with a renovated character, prepared to bless his friends and the community of which he may be a member; and while our laws should be so framed as to be "a terror to evil-doers," they should never lose sight of ultimate benefit and the best practical results, to all those whom they may subject to penitentiary discipline. The undersigned cherishes a confident belief that it is neither the duration nor the severity of punishment, to which we are to look for those results which are designed to be produced by our present improved system of prison discipline, but rather to its nature or kind, and the manner of its infliction. He is furthermore satisfied, from long and careful observation, that in a great majority of instances, whatever may be the length of the sentence to which the convict is subjected, where a hopeful reformation or change of character takes place, the work is accomplished in a comparatively short period of time after his commitment to the prison. If the first two or three years pass away without any sensible and hopeful transformation of character, the anticipations of the future are always painful. It is true there are occasional exceptions, but they are comparatively few. By long confinement the mind becomes accustomed to its condition, and ordinarily becomes more and more insensible, and consequently less and less impressible, whatever means or motives may be applied to waken its sensibilities or move it to penitence.

In connection with these remarks, the undersigned would suggest, whether the penalties of 20, 14, 10, 7 and 5 years, may not, wisely and safely, be changed to 10, 7, 5, 4 and 3 years, or to something not varying materially from that ratio,—leaving sentences for life, and those for confinement for 1 and 2 years, to stand as they now are. Such a step would, it is believed, very soon materially lessen the number of convicts in our prison, and furthermore greatly reduce the multiplied applications now made to the executive department of the government for pardon and remission of sentences. In fact, very few, whatever may be their term of sentence, are retained in prison beyond the period of 7 or 10 years. Would it not be better, then, to lessen by statute the term of confinement, than to burden the executive with the labor of exercising the pardoning power as frequently as it is now considered a duty to do it, in consequence of the severe operation of laws framed to meet a state of things very different from that which now exists, and which existing circumstances do not seem to call for?

JARED CURTIS, Chaplain.

1841.—Physician's Report.

The number of patients admitted into the hospital of the Massachusetts State Prison during the year ending 30th September, 1841, is 144. The aggregate number of days residence in the hospital is 2,504. In addition to this, 357 days labor have been abated to invalids for a day, and 298 days light labor have been advised by the physician.

During the year, 8 have died, namely: November 15th, John H Swinton, aged 32 years, of pulmonary consumption; January 7th, Levi Parker, aged 17 years, of chronic tubercular peritonitis; February 4th, John H. Ashburg, aged 24 years, of pulmonary consumption; March 5th, John Crowell, aged 41 years, of tubercles: March 16th, Henry Comstock, aged 31 years, of pulmonary consumption; May 6th, William Brown, aged 47 years, of dropsy; May 10th, John Finnemore, aged 28 years, of hydrothorax; August 15th, Obedish Gordon, aged 66 years, of dropsy.

Of this number, 3 entered the prison sick, and far advanced in the diseases of which they died.

W. J. WALKER, Physician.

1842.—Inspectors' Report.

The prison has lately sustained a pecuniary loss, (the exact amount of which cannot at present be ascertained,) by the failure of the Phœnix Bank, in Charlestown. The funds of the prison have, for several years, been kept in this bank, which, from its its locality, was a very convenient place of deposit, and which was considered, by the public generally, as well as by the Warden, to be as safe as any other bank in the Commonwealth.

Deranged persons and idiots are sometimes committed by courts, who are undoubtedly ignorant of their actual condition; and occasionally convicts are deprived of their reason during their residence here. The prison affords no means of relieving these unhappy prisoners; as they cannot safely be employed in labor, and are not the subjects of discipline, they are necessarily confined in solitude, which generally aggravates the disease.

In this prison the insane are forgotten by the public, and sequestered from the humanity of their friends and kindred, and doomed to spend years in hopeless misery.

The Warden has, for two or three years past, dispensed with corporal punishment, (except in very rare instances,) and endeavored to preserve the discipline of the prison by mild coercion, and by a kind regard to the feeligs and comfort of the convicts. This has had, generally, the desired effect, to make them healthy, contented, and obedient. Yet all remedies occasionally lose their efficacy, and new modes of coercion, and other inducements to right conduct, must be resorted to.

WILLIAM MINOT,
SAMUEL GREELE, } Inspectors.
BRADFORD SUMNER,

1842.—Warden's Report.

The whole number of convicts in prison, October 1st, 1841, was 331; whole number of convicts received into prison during the year ending September, 30, 1842, 85: total, 416. Discharged from prison during the year ending September, 30, 1842: By expiration of sentence, 112; by pardon or remission of sentence, 9; by order of court, 6; died, 2, (1 by suicide,): total, 129. Remaining in prison, September 30, 1842, 287.

Ages of those in Prison.—15 to 20 years, 21; 20 to 25, 44; 25 to 30, 66; 30 to 35, 57; 35 to 40, 38; 40 to 45, 24; 45 to 50, 14; 50 to 55, 13; 55 to 60, 4; 60 to 65, 3; 65 to 70, 2; 80 and over, 1.

Term of Sentences.—1 year, 27; 1 year and 3 months, 1; 1 year and 6 months, 4; 2 years, 37; 2 years and 6 months, 3; 3 years, 48; 3 years and 6 months, 1; 4 years, 37; 5 years, 35; 6 years, 12; 6 years and 6 months, 1; 7 years, 22; 8 years, 5; 9 years, 4; 10 years, 17; 11 years, 3; 12 years, 5; 14 years, 2; 15 years, 4; 17 years, 1; 20 years, 3; 35 years, 1; during natural life, 14: total, 287.

Crimes.—Murder, 4; manslaughter, 5; assault, with intent to murder, 7; felonious assault, 1; highway robbery, first degree, 4; highway robbery, second degree, 4; arson, 1st degree, 2; arson, 2nd degree, 3; malicious burning, 3; maliciously setting fire

to a manufactory, which was destroyed, with its contents, 1; burning a barn, 2; assault to maim, 1; assault and larceny, 1; assault and robbery, 1; assault, with intent to rob, 1; kidnapping, 1; burglary, 18; burglary and forgery, 1; breaking and entering a dwelling-house, with intent to steal, 4; attempt to commit larceny in a dwelling-house, 1; breaking and entering the Granite Bank, 1; breaking the Norfolk Bank, in Roxbury, and stealing therefrom, 3; breaking and entering the Merchants' Bank, in New Bedford, 1; forgery, 4; forgery and perjury, 1; forgery and larceny, 1; forgery, and cheating by false pretences, 2; passing, or having in possession with intent to pass, counterfeit bank bills, 7; counterfeiting, and having in possession tools to make counterfeit money, 1; cheating by false pretences, 3; receiving stolen goods, 2; stealing from the person, 5; common and notorious theft, 29; larceny, 138; larceny in a shop in the House of Correction in Suffolk County, 1; shop-breaking, 1; escaping from the House of Correction, in Suffolk County, 1; attempt to commit a rape, 7; incest, 1; bigamy, 1; adultery, 5; lewd and lascivious cohabitation, 6; polygamy, 1: total, 287.

Places of Nativity.—Maine, 24; New Hampshire, 27; Massachusetts, 114; Vermont, 16; Rhode Island, 8; Connecticut, 8; New York, 21; New Jersey, 3; Pennsylvania, 4; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 2; Missouri, 1; Indiana, 1; Ohio, 1; Canada, 1; Nova Scotia, 1; England, 15; Scotland, 4; Ireland, 16; France, 2; Germany, 5; Sweden, 1; Malta, 1; Portugal, 2; Isle of Bourbon, 1: total, 287.

Employment.—Stonecutters, 66; Carpenters, 3; team hands, 10; tool grinders, 3; blacksmiths, 19; whitesmiths, 4; shoemakers, 13; tailors, 5; cabinetmakers, 50; upholsterers, 20; brushmakers, 18; hatters, 11; coopers, 6; tinmen, 8; cooking and washing, 14; waiters and messengers, 3; barbers, 2; sweepers in solitary prison, 3; wood sawyers and lumpers, 5; invalids, 7; in cell, deranged, 1; in solitary confinement, 5; attendants in hospital, 2; patients in hospital, 9: total, 287.

Of the 287 convicts in prison, 56 are recommitments, viz.: 38 are "second comers," 13 are "third comers," 3 are "fourth comers," 1 is a "fifth comer," and 1 is a "sixth comer."

Of the 56 recommitments, as above specified, only 7 took place the last year; of this number, 6 are "second comers," and 1 a "third comer:" 6 were convicted of larceny, and 1 was adjudged a common and notorious thief.

There are 20 negroes and 12 mulattoes in this prison.

During the ten years from 1820 to 1830, the year that the improved discipline was fully established, the total number of commitments to this prison was 997, averaging 99 and seven-tenths per annum. Of this number, 198 were recommitments, and averaging 19 and eight-tenths per annum. The whole number committed during the twelve years, from 1830 to 1842, was 1,234, averaging 102 and ten-twelfths per annum. Of this number, 169 were recommitments, averaging 14 and one-twelfth per annum, and showing a very considerable improvement compared with the period first named. The results of the past year are still more favorable; and, compared with the preceding year, there has been a reduction of commitments amounting to 46, and of recommitments 9. In the year ending September 30, 1841, 56 of the number committed were natives of this State; the past year the number was but 28.

Seventy-one of those committed the past year, were convicted of crimes against property, and the remainder, of various other offences. Thinking it might be interesting to know, occasionally, the amount of property involved in cases of theft, and other kindred offences, some pains have been taken to examine the copies of indictments on file in this institution, with a view to ascertain this fact.

It appears from these documents, that the amount of property which was stolen, or otherwise obtained by dishonest practices, is $25,389 07. Of this sum, it is believed, from such information as could be readily obtained on the subject, that not less than $21,000 was finally recovered by the rightful owners of the property. In addition to this, three individuals were convicted of having in possession, with intent to pass, or of actually passing, counterfeit bank bills, amounting, in the aggregate, to the sum of $38. Three others were convicted of maliciously setting fire to buildings, which were consumed. The total loss of property in these cases is supposed not to exceed the sum of $5,000. From these statements, it appears that the total loss of property to the community, by the offences proved against seventy-one of the convicts committed the past year, does not exceed the sum of $9,428. This, however, does not include the expenses attending the arrest and conviction of the offenders.

One of the number was convicted of stealing $16,000 from the Salisbury Manufacturing Company, and was sentenced to 5 years hard labor. The money stolen was finally recovered. Nine were convicted of taking property, amounting in the aggregate to $4,906 25; eighteen, of the sum of $3,360 48; eight, the sum of $545 82; nine,

the sum of $299 67; eighteen, the sum of $272 25, and two did not succeed in taking any property. The smallest sum specified in any indictment was $2, a larceny committed in a dwelling-house. The sentence in this case was two years at hard labor The convicts who stole the highest and the lowest sums specified, are each 17 years of age.

During a large portion of the year, an unusual degree of seriousness seemed to pervade the minds of a large number of the convicts, and a deep interest was apparently felt on the important subject of religion. It was cheering to the heart of the Christian, and cause for gratitude to God, to witness the deep feeling of penitence, and the apparent contrition of spirit, of some of the most hardened sinners, who had resisted every entreaty, and disregarded, with almost perfect indifference, the most touching appeals to their hearts and their consciences for years—now with the meekness and docility of children, sitting down to learn the first principles of the religion of our blessed Saviour. We cannot but hope, that many who were thus affected during this most remarkable season of religious interest in a prison, will be permitted, at last, to unite in the song of redeeming love in heaven.

Disbursements.—Cash paid for provisions, $9,578 78; clothing, 3,365 28; hospital expenses, 245 29; fuel and other expenses, 2,605 18; prisoners discharged, 433 75; officers' salaries, 15,950 00; transportation of convicts, 619 98; repairs of real estate, 286 60; bills payable, 1,144 00: total, $34,228 86. Balance, being profits, $35,160 22.

Income.—Stone department, $15,437 27; labor department, 18,581 70; fees of admittance, 1,141 25: total, $35,160 22.

CHARLES LINCOLN, Jr., Warden

1842.—Chaplain's Report.

The records of the prison show, that during the year ending with September, 1841, the number of commitments was 131, sixteen of which had been previously committed. The past year, 85 only have been received—46 less than during the previous year, and of these, seven only are recommitments.

In connection with these facts, it is interesting to notice, that of the 85 thus committed the past year, only 28 were native born citizens of Massachusetts.

JARED CURTIS, Chaplain.

1843.—Inspectors' Report.

On looking back on the leading events of the past year, the mind naturally falls upon the tragical and much lamented death of the late Warden, Mr. Lincoln. Cut down as he was in the midst of his years, in the strength and vigor of life, by the hand of violence, severing at once a thousand tender ties, may be regarded as one of those dark and mysterious dispensations of Providence which we cannot now understand and may not inquire into. In this calamity, and in all its painful incidents, we deeply and feelingly sympathize with the bereaved and afflicted family.

It is but a just tribute to the memory of Mr. Lincoln to say, that by his mild and equable temper, his natural energy of character, and his long and varied experience in the office he held till his death, he was eminently qualified for its arduous and difficult duties.

The great secret of government in all penitentiary establishments, undoubtedly is, that those who are in authority should let the convict know and understand, in a proper manner, (and this is practicable,) that he is looked upon as a man, as a fellow-man, and that however abject his condition, however flagrant his offence, or degrading his punishment, still there are those who feel a deep interest in his welfare. All this is entirely consistent with, and will promote the highest practical degree of obedience and subordination.

There is a subject which we deem important, and to which we beg leave respectfully to ask the attention of government, and that is, the case of a number of insane convicts now confined within the walls of the prison, some of whom, we have reason to apprehend, were insane at the time of committing the offence of which they were convicted, and have been so during the whole period of their confinement.

Ernest A. Erving was committed to the prison in September, 1836, for the crime of larceny, having been sentenced to three days solitary imprisonment and ten years hard

labor; and in the month of August, 1837, he was placed in one of the cells in the old prison, where he has been confined till the present time, being considered a dangerous man to be at large on account of insanity.

Could this unfortunate man, at the time he entered the cell at the prison, so many years ago, have been placed in either of the asylums for the insane in our Commonwealth, or in some other situation affording like advantages, he might, without doubt, under the kind and successful treatment there adopted, long ago have been cured of his malady, and restored to the bosom of his family, clothed, and in his right mind. Other cases, less aggravated than the one here mentioned, exist, and might be named.

BRADFORD SUMNER, } Inspectors.
SAMUEL GREELE, }

1843.—Warden's Report.

The whole number of convicts remaining in prison, October 1, 1842, was 287; whole number of convicts received into prison during the year ending September 30, 1843, 97: total, 384.

Discharged from prison during the year ending September 30, 1843, by expiration of sentence, 84; by pardon, 10; by remission of sentence, 13; by order of court, 8; by writ of habeas corpus, to be tried for murder, and not returned to prison, 1; escaped, 1; died, 2: total, 119. The whole number remaining in prison, September 30, 1843, 265.

Ages of those in Prison.—15 to 20 years, 26; 20 to 30, 101; 30 to 40, 85; 40 to 50, 37; 50 to 60, 12; 60 to 70, 4; 70 to 80, 0.

Crimes.—Murder, 5; manslaughter, 3; assault, with intent to murder, 7; felonious assault, 1; highway robbery in the first degree, 2; highway robbery in the second degree, 3; arson in the first degree, 1; arson in the second degree, 3; malicious burning, 3; larceny, 103; burglary, first degree, 12; second, 8; assault with intent to rape, 9; common and notorious theft, 24; store breaking 1; forgery, 6; feloniously entering a dwelling-house and shop in the night, 1; breaking and entering a dwelling-house and stealing therefrom, 2; counterfeiting, and having in possession tools for making counterfeit money, 2; larceny in a shop in the house of correction in Suffolk county, 1; kidnapping, 1; lewd and lascivious cohabitation, 2; counterfeiting, 2; breaking and entering the Granite Bank, 1; shop breaking, 3; assault and robbery, 2; incest, 2; burglary and forgery, 1; having counterfeit bank bills, with intent to pass the same, 8; stealing from the person, 2; adultery, 2; store breaking and larceny, 5; cheating by false pretences, 3; stealing, 8; bigamy, 1; breaking and entering a bank and burglary, 1; grand larceny, 1; maliciously setting fire to a manufactory, which was destroyed, with its contents, 1; burglary and larceny, 4; burning a barn, 3; assault and larceny, 1; forgery and cheating by false pretences, 1; receiving stolen goods, 4: stealing and cheating by false pretences, 1; aiding persons in attempting to escape from jail, 1; subornation of perjury, 1; attempting to pass an altered bank bill, 1; assault with intent to rob, 4; having in possession counterfeit coin, 1.

Term of Sentences.—1 year, 19; 1 year and 6 months, 4; 2 years, 39; 2 years and 6 months, 2; 3 years, 48; 3 years and 6 months, 1; 4 years, 37; 5 years, 31; 6 years, 11; 6 years and 6 months, 1; 7 years, 20; 8 years, 4; 9 years, 4; 10 years, 15; 11 years, 2; 12 years, 4; 14 years, 2; 15 years, 4; 17 years, 1; 20 years, 2; 35 years, 1; for life, 13.

Places of Nativity.—Massachusetts, 108; Maine, 19; New Hampshire, 16; Vermont, 16; Connecticut, 9; Rhode Island, 7; New York, 18; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 5; Maryland, 3; Virginia, 1; North Carolina, 2; Missouri, 1; Ohio, 1; Louisiana, 1; Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Ireland, 16; England, 14; Scotland, 5; Canada, 2; Malta, 1; France, 3; Germany, 4; Portugal, 1; Nova Scotia, 2; Isle of Bourbon, 1; Cape de Verd, 1; Sweden, 1; Malaga, 1.

Employment.—Stonecutters, 60; carpenter, 1; team hands, 13; tool grinders, 5; blacksmiths, 19; whitesmiths, 6; shoemakers, 11; tailors, 8; cabinetmakers, 45; upholsterers, 14; brushmakers, 21; hatters, 6; coopers, 6; tinmen, 5; cooking and washing, 10; waiters and messengers, 3; barbers, 2; sweepers, 3; wood sawyers and lumpers, 4; invalids, 4; in cell deranged, 1; in solitary confinement, 3; in cell under observation, 2; attendants in hospital, 2; patients in hospital, 11.

Of the 265 convicts now in prison, 54 are recommitments, namely, 35 are 2nd comers, 14 are 3rd, 2 are 4th, 2 are 5th, 1 is 6th.

There are 19 negroes and 18 mulattoes in this prison.

I came here with the most liberal views concerning the human race—with a heart

of kindness towards all men. I have long looked upon a man, as a man, whether he be the occupant of a palace or a prison—and, in whatever situation he may be, entitled to human sympathy, kindness, and respect. He is my brother wherever he may be, whatever of wrong or of crime he may have been tempted to commit. The more he has erred and strayed from the path of right and virtue, the more he is to be pitied, and the louder is his call upon our commiseration, our sympathy for his sufferings, and our efforts for his reformation—for his restoration to rectitude, to usefulness and happiness. We are all liable to fall into temptation; if it were not so, we should not have all been taught to beseech our Father in Heaven to "lead us not into temptation." I felt my own frailties and imperfections, and was resolved to do by others as I should wish to be done by if I were in their situation. It seemed to me, therefore, in entering upon the duties of this office, if I erred at all, I should prefer rather to err on the side of kindness, clemency, and humanity, than on that of severity of punishments. I knew that the laws, rules, regulations, and discipline of the prison, must be enforced. But I wished, if possible, to enforce them without recourse to corporal punishment or physical suffering. And I have succeeded, thus far, as well as I could have expected. With the exception of three cases, and those soon after I took charge, the government of the prison has been administered without corporal punishment. The shower bath has not been used. And yet I think I can safely say, that the convicts are as orderly, as industrious, and as obedient as heretofore, and more contented, docile, and happy. A feeling of mutual respect, kindness, and friendship, seems to be growing up between us. I am sure I experience these affections towards the convicts, and every day gives evidence that the same affections are being excited in their breasts towards me. I have long believed that what comes from the heart will reach the heart; and I am happy to learn that this will apply to convicts in prison as well as others—that there is no sane convict that cannot be reached by sincere and persevering affection. Men may be governed by severity, but not reformed. It takes but little trouble or labor to let men know, that every violation of a rule shall be visited upon them with an ample measure of bodily pain. Fear of punishment will keep men in subjection; but the tiger is only chained, not tamed—and when released, only the more excited to evil by the severities to which he is obliged to submit. It requires more time, patience, perseverance, and labor, to govern by appeals to the affections, to reason, and conscience. Yet, when the heart can be reached in this way, a change of character may reasonably be expected. Excessive severity always tends to harden the heart, and make the convicts look upon society as their enemies, and nourish a desire of vengeance and retaliation, which leads them to recommit depredations, and wage war upon society with a good conscience. Some have confessed to me that they have experienced feelings of this kind. But I told them I hoped a better disposition was growing up in society with respect to them—that the duty was beginning to be felt, of receiving them back again into the bosom of society, after they had faithfully and industriously worked out the penalty inflicted upon them for the violation of the law—again to afford them encouragement, employments, and friendships, according to their deserts.

FREDERICK ROBINSON, Warden.

1844.—Inspectors' Report.

The different departments of labor have been diligently and successfully pursued; and something beyond the current expenses of the year has been realized.

An event which we consider as one of the most interesting in the history of the prison, during the last year, is the removal of a number of insane convicts from the solitary cells, to those humane and invaluable institutions for the insane which have so long blessed this Commonwealth.

The stern rules and punitive discipline of a penitentiary, though necessary for the government of its inmates, have no curative virtues for the unhappy convict bereft of his reason.

The doctrine which has heretofore been so generally denied, and denounced by many as impracticable and visionary, that the inmates of a prison can be kept in subjection without resort to corporal punishment, is now, with few exceptions, fully established by the sure test of experience. That stern, stately, and soldier-like deportment, which is nowhere necessary to the maintenance of good government, and can never secure a steady and willing obedience to its requirements, though sometimes assumed, apparently from no higher motive than a display of power, should never be seen within the walls of a prison.

It is a principle very generally true, that that obedience which is rendered through fear of punishment, has, in itself, the very element of rebellion, and waits only for an opportunity to throw off restraint.

It is an interesting fact in the history of the prison, and one which may be stated on undoubted authority, that there have been fewer deaths, and *less sickness annually, for many years past among its inmates, than have occurred within the same period of time in other communities of the same number, without the walls of a prison.*

BRADFORD SUMNER,
SAMUEL GREELE, } Inspectors.
ABRAHAM F. HOWE,

1844.—Warden's Report.

The whole number of convicts remaining in prison, October 1st, 1843, was 265 the whole number of convicts received into prison during the year ending September 30th, 1844, is 105: total, 370. Discharged from prison during the year ending September 30th, 1844, 65; by pardon, 1; by remission of sentence, 14; by order of court 4; sent to the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, by decision of Commissioners on Insane Convicts, 7; escaped, 1; died, 2: total, 94. Whole number remaining in prison September 30th, 1844, 276.

Ages of those in Prison.—15 to 20 years, 21; 20 to 30, 117; 30 to 40, 79; 40 to 50, 37; 50 to 60, 17; 60 to 70, 5.

Crimes.—Larceny, 96; common and notorious theft, 19; burglary, 1st degree, 12; burglary, 2nd degree, 10; murder, 4; assault with intent to murder, 3; manslaughter, 2; assault with intent to kill, 1; felonious assault, 2; highway robbery, 2nd degree, 2; assault with intent to rape, 10; arson in the 1st degree, 4; arson in the 2nd degree, 3; forgery and larceny, 1; entering a shop and dwelling-house in the night time with felonious intent, 1; breaking and entering a dwelling-house and stealing therefrom, 1; kidnapping, 1; lewd and lascivious cohabitation, 2; counterfeiting, 1; shop breaking, 3; malicious burning, 2; incest, 2; shop breaking and larceny, 13; stealing, 10; cheating by false pretences, 2; bigamy, 1; breaking and entering a bank and burglary, 1; maliciously setting fire to a manufactory, which was destroyed with its contents, 1; burglary and larceny, 6; attempting to pass counterfeit money, 1; burning a barn, 1; burning a barn in the night time, 2; forgery, 4; having in possession counterfeit bank bills, with intent to pass the same, 6; receiving stolen goods, 2; breaking and entering a dwelling-house in the night time, 1; subornation of perjury, 1; having a die, or mould, for counterfeiting coin, 1; assault with intent to rob, 6; having in possession ten or more pieces of counterfeit coin, 2; robbery, 5; felonious assault on a female child, 1; perjury, 2; cheating, 1; breaking and entering a dwelling-house, 2; breaking and entering a shop in this prison, 1; adultery, 1; stealing from a dwelling-house, 3; stealing in a shop, 1; breaking and entering a dwelling-house in the night time and stealing therefrom, 1; stealing from a dwelling-house in the night time, 2; gross lewdness, 1; breaking and entering a vessel in the night time, 2; burning a dwelling-house, 1; maliciously removing a rail from a railroad, 2; breaking and entering a shop, 1; stealing from the person, 3; breaking and entering a shop to commit larceny, 1; highway robbery, 1st degree, 1; assault and robbery, 1: total, 276.

Term of Sentences.—1 year, 26; 1 year and 6 months, 1; 2 years, 47; 2 years and 6 months, 5; 3 years, 48; 3 years and 6 months, 1; 4 years, 36; 4 years and 6 months, 1; 5 years, 34; 6 years, 7; 6 years and six months, 1; 7 years, 23; 8 years, 4; 10 years, 15; 11 years, 1; 12 years, 3; 14 years, 2; 15 years, 3; 17 years, 1; 18 years, 2; 20 years, 2; 35 years, 1; life, 12: total, 276.

Places of Nativity.—Massachusetts, 105; Maine, 18; New Hampshire, 20; Vermont, 14; Connecticut, 12; Rhode Island, 4; New York, 18; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 7; Maryland, 2; Virginia, 1; Ohio, 3; Kentucky, 1; North Carolina, 2; Missouri, 1; Louisiana, 1; Georgia, 1; England, 16; Ireland, 27; Scotland, 4; Canada, 2; France, 2; Malta, 1; Germany, 3; Nova Scotia, 3; Isle of Bourbon, 1; Cape de Verd, 1; Sweden, 1; Malaga, 1: total, 276.

Employment.—Stonecutters, 56; carpenters, 1; tool grinders, 4; team hands, 9; blacksmiths, 16; whitesmiths, 6; tin workers, 6; cabinetmakers and upholsterers, 57; brushmakers, 23; coopers, 8; hatters, 7; shoemakers, 29; tailors, 3; employed in the cookery, 14; barbers, 2; sweepers, 3; wood sawyers and lumpers, 5; waiters and messengers, 3; invalids, 4; attendants in hospital, 2; patients in hospital, 15; carpenters repairing the prison, 3: total, 276.

I am most desirous of proving, that convicts in prison can be governed by enforcing ne great law of human brotherhood and equality promulgated by the Saviour, by do-ng unto others as we would that others should do unto us. In every instance of dis-ipline, I have always endeavored to keep this law before my mind, and have asked ryself, how I should reasonably wish to be dealt by, if I were in the situation of the onvict, and I have found that the nearer I have been able to keep myself and others p to the true meaning of this law, the more successful has been the government of ne prison. I have often announced to the convicts my resolution to govern by this recept, and have frequently called upon them, and not without success, to live and et in conformity thereto. All that asperity of feeling which used to exist among the onvicts, showing itself even in their looks, has gradually subsided, until kindness, and heerfulness, and pleasant looks have become almost universal. My experience has onvinced me, that when all the officers of a prison are vigilant, and have kind and rotherly feelings towards the convicts, and will all co-operate to promote their best ood, and effect their reformation, very little of punishment is required. There have een no instances of gross insubordination among the convicts during the year. Occa-onally there have been individual infractions of the rules. For these the punishment f short solitary confinement has usually been found sufficient and effectual. The ower bath, as a punishment, has been discontinued, and all other punishments have een dimished, in the aggregate, more than four-fifths. There is now a disposition mong the convicts very favorable for their reformation. All that feeling of hostility gainst the government, revengefulness, and a desire to retaliate upon society have sub-ded. Every convict discharged has left the prison with apparently kind feelings, ex-ressing a determination to do well, and become honest men, and industrious citizens.

Seven convicts have been sent to the State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester, as insane.

There has long been a Sunday school established in this prison, from the last of eptember to the first of June. Heretofore, during the summer months, there has een none. But a Sunday school was opened last summer for the instruction in read-ng of those who were unable to read, so that now instruction in reading is continued uring the year, and many convicts, who were unable to read, have acquired, and are equiring, that most useful of all branches of education.

The business and financial concerns of the prison have resulted quite as favorably as as anticipated. As it is, however, the earnings of the prison have been enough to eet all the expenses and leave a small surplus of $268 68, and considering that, with the ame number of convicts, the year before there was a deficit of income of $5,022 11, I annot but flatter myself that the business operations and finances of the prison have ot been injudiciously conducted.

The Legislature, at the same time, appropriated a sum not exceeding $6,000, for re-eirs and improvements. These repairs and improvements are progressing in the ost thorough, economical, and useful manner, and as rapidly as the nature of the works nd the interests of the prison seem to require. I have already expended something ore than one-half of this appropriation in these repairs. The range of buildings occu-ied as whitesmiths, shoemakers, tailors, cabinetmakers and upholsterers shops, are so adly constructed, so unfit for the purposes for which they are used, so dilapidated and nsafe, as to be pronounced by all as unworthy of repairs; and consequently no re-eirs will be made upon them this season, except such as may be absolutely necessary make them comfortable for the coming winter. Many advantages would result om the rebuilding of these shops. They are too narrow, too small, and too low. The onvicts are huddled together too close. They are not so healthy; and the low, narrow ooms preclude the possibility of a proper oversight, inspection, and government. If ese shops were rebuilt they might be so constructed that the steam power, which is ow used only in the cabinet shop, might be applied, with little or no additional ex-ense, to the whitesmiths and blacksmiths shops, and move the lathes, grindstones and ellowses. In this way a saving of labor might be made of about a dozen men, in the ost monotonous, unpleasant, and fatiguing employment, which, at 42 cents per day, he price for which the men can be let, would amount to about $5 per day. And then ipes could be laid at the same time, so as to heat the shops, wholly or partially, with he steam, which is now lost. It has been estimated that these shops can be rebuilt, nd furnished with a steam-engine of sufficient power, with pipes for heating the shops, nd all the fixtures, for a sum not exceeding $6,000.

FREDERICK ROBINSON, Warden.

1844.—Physician's Report.

The number of patients admitted to the hospital of the Massachusetts State Prison during the year ending 30th September, 1844, is one hundred and seventy-eight. The aggregate number of days' residence in the hospital, is three thousand seven hundred and fifty-six. In addition to this, three hundred and sixty-nine days labor have been abated to invalids for a day, and seven hundred and forty-four days of light labor have been advised by the physician.

During the year, two have died, to wit:—1844, January 6th, John Potter, aged 25 years, of phthisis pulmonalis. 1844, May 15th, Lemuel Reniff, aged 30 years, of tubercular disease of the mesentery.

During the current year fever has prevailed in the prison to a greater extent than for many years past. This disease has in no case proved fatal, but one patient is now slowly convalescent, having suffered a partial paralysis of the left side.

WILLIAM J. WALKER, Physician.

1844.—Chaplain's Report.

The officers of an institution like this, should be men of correct morals,—men who can feel for the wants and woes and frailties of those subjected to their authority, and who will, cheerfully and habitually, use every practicable means to promote their best good. Tyranny, on the part of those who rule, is always hateful. It is so in a prison, as well as elsewhere. Still, those vested with authority in such circumstances, while they are bound to be humane and merciful, must also be fearless and prompt in maintaining a salutary discipline, and securing order and obedience on the part of the prisoners. They are to be a terror to evil doers and a praise of them who do well. All that sympathy and kindness can do, should be done; but when these fail in accomplishing their object, authority must be promptly exercised in the infliction of merited punishment. Obedience and order must be secured at any hazard. Personal sympathy must, in no case, stand in the way of the general welfare.

And here the undersigned is happy to bear witness to the untiring efforts of the Warden of this institution, to make its government a *paternal* one; and as far as practicable, to secure order, obedience, and industry by persuasion and kindness, rather than by punishment and severity. In some cases, it is true, he has been constrained to resort to severe measures, but in most instances, mild punishments, tempered with wholesome counsel and admonition, have been found to secure the desired end.

There is a charm in Christian love and kindness which nothing else possesses. The proud and stubborn heart may be, and often is, effectually nerved against the exercise of *power* even in its utmost rigor,—when, perhaps, that same heart would readily relent and soften at the voice of kindness, coming warm from the heart of Christian love;—and be led, with the prodigal of the Gospel, to exclaim, "Father, I have sinned." The power of the tempest could lash the waters of the lake of Galilee into terrific commotion,—but the voice of Jesus, "*Peace, be still,*" is heard, and all is calm.

The Sabbath school for the present season has been commenced, and is continued, with many tokens of the Divine favor.

It is very gratifying to be able to state, that for several years past, the minds of the prisoners have been deeply interested in the great subject of temperance. Great pains have been taken to keep it, in all its bearings, before their minds.

Most of these men form the resolution, and, it is believed, sincerely, to abstain wholly from the use of intoxicating drinks after their discharge from the prison. They generally sign the pledge of total abstinence, at the time of their discharge. Some prove true to their pledge—perhaps many. But the heart sickens at the thought of the multiplied snares and temptations which beset them, as they go out into the world, at almost every step of their progress; for although the laws of the State prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks, as a beverage, still the dram-shops and the dram-seller are still found to tempt and destroy all who can be enticed within their reach. Scarcely an individual returns to the prison, after he has been discharged, but he has been the victim of strong drink.

JARED CURTIS, Chaplain.

1845.—Inspectors' Report.

pectors feel called upon, in presenting their report, to speak more at length, bject of the discipline of the prison, than they might have done, were it not publication, which has been extensively circulated, entitled "Remarks on d Prison Discipline, in the United States."

other mistakes, into which we think the writer has fallen, is, that the War- e prison, at Charlestown, entered on his official duties with the desire and t he should be able "to do away all punishment" in the government of the nder his charge; we regard it as our duty to say, that it is our conviction that loctrine has ever been expressed, or entertained, by the present Warden, or of the present Inspectors. So far from adopting the belief that all punish- be dispensed with, the officers of the prison fully believe, not only in the of punishment, to the good order and subjection of the convicts, but that oral punishment must at times be inflicted, to subdue the stubborn offender, have ever acted upon this principle. But they do hold, and advocate the at this mode of punishment should be resorted to only in extreme cases, and ler means fail of their end.

ode of treatment of convicts, who, though *prisoners*, are *men*, and many of e are glad to know, are not strangers to the better feelings of man, is found ence, which is the surest test of what is best, to be better fitted, than any attain the true ends of government.

re than two years past, a milder course of disciplinehas been pursued at this d its results have been uniformly and entirely successful. During this period e been fewer outbreaks, fewer acts of violence and insubordination, than at period of the same length, since the establishment of the institution.

the writer of "Remarks" says, what would be called discipline in most pris- Auburn plan, in the "United States," is at Charlestown and at Columbus ty lax. especially at the former. To this remark we have only to say, that line, whether it be lax or rigid, is best, which best secures the uniform obe- the subjects to which it applies.

iter of "Remarks" has also published some strictures on the neatness and s of the prison. So far as our own experience in this matter extends, and ver made it a prominent object of attention in the discharge of our official wholly dissent from any intimation whatever, coming from any quarter, that will not, in this particular, compare advantageously with any other in the

rkshops and other buildings which have been newly erected, and the repairs been made on others during the past year, show a judicious and economical re of the money appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose. The new built of substantial materials, well put together, are large and commodious, loubtless, more favorable to the health of the prisoners, than were those in y formerly labored. And it is found, as we learn from the experience of the ers, that this change in the shops and other buildings, is favorable to the more pline of the prison.

ndred dollars lately appropriated by the Legislature to enlarge the library, expended, and as we believe, judiciously, for that purpose. In the selection oks, about one hundred and sixty-five volumes, the Inspectors exercised their judgment, and called in aid that of others. The whole number of books in y, including the new purchase, is two hundred and seventy-nine. Of these, red are old and much worn—some of them not well chosen at first—and are called for by the convicts, especially by those who have been in the prison iderable length of time. The number of prisoners at the present time is two nd eighty-seven. So that the number of books, which are generally taken ead with interest, is less than one to each convict. The Inspectors would at it is quite important that the present number of books should be consider- rged.

BRADFORD SUMNER,
SAMUEL GREELE, } Inspectors.
ABRAHAM F. HOWE,

1845.—Warden's Report.

hole number of convicts remaining in prison, October 1, 1844, was 276: number of convicts received into prison during the year ending September

30, 1845, is 96: total, 372. Discharged from prison during the year ending September 30, 1845: by expiration of sentence, 70; by remission of sentence, 8; by order of court, 6; died, 1: total, 85. Whole number remaining in prison, September 30, 1845, 287.

Ages of those in Prison.—15 to 20 years, 18; 20 to 30, 130; 30 to 40, 77; 40 to 50, 37; 50 to 60, 18; 60 to 70, 7.

Crimes.—Larceny, 86; common and notorious theft, 19; burglary, 15; burglary in 2nd degree, 5; burglary and larceny, 5; arson, 4; arson in 2nd degree, 2; assault, with intent to murder, 5; murder, 6; assault with intent to rape, 8; breaking and entering a dwelling-house and stealing therefrom, 8; kidnapping, 1; malicious burning, 3; assault and highway robbery, 1; incest, 1; forgery, 2; six aggravated larcenies, 1; robbery, 4; manslaughter, 1; store breaking and larceny, 6; assault and robbery, 1; highway robbery in 2nd degree, 2; assault with intent to rob, 7; breaking and entering a bank, and burglary, 1; maliciously setting fire to a manufactory, which was destroyed with its contents, 1; cheating by false pretences, 2; receiving stolen goods, 1; shop breaking, 11; subornation of perjury, 1; stealing, 5; having counterfeit bank bills with intent to pass the same, 10; having in possession counterfeit coin, 1; burning a barn in the night time, 2; uttering counterfeit money, 1; felonious assault on a female child, 1; breaking and entering a shop and larceny, 6; perjury, 1; breaking and entering a dwelling-house, 2; breaking and entering a shop in the State Prison, 1; felonious assault, 3; stealing from a dwelling-house, 5; assault with intent to kill, 1; breaking and entering a vessel in the night time, 2; burning a dwelling-house, 1; maliciously removing a rail from a railroad, 1; stealing from the person, 3; manslaughter, 4: stealing from a vessel in the night time, 1; polygamy, 1: passing counterfeit bank bills, 2; adultery, 4; counterfeiting, 2; having in possession and passing a forged order, 1; escaping from the house of correction, 2; felonious assault and larceny, 1; stealing from a shop in the night time, 2; breaking and entering a bank, 1; poisoning, with intent to kill, 1; passing counterfeit money, 5; open and gross lewdness, 1: total, 287.

Term of Sentences.—For 1 year, 20; 1 year and 2 months, 1; 1 year and 3 months; 3; 1 year and 6 months, 3; 2 years, 54; 2 years and 6 months, 5; 2 years and 9 months, 2; 3 years, 53; 3 years and 4 months, 1; 4 years, 39; 4 years and 6 months, 3; 5 years, 30; 6 years, 7; 6 years and 4 months, 1; 6 years and 6 months, 1; 7 years, 21; 8 years, 3; 10 years, 13; 11 years, 1; 12 years, 2; 13 years, 1; 14 years, 1; 15 years, 3; 17 years, 1; 18 years, 2; 20 years, 1; 35 years, 1; during life, 14: total, 287.

Place of Nativity.—Massachusetts, 103; Maine, 19; New Hampshire, 13; Vermont, 18; Connecticut, 10; Rhode Island, 6; New York, 27; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 9; Maryland, 1; Ohio, 3; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; Virginia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Georgia, 1; District of Columbia, 1; England, 18; Ireland, 27; Malta, 1; Germany, 2; Cape de Verd, 1; France, 2; Canada, 4; Scotland, 3; Sweden, 1; Newfoundland, 1; Madeira, 1; South America, 1; Nova Scotia, 4: total, 287.

Employment.—Stonecutters, 62; carpenters, 2; tool grinders, 4; team hands, 9; blacksmiths, 20; whitesmiths, 9; tin workers, 10; cabinetmakers and upholsterers, 61; brushmakers, 26; employed in cookery, 15; barbers, 2; sweepers, 5; wood and coal carriers and lumpers, 6; patients in hospital, 2; invalids, 6; attendants in hospital, 2; waiters and messengers, 4; coopers, 3; hatters, 6; shoemakers, 15; carpenters on repairs, 9; tailors, 3; in punishment, 1: total, 287.

Of the 287 convicts now in prison, 46 are recommitments, as follows:—29 are second comers; 14 third comers; 1 a fourth comer; 1 a fifth comer; 1 a sixth comer.

There are 14 negroes and 17 mulattoes in this prison.

It gives me great pleasure to be again able to report, that the affairs of the prison have been well and prosperous during the past year; and although there have been more to disturb the routine of discipline, more chances of escape, more opportunities for intercourse with others, than have ever before been in this prison, yet there have been a high degree of good feeling, ardor, and industry among the convicts. There have been no attempts to escape; no resistance of authority, and but few transgressions of the rules of the prison. In fact, the discipline of the prison has passed through a crisis during the year, to which it has never before been subjected, and which cannot again recur. The whole year has been devoted to extensive repairs, the construction of a long range of new workshops, and the making or filling up of nearly two acres of land, requiring many men from without to be constantly employed within the prison, and on the prison wharf, scowmen, teamsters, masons, carpenters, slaters, etc., working in juxtaposition with the convicts, and affording opportunities for intercourse, which could not be altogether prevented. In consequence of the removal and rebuilding of the whitesmiths, upholsterers, cabinetmakers, shoemakers, and tailors shops, a very

large portion of the convicts were deprived of their workshops, and were necessarily crowded into the other shops and brought nearer together, than was desirable or consistent with a strictly silent system of discipline. I was obliged to take the chapel for a workshop, religious services during the summer being performed in the new prison.

All these things have rendered the duties of the officers of the prison very arduous during the past year, so that the health of many of them failed, and more than half the overseers became sick and were obliged to leave the prison, and were absent, some of them, all summer, and others a large part of the time, obliging me to have recourse to the appointment of strangers, as temporary officers to take charge of their duties, at a time that required more than ordinary skill and experience in the management and government of the prison, until at last my own health failed me. About this time I discovered that we had an unfaithful officer during the year, who had been conniving with the convicts, talking and trading with them, and producing such mischief as only an unfaithful officer can produce. The prison yard, during the summer, was almost as public as the highway, filled with lumber, brick, stone, lime, sand, and the abundant and unsightly materials of the old shops. So that a part of the time the prison had the appearance of confusion and want of neatness. Many of the convicts were necessarily engaged in very dirty employments, removing the old buildings, cleaning the old bricks digging the foundations for the new shops, digging the drains and cisterns, and cleaning out the vaults and canal, working in mud and filth, filling the prison with dirt and dust, and carrying with them necessarily into their cells a part thereof; giving occasion for some to make reports not favorable to the discipline, order, and neatness of the prison. But the experience of the past year has given me more confidence in the practicability and success of the mild system of government, which I have adopted, than the experience of many ordinary years could have given.

For when I know that under all the disadvantages which I have stated, the prisoners have been kept under control by the law of kindness, without severity, or an increase of punishment, I have reason to believe, that now and hereafter, with the many advantages afforded by these improvements, the affairs of the prison will go on easily and orderly without the infliction of much punishment.

In fact, I have reason to believe that nothing but the ascendency which I have been able to acquire over the convicts by long-continued and persevering kindness and affection towards them, and the consequent kindness and affection which I have been able to inspire in their minds towards me, has enabled me to conquer so successfully the many difficulties with which I was surrounded last summer. Of this I am certain, that *there never was a time when the convicts were more orderly, more industrious, and more obedient, than they now are; there never was a time when the prison was in a neater and better condition in every respect; there never was a time when the prisoners were so comfortable, healthy, and happy.* That the convicts have been industriously employed during the year, will appear from the most unerring proof, exhibited by the finances of the prison. The earnings of the prisoners, after paying all expenses, have left a surplus of $807 63, although the expenses have been much increased over ordinary years. The expense of lights, furniture, and utensils, has been increased. The item of clothing alone has been more than a thousand dollars greater than ordinary years. I have felt it my duty to increase very considerably the amount of clothing, both for bedding and apparel, and the good effects are seen and felt in the increased comfort, health, and happiness of the convicts. There never has been a time when the health of the convicts was anywhere near so good as it was the last year, while *there never has been a year when the health of the officers suffered so much.* It has been said that the discipline of this prison does not prevent all conversation and intercourse among the convicts. This I am willing to own; and if the prevention of all intercourse is the great desideratum, separate, solitary confinement would undoubtedly be the most effectual in securing that end. *I know it is impossible to prevent all intercourse among convicts in this prison, and I suppose it is in all other prisons, even in those of solitary confinement,* and can only be wholly prevented by having a separate cell for every convict under a separate roof. But I have not experienced so much evil from the illicit conversation which convicts can have in this prison, as in my judgment to warrant so great an expense and so much deprivation and suffering. I believe that the few words which a convict *can steal (!)* the opportunity to say, is full as likely to be good and encouraging, as evil and debasing. Almost all the punishment inflicted here is by solitary confinement, and a punishment of this kind, varying from one to a few days, has generally been found sufficient to subdue the offender.

The Legislature of 1844 appropriated $6,000 for repairs and improvements of the prison. About $3,000 of this appropriation were expended previous to my last report, and

the improvements have been continued and finished during the past year. Under this appropriation I have caused to be built a very convenient and handsome guard-house at the front gate, a heavy new front gate to the prison yard, a new brick barn 35 by 25 feet in dimensions, raised upon a substantial stone foundation laid on piles, with a good slated roof; a new brick wall from the old prison to the old store-house, nine feet high, with strong battlements and hammered granite capping; five new watch-houses upon the prison wall, projecting in part over the wall into the yard, with glass windows, so as to afford the best possible view of the whole interior of the prison. I have thoroughly repaired the platforms, pickets, and fences, upon the wall around the whole prison yard, making a large portion of them entirely new. I have built a large new coal shed upon the wharf. I have thoroughly repaired the stone sheds—new silling, shingling, and making new windows in them. I have repaired and new slated the roof of the blacksmith's shop, and new slated the north side of both wings of the old prison. I have built a new cistern in the prison yard which will contain 300 hhds. of water, so contrived as to take all the water from all sides of the very large stone sheds, and have also made another large cistern at the lower end of the new workshops to take the water from the north side of those buildings. I have built a new prison vault, so as to empty into tide water without the prison walls, and discontinued the old vault which used to empty into the prison canal, rendering all attempts heretofore to keep the canal clean and pure utterly futile, I have provided the new vault with a new well and pump, so as to be able to keep it clean and free from offensive smells. I have altered all the doors of the cells in the new prison, affording the convicts more air and light. I have rebuilt the fences around the prison grounds, and repaired the guard room and Warden's room, and supplied them with new furniture, thoroughly painting the buildings and fences within and without. The expense of all these improvements has exceeded the appropriation $18 74, which I have paid from the prison funds.

The Legislature of last year appropriated $3,400 from the funds of the prison, and authorized the use of $4,611, which had been appropriated the year before to meet a deficit in the income of the prison, as a fund for removing and rebuilding a range of workshops, making an appropriation of $8,011 for this purpose. I have caused these shops to be rebuilt in the most thorough, durable, and workmanlike manner, according to a plan in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. They are built upon a solid stone foundation, with split granite underpinnings. The brick walls are 16 inches thick, with a heavy substantial roof, well slated and made fire proof. The doors, which lead from shop to shop, are made of iron, to prevent the communication of fire. The whole is well glazed and painted, constituting a block of very light, airy, convenient, and handsome shops. I have also caused the building heretofore used as a store-house, to be converted into a dwelling-house, and have so contrived as to make it into two tenements, having six rooms in each tenement; and I have let the same to two of the officers for a rent of $225, including fuel. The whole expense of the workshops and the dwelling-houses is $8,218 41, exceeding the appropriation $207 41, which I have paid from the prison funds. In all these repairs, buildings, and improvements, I have been very careful to have everything done in the best possible manner, having regard to utility, durability, and appearance.

An appropriation was made last year of $100, for the purchase of a library for the use of the convicts, and a library has accordingly been purchased of between two and three hundred good books. They are given out and taken in every Saturday afternoon.

Disbursements.—To cash paid for provisions, $6,612 13; for clothing, 4,381 64; for hospital department, 282 69; expenses and fuel, 3,151 00; prisoners discharged, 338 00; officers' salaries, 15,528 10; transportation of prisoners, 624 48; repairs of real estate, 76 26: total, $30,994 30. Balance of income, $807 35.

Income.—Stone department, $10,936 28: labor department, 19,309 67; fees of admittance, 1.480 70; rents, 75 00: total, $31,801 65.

FREDERICK ROBINSON, Warden.

1845.—Physician's Report.

The records of the Physician's department of the prison, prior to the 22nd of January of the present year, the time of my entering upon my duties, show that, since the last annual report up to that date, 42 patients had been admitted to the hospital. One death occurred from paralysis. The number of days spent in the hospital was 1,296. The number of days' labor abated to invalids was 98: and 246 days of light labor had been ordered by the Physician.

the 22nd of January no death has occurred in the institution. 20 patients have nitted to the hospital; 643 days, a large portion of which has occurred in the of two or three patients, have been spent in the hospital; 186 days of labor n abated to invalids for a day; and 313 days of light labor have been allowed y prescription.

tal of statistics of the health of the institution reckoned thus, would be as

—

September 30th, 1844, to January 22nd, 1845, the number of deaths were 1; admitted to hospital, 42; days spent in hospital, 1,296; days labor excused, light labor, 246. From January 22nd, 1845, to September 30th, 1845, the of deaths were 0; admitted to hospital, 20; days spent in the hospital, 643; r excused, 186; days light labor, 313. Average number of applications daily, ear, 7 and a fraction.

statistics show that a great degree of health has been enjoyed at the prison e time I have been connected with it. Beyond the information conveyed by nerical results, the character of the diseases has generally been pulmonary at- curring in the winter, or diarrhœa, of which we had most in the warmest part mmer. Cases of this latter kind have readily yielded to medicine; and, on e, I should conceive the statement well warranted that an equal, or even han the average health of the community, has been enjoyed by the convicts.

s a humane liberality exercised by the officers in allowing the men to state plaints, if they fancy they have any, and in whose instances it often happens r are fanciful, a large number receive some trifling prescription without any ce with their usual occupations. Occasionally an instance occurs where ill- igned designedly; but such attempts are usually unsuccessful, and are not of occurrence. Many of the applicants, of course, are refused the prescription ive medicines which they imagine they need, and are often sent back without ription at all; but their reception of such refusal has generally been good-na- l good-mannered, and as docile as I could expect.

ted with the health of the prison, I beg leave to mention two subjects which mportant to receive attention—a better ventilation of the sleeping cells, and nplete apparatus for bathing.

fect of the former seems owing to the mode of construction of the night prison, ving larger outer windows. The deficiency in question is only felt in the ex- at of summer. To this cause in part is attributable the diarrhœa, which quite r experienced a slight attack of, as above noticed.

rd to the matter of bathing, no argument need be used to show that an occa- th of warm water, during the cold months of the year, would conduce as much as to cleanliness.

eneficial operation of the establishment of the Board of Commissioners on to investigate cases of insanity in the prison, has had but little occasion to dis- f during the past year. No instances have occurred requiring a removal of prisoner to the State Lunatic Hospital. But I have been glad to avail myself dvice in one instance, where, though I was persuaded of the insanity of the thought fit to yield to the prisoner's own request, and permit him to return

J. W. BEMIS, Physician.

1846.—Inspectors' Report.

spectors are happy to say, from information obtained in the course of their ties, that the condition of the prison has been as prosperous, and its general s well attained, during the past year, as at any former period. If less labor performed than at other times, during a like period, it is because the numbers n less, than at any other time, for the last twenty years. We see in this fact ications of moral improvement among the people at large. Other causes there han the one here suggested, which contribute to this reduction of the number ers, but we believe that an improved state of public morals rightfully comes hare.

; into account the amount expended for books to enlarge the library, and other not within the ordinary range of current expenses, the earnings of the prison n sufficient to meet its outlays, within about one hundred dollars; and even iency would have been extinguished, but for the increased prices that have l for provisions; one article of food alone, has cost not less than a thousand ore than it did the year before.

A high degree of health has prevailed among the prisoners. *Probably no community, of equal numbers, can be found among the great mass of people without the walls of a prison, who have enjoyed the blessings of health in a greater, if in an equal degree, for the same length of time,—one death only having occurred for the last two years.*

It is a fact generally known, that a sentiment prevails to a limited extent, against the the system of imprisonment called congregate system, adopted in our State; and in favor of the separate system, which is adopted in Pennsylvania

By their fruits ye shall know them,—is a sentiment that comes to us from high authority; and by it we would test the character and merits of these different systems of punishment. Look, then, at the degree of health, both of body and of mind, that has prevailed for years past, in these different institutions, the deaths that have occurred, in proportion to their inmates. Look at the industry and earnings of the prisoners. Look at the financial condition of the two institutions, and also at the amounts annually expended by the State for their support, and at various other points of comparison,—and let the record decide between them.

The doctrine of separate confinement, we think, is erroneous, imaginary, and theoretical,—is opposed to the nature of man, and to the laws of mind that govern him, and is not sustained by a single argument founded in truth.

Another topic claims a remark. The desire for reading useful books, manifested by the prisoners, since the enlargement of the library, is highly gratifying, and, in our opinion, justifies the hope, that the public will be fully remunerated for outlays for the improvement of the hearts and minds of the convicts.

BRADFORD SUMNER,
SAMUEL GREELE, } Inspectors.
ABRAHAM F. HOWE,

1846.—Warden's Report.

The whole number of convicts remaining in prison, October 1, 1845, was 287; the whole number of convicts received into the prison during the year ending September 30, 1846, is 78: total, 365.

Discharged from the prison during the year ending September 30, 1846: by expiration of sentence, 100; by remission of sentence, 7; by order of court, 3; escaped, 1; died, 1: total, 112. The whole number remaining in prison, September 30, 1846, 253.

Ages of those in Prison.—15 to 20 years, 23; 20 to 30, 113; 30 to 40, 67; 40 to 50, 29; 50 to 60, 16; 60 to 70, 5.

Crimes.—Larceny, 59; common and notorious theft, 15; burglary, 11; burglary in 2nd degree, 4; burglary and larceny, 4; arson, 4; arson, 2nd degree, 2; murder, 6; assault, with intent to murder, 5; assault with intent to rape, 7; adultery, 5; malicious burning and larceny, 1; kidnapping, 1; assault and highway robbery, 1; incest, 1; robbery 2; manslaughter, 7; store breaking and larceny, 1; assault and robbery, 1; highway robbery in 2nd degree, 2; breaking and entering a bank and burglary, 1; maliciously setting fire to a manufactory, which was destroyed with its contents, 1; forgery and cheating, 1; assault with intent to rob, 3; having in possession counterfeit bank bills, with intent to pass the same, 6; having in possession counterfeit coin, with intent to pass the same, 2; burning a barn in the night time, 1; felonious assault on a female child, 1; shop breaking, 2; breaking and entering a shop and larceny, 17; perjury, 1; breaking and entering a shop in this prison, 1; stealing, 1; felonious assault, 5; stealing from a dwelling-house in the night time, 1; burning a dwelling-house, 1; maliciously removing a rail from a railroad, 2; stealing from the person, 4; stealing from a vessel in the night time, 1; polygamy, 2; breaking and entering a dwelling-house and stealing therein, 12; burning a barn, 1; passing a counterfeit bank bill, 2; counterfeiting, 2; having in possession and passing a forged order, 1; escaping from the house of correction, 3; counterfeiting and passing a bank bill, 1; felonious assault and larceny, 1; stealing from a shop in the night time and daytime, 2; poisoning with intent to kill, 1; passing counterfeit money, 4; bigamy, 3; passing a counterfeit bank note, 1; breaking and entering a dwelling-house in the daytime, with attempt to steal, 3; attempting to set fire, 1; embezzlement and larceny, 1; rape, 1; breaking and entering a shop in the night time, 2; accessory to a larceny before the fact, 1; counterfeiting an order, 1; forgery, 3; receiving stolen goods, 1; assault, with intent to commit a larceny, 2; assault and mayhem, 1: total, 253.

Term of Sentences.—1 year, 14; 1 year and 3 months, 2; 1 year and 6 months, 11; 1 year and 10 months, 1; 2 years, 42; 2 years and 3 months, 2; 2 years and 6 months,

8; 2 years and 8 months, 2; 2 years and 9 months, 2; 3 years, 40; 3 years and 6 months, 3; 3 years and 9 months, 1; 3 years and 10 months, 2; 4 years, 29; 4 years and 6 months, 4; 5 years, 24; 5 years and 3 months, 1; 6 years 8; 6 years, and 4 months, 1; 7 years, 16; 8 years, 2; 10 years, 13; 10 years and 6 months, 1; 12 years, 1; 13 years, 1; 14 years, 1; 15 years, 3; 17 years, 1; 18 years, 1; 35 years, 1; life, 15: total, 253.

Places of Nativity.—Massachusetts, 90; Maine, 14; New Hampshire, 10; Vermont, 12; Connecticut, 10; Rhode Island, 5; New York, 27; New Jersey, 3; Pennsylvania, 7; Maryland, 1; Ohio, 2; North Carolina, 2; Virginia, 3; South Carolina, 1; Delaware, 1; Missouri, 1; South America, 2; England, 20; Ireland, 23; Scotland, 3; France, 2; Canada, 5; Nova Scotia, 2; Malta, 1; Cape de Verd, 1; Sweden, 1; Madeira, 1; Germany, 1; New Brunswick, 1; Prince Edward's Island, 1: total, 253.

Employment.—Stonecutters, 61; carpenters, 2; tool grinders, 3; team hands, 7; blacksmiths, 15; whitesmiths, 3; tin workers, 8; engravers and printers, 5; cabinetmakers and upholsterers, 66; brushmakers, 23; hatters, 3; cooper, 1; shoemakers, 11: tailors, 4; employed in cookery, 11; baker, 1; washers, 2; barbers, 2; sweepers, 6; wood and coal carriers and lumpers, 3; in hospital, 2; invalids, 8; waiters and messengers, 4; in cells, 2: total, 253.

The 78 convicts received the last year were convicted as follows:—At Boston, 31; Worcester, 5; Lowell, 4; Dedham, 3; Cambridge, 1; Northampton, 2; Springfield, 3; New Bedford, 9; Ipswich, 2; Lenox, 2; Taunton, 9; Barnstable, 1; Concord, 2; Greenfield, 1: total, 78.

There are 12 negroes and 11 mulattoes in this prison.

The largest number of convicts in prison, at any time during the past year, was 287; the smallest number was 243; the average number has been 262.

It gives me great pleasure to report that a state of unprecedented health has prevailed. There has been but one death during the year, and no one has been released from prison on account of ill health since I have been connected with it. Order, industry, kind feelings, and consequently contentment, and a good degree of happiness, have constantly existed among us. There have been no outbreaks, no resistance of authority; and there has been less of punishment, and less cause for the infliction of punishment, than ever heretofore. A desire of self-improvement among the convicts has been excited, and prevailed in a remarkable degree; so that the time not assigned to labor, has been devoted very generally to reading, writing, ciphering, and other studies calculated to inform the mind, soften the affections, and improve the character. The prison library now consists of rising four hundred volumes, of the best books in our language. And it is really beautiful to observe, how joyfully every convict appears to receive a new book from the library, every Saturday afternoon.

A society has been formed, during the past year, among the convicts, called "The Massachusetts State Prison Society for Moral Improvement and Mutual Aid," and a majority of the convicts have become members of this society, and have pledged themselves, sincerely I have no doubt, to live up to the requirements of the constitution and by-laws of this society.

Constitution and By-laws of the Massachusetts State Prison Society for Moral Improvement and Mutual Aid.

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby associate and form ourselves into a society, to be known as the "*Massachusetts State Prison Society for Moral Improvement and Mutual Aid,*" and do furthermore adopt the following constitution or code of rules and regulations, by which the society is to be governed, and its doings and transactions regulated.

The officers of this society shall be a president, vice-president, and secretary.

The warden of the prison shall, *ex officio*, be president, and, when present, shall preside in all meetings of the society, and shall have the entire control and direction of the doings and transactions of such meetings.

The vice-president of the society shall be the chaplain of the prison, whose duty it shall be to preside at its meetings in case of the absence of the president.

The clerk of the prison shall be the secretary of the society, who shall keep a record of all such doings and transactions of the society as he may think proper subjects of record; and, at every meeting of the society, the record of the meeting last holden shall be read.

Meetings of the society may be called and holden at the discretion of the president.

There shall, in each and every year, be a *special meeting* of the society, known as its anniversary meeting, which shall be on or near the fourth day of July, on which

occasion, such services shall be holden and such arrangements made, as the officers of the society shall judge best calculated to interest and do good.

Any prisoner may become a member of this society by subscribing his name to this constitution, unless the president shall see good reasons to the contrary.

Every person, on becoming a member of the society, shall feel it to be his duty, and himself in honor pledged, to use all practicable means and helps for the improvement of his own mind and heart in knowledge and virtue, that by so doing he may be fitting himself for usefulness, respectability, and happiness, when he shall again enjoy the blessings of freedom and society; and, furthermore, studiously to avoid everything which tends to corrupt, to debase, and to destroy; and thus to obtain the mastery over those passions and appetites, to whose influence and control so many owe their downfall and ruin.

Every member of this society shall feel himself bound habitually so to act and demean himself, that his example may be safely copied by his fellows, and to use no influence on others whose tendency is not safe and salutary.

Members of the society, when discharged from prison, shall, unless a wish to the contrary be expressed, still be members, and shall feel pledged to use all lawful and proper means to benefit those who may have been inmates of this prison; and in no case, or under any circumstances, to use an influence to seduce them from the path of virtue, but, on the other hand, to strive to do them good, and to aid and cheer them on in their efforts to become respectable and useful.

Every member of the society shall, on his discharge from prison, consider himself in honor pledged to total abstinence from the use of all intoxicating drinks.

If any member of the society shall, essentially or grossly, violate the obligations voluntarily assumed by becoming a member of the society, it shall be the duty of the president to erase his name from the list of members; and such person shall not be re-admitted until the expiration of at least *three months;* nor then, unless the president shall see good and satisfactory reasons for so doing.

The officers of the prison may become members of the society, and, by so doing, shall consider themselves in duty bound to use all practicable means, not inconsistent with the laws and regulations established for the discipline of the institution, to aid and assist all its members in the furtherance and accomplishment of the ends contemplated and recognized in the formation of this society.

The officers of the society may admit, from without, such persons as they may see fit, as *honorary members*, who may attend its meetings and take part in its transactions, as the president may think proper; but such honorary members shall not be allowed to share in the government of the society, or in directing or controlling its business or management.

In addition to the officers before named, there shall be a committee, styled the *committee of conference*, which shall consist of six persons selected from among the prisoners, together with the president, vice-president, and secretary. The president shall be chairman of said committee. That portion of the committee composed of prisoners shall be appointed as follows, viz.: the president shall name three of the prisoners, members of the society, who shall be a committee to bring in a nomination of six persons, whom they consider suitably qualified to be members of said committee of conference; and these persons, so nominated, if chosen by a majority of the members, and approved by the president, shall constitute a part of said committee of conference. The business of this committee shall be to consult together in regard to the best means of furthering the great ends designed to be accomplished by this society. This committee may be called together whenever the chairman shall see fit.

Every member of this society, who, on his discharge from the prison, shall have so demeaned himself during the term of his imprisonment, and as a member of this society, as to secure the approbation of the president, shall receive a handsomely engraved or printed certificate, signed by the president, vice-president, and secretary, certifying to the same, and recommending him to the friendship, patronage, and confidence of the community wherever his lot may be cast.

Recognizing the fact of our dependence on God for success in all our attempts to do good, and feeling how much we need His aid and blessing, all the regular meetings of this society shall be opened with prayer.

This constitution, and the by-laws which from time to time may be adopted, may be altered or amended as the committee of conference may find it expedient, in order to promote the best interests of the society: and every such alteration shall be made known to the society at its next subsequent meeting.

By-laws.—The meetings of the society shall be called to order by the president, or,

in his absence, by the presiding officer—after which, the blessing of God shall be implored by the chaplain, or such other person present as the president may invite.

All the proceedings or business transactions of every such meeting, shall be conducted strictly according to the directions of the presiding officer.

At every meeting of this society, some subject or question shall be given out for consideration at the next subsequent meeting. Any member of the society may suggest subjects or questions for consideration, but the selection shall be made by a majority of the board of officers.

All remarks made by any member shall be addressed to the presiding officer, and through him to the meeting; and if, at any time, two or more persons shall rise to speak at the same time, the presiding officer shall have the precedence.

No remarks of a personal nature, or reflecting unfavorably on the conduct or character of any member, or any person connected with the prison, shall ever be allowed.

The foregoing constitution and by-laws were drawn up by the Rev. Mr. Curtis, chaplain of the prison, who is deserving of great credit for his services in originating and forming this society, which has already been highly beneficial, and is destined, I have no doubt, to be an instrument of great good in time to come. The meetings of this society are held every other Thursday afternoon, one hour before sundown, and all the meetings have been characterized by great decorum, order, and attention, and the discussions have all been highly interesting, instructive, and improving. The first anniversary of the society was held on the 4th of July last, which, in addition to religious services, consisted of singing, instrumental music, original songs, poems, and speeches, by the convicts, all of which were of a high order, and would not have been discreditable to any assembly whatever. The constitution of the society admits of honorary members, and many of our most philanthropic and distinguished citizens have availed themselves of the privilege to become members. My great desire is to make this prison, as nearly as it can be consistently with the laws and the discipline, a great labor school, where every man shall have encouragements and opportunities to improve his mind, his moral and religious character; to acquire habits of industry, habits of temperance, habits of order, habits of neatness, and a trade or skill in some manual labor—so that when he shall be discharged from prison, he may be qualified to enter into competition with his fellow-men to earn an honest livelihood for himself and family.

The last Legislature appropriated from the funds of the prison $250 for building a bathing-house in the prison yard, with suitable apparatus for bathing; and a very handsome building has been erected for this purpose over the canal, and provided with suitable apparatus, for cold, warm, and shower bathing. I have caused the drains of the prison, which used to empty into the canal, to be turned off and discharged through the prison walls into tide water, and the canal to be thoroughly cleaned out; and as the water flows in and out of this canal every tide, it is now an excellent place for bathing in the summer time, and this, with the warm baths, affords excellent accommodation for bathing both in summer and winter.

It is contended by some, that prisons should be places of punishment, and that severity, hardships, deprivations, and sufferings should be inflicted, as a means of reformation, as a terror against evil-doing, and as a warning to others. But the world has pursued this course up to this time with ill success. Wherever convicts have been the most neglected, and the most cruelly treated, crime has the most abounded. We must overcome evil with good.

A large amount of labor and material has been expended during the year, in grading and macadamizing the prison yard, of which no account has been taken.

Disbursements.—To provision department, $7,194 15; to hospital do., 189 27; to clothing do., 4,472 47; to expense, 3,512 11; to prisoners discharged, 459 00; to pay of officers, 15,526 46; to transportation of prisoners, 634 70; repairs of real estate, 398 20; to new bathing-house, 305 97: total, $32,692 33.

Income.—By stone department, $14,469 73; by labor department, 16,098 84; by fees of admittance, 1,324 00; by rents, 265 00; by profits and loss, 29 78; by balance, being deficit of income, 504 98: total $32,692 33.

From the above deficit should be deducted $305 97, as the expense of the new bathing-house, and $100 as the money paid for the increase of the library, leaving the true deficit of income only $99 01.

FREDERICK ROBINSON, Warden.

1846.—Physician's Report.

A high degree of health has prevailed among the prisoners during the past year. Of the limited amount of sickness which has occurred, there has been nothing of an unusual character, or such as peculiarly connects itself with the supposed disadvantages of an institution of this kind. While the aggregate of disease among the convicts does not seem to exceed that of the community at large, I am not aware of the existence of any type of disorder among them, even to a limited extent, which is to be considered directly attributable to their confinement.

Diseases of the lungs, or tendencies to pulmonary difficulties, are more noticeable than any other, but not to a larger proportion, perhaps, than in society generally, or than may fairly be accounted for by the prisoner's previous course of life.

There has been one death during the past year. William Doyle died in September, of cachexy, or vital exhaustion, aged 64 years. He had been in prison about six months, and came with a constitution broken down by intemperance. This is the only death which has occurred within the institution since December, 1844. During this period, no pardon has been granted on account of sickness.

Fifty-eight different prisoners have been admitted to the hospital during the year—seven having been admitted three times, and four twice. The number of days spent in the hospital by these was 883. In addition to these, 644 days have been passed there by those who were admitted as invalids for a single day.

During the past year, I have been obliged to resort to amputation three times, and once to the removal of a tumor, of a serious character, from the neck. Two of the amputations were of the thigh, and one of the arm. The disease which required the amputations of the thigh was necrosis of the bones, and had been of long standing previous to the commitment of the patient.

No tables have ever been kept here showing the condition of health of the convicts when received, by which to compare their relative degree of the same when discharged.

No new case of insanity has occurred during the year. The services of the commissioners of lunacy were put in requisition in one instance, to determine upon the expediency of recommitting a convict to the State Lunatic Hospital, who had been sent back to the prison from that institution, and who was, by the unanimous vote of the commission, sent back.

J. W. BEMIS, Physician.

1846.—Chaplain's Report.

Of the 78 prisoners received the past year, 53 were either foreigners or natives of other States of the Union, leaving but 25 as native citizens of this Commonwealth.

It is matter of great satisfaction that a state of more liberal and kindly feeling is extending itself in our community, towards those who are discharged from the State Prison. These men, going out into the world with the loss of character, and laboring under manifold discouragements, need, in a peculiar manner, the sympathy and friendly aid of the Christian public. The hand of Christian kindness extended to them—a kind word to encourage and to cheer—a willingness to give them employment and a home—will do much to allay prejudice, to dissipate discouragement, and to cheer them onward in their efforts to elevate themselves to the standard of respectability and usefulness in the world. But if, on their discharge, the "cold shoulder" is turned to them, and they meet naught but the frowning look, the contemptuous sneer, the chilling repulse, when employment and patronage are respectfully and earnestly solicited—who that is acquainted with human nature need wonder, if, discouraged and utterly disheartened by such treatment and such repulses, they should recklessly return back to their former course and habits.

But while the offender against the laws of the State is to be pitied, and treated with all due kindness and humanity—and while every practicable means ought to be applied for his reformation, and his encouragement in the way of well-doing—he should feel that there must be laws and adequate penalties, and that the general welfare demands their faithful execution—that the government is not the offending party, but himself—that individual interests must always be subordinate to the general good. Feeling thus, he will be prepared to estimate the necessity and value of the wholesome restraints of civil government, as securing his own personal rights and interests, while, at the same time, they guard the essential interests of the whole.

JARED CURTIS, Chaplain.

Synopsis of the Reports of the Connecticut State Prison, for 1844 *and* 1846.

1844.—Directors' Report.

The net profits of the institution for the past year, as will be seen by reference to the Warden's report hereunto annexed, has been $6,808 92.

The government and discipline of the prison have been strict, firm, consistent, systematic, and humane: and the conduct of the convicts has been good, with but few exceptions; while the financial affairs of the prison have continued to maintain their distinguished high standing.

From the following statements, the income or profits, after defraying every expense for the support and management of the convicts, may be seen for each year since the prison has been in operation; amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $93,146 48, including about $1,000 in tools, etc., received from the old prison in Granby at the commencement of the institution.

Amount of tools received from Newgate, 1827, $1,070 32; profit from October 1. 1827, to March 31, 1828, 1,017 16: profit for the year ending March 31, 1829, 3,229 41; March 31, 1830, 5,068 94; March 31, 1831, 7,824 02; March 31, 1832, 8,713 53; March 31, 1833, 1,206 90, loss from April 1 to June 6, 1833, 768 70; balance, 438 12; March 31, 1834, 4,758 87; March 31, 1835, 5,268 83; March 31, 1836, 6,505 49; March 31, 1837, 7,438 94; March 31, 1838, 5,015 02; March 31, 1839, 3,060 28; March 31, 1840, 4,511 19; March 31, 1841, 8,282 90; March 31, 1842, 8,065 29; March 31, 1843, 6,069 25; March 31, 1844, 6,808 92: total, $93,146 48.

From the above it will be seen, that with the exception of the year when the present Warden was removed, and during his absence from the prison, the annual increase or profits of the institution have continued to be more uniform than those of any similar establishment in the country; while the discipline has continued to improve, until it is "universally admitted that the Connecticut State Prison is," so far as relates to discipline, moral and religious instruction, cleanliness, and general management, truly deserving to be "the *pattern prison of the Auburn system.*"

The discipline and order of that prison, during this time, are also represented by the Inspectors in their report, as having been in a deplorably bad state. This fact but confirms us in our former opinion, that the moral and pecuniary improvement and success of a prison depends almost entirely upon its discipline, and the principal officer administering the same. The true cause of the embarrassment in the Sing Sing Prison, is obvious to every one in any manner acquainted with the subject. In that State, the moment *either* of the political parties gain the ascendency, and with it possession of the power, every person, from the superintendent to the gate-keeper, is forthwith removed to give station to others, who are inexperienced, and oftentimes totally unfit. It requires many years' experience to manage a prison successfully, and but few men are qualified for such a station at all. The warden must be a man who is wholly penetrated by a faith in the system which he is to carry out, and he should have firmness and courage to enforce it.

It is fully believed that the uniform success and prosperity of the Connecticut Prison, for so long a series of years, have been mainly owing to the systematic and uniform course with which the institution has been conducted by the Warden, and to his successful exertions in keeping its management entirely aloof and independent of all local or party influences of the vicinity where it is located, as well as to the fact, that while the friends of the two political parties for the last ten years have had the direction and supervision of the establishment for about an equal length of time, no change or alterations have been made in its policy or government.

The unusual efforts to instruct the younger portion of the convicts, which were noticed in the Directors' report last year, have been continued during the year now brought to a close. In addition to the regular daily morning and evening services, and preaching on the Sabbath, the Warden, Chaplain, and Clerk, devote a part of the day to teaching several classes, who are assembled in the chapel for that purpose.

The female convicts are all employed in their particular department in cooking, washing, making and mending clothes for the prisoners, and in the skeining of sewing silk and manufacture of palm-leaf hats. We are confident that the female department of no other prison in the Union can compare with the order, discipline, and strict attention which are exhibited by the inmates of this, while at labor under the care of the matron.

In some of the counties, the present condition of the jails is such as to be of deep and abiding interest to the whole community. Good county jails are as necessary to carry into effect a proper system of discipline for the safety of persons and property, and for the reformation of the offenders, as the State institution itself; and the Directors trust that the time will soon come when the representatives of the people will take hold of this subject in earnest, and relax none of their efforts until the unsafe and dilapidated *coops* which still disgrace some of our counties are demolished, and new ones upon the Prison Discipline plan substituted in their place. The importance of well-regulated jails, we fear, is not sufficiently appreciated throughout the country; as it is well known that the State institutions generally are in decidedly better condition than the common jails. This is to be regretted, as we firmly believe there is as much injury resulting to the morals of the prisoners from confinement in the county prisons upon the old system, as there are benefits arising from the new system in our penitentiaries.

There are a class of prisoners who are not depraved, who possibly may have acted in a state of excitement. Such persons can be improved by strict imprisonment,—a proper religious influence, and by confinement in separate cells, where they are not brought into infectious contact with corrupting companions, and can have an opportunity for self-contemplation and repentance. The improvement effected in the counties of Hartford, New Haven, New London and Windham, where the attempt has been made, is of a similar character with that accomplished by removing the *State prisoners* from the copper mines in Simsbury. Under the new system there is less danger of escapes—the health and morals of the prisoners are improved, as well as the expense of the counties, for their confinement, almost, if not entirely removed.

RICHARD NILES,
JOHN COTTON SMITH, Jr., } Directors.
EDWIN STEARNS,

1844.—Warden's Report.

Employment.—The 192 convicts in confinement, March 31, 1844, were employed as follows, namely:—

Under Contract.—Making rules, 15; making chairs, 25; varnishing and finishing chairs, 10; making table cutlery, 50; shoemakers, 25: total, 125.

On account of the State.—Making chair seat frames, 4; making chair seats, 17; knotting, splitting, and shaving cane, 10; mending clothes for prisoners' use, 1; making shoes for prisoners, 1; barber, 1; hall waiters, 2; out-door lumpers, 4; invalids, 3; hospital nurse, 1; in hospital, 2; insane, 1; females, making palm leaf hats, 9; females, making and mending prisoners' clothes, 2; cooking, washing, etc., 7; skeining silk, 1; hospital nurse, 1: total, 192.

AMOS PILSBURY, Warden.

1844.—Physician's Report.

As the convicts are, to a very considerable extent, from that class in the community who are dissolute, intemperate, and consequently irregular in their habits, many of them are committed to prison with impaired constitutions, and predisposition to diseases of the vital organs. This class is larger in the Connecticut State Prison in proportion to the whole number than in many of the other State prisons, from the fact that in the vicinity of the large cities in the neighboring States, they are sentenced to the houses of correction.

The epidemic influenza, which prevailed extensively in this part of the country in July, affected the convicts severely; and with the diseases of the summer and autumn months, constituted the principal amount of sickness of a general character.

Twelve convicts have died during the year. The first died June 12, of consumption. The second died June 15, of scrofulous enlargement of the heart, preceded by syphilis, and followed by dropsy. The third died June 20, with dropsy of the heart, with scrofula, and adhesion of all the abdominal viscera, from previous disease. The fourth died July 14, with scrofulous ulceration of the lungs, and an abscess near the spine, communicating with the cavity of the chest. The fifth died July 17th, of consumption. The sixth died July 27, of consumption. The seventh died August 21, of consumption. The eighth died October 9, with fever, complicated with disease of the bowels. The ninth died October 30, of consumption, preceded by protracted dyspepsia. The tenth died January 11, of consumption; his constitution having been previously im-

paired by syphilitic disease. The eleventh died March 11, of hydrothorax, his constitution having been previously broken down by intemperance. The twelfth died March 23, of consumption.

Of the fatal cases, eight were from the colored convicts, who compose but a little more than a quarter of the whole number. It also appears from the records of the prison that, since the commencement of the institution in 1828, half of the deaths have been among the blacks, amounting to 5.40 per cent., while the mortality among the whites has been but about 1.07 per cent. In respect to each class, the employment and discipline is precisely the same. The fact that the colored population possess less vitality than the white, and that they are more liable to death from similar causes, has attracted the attention of many who have examined the subject within the last two years; and this is more particularly true of those who are confined in prison, as they are more liable to be affected with diseases of the vital organs.

A writer* who has bestowed much attention upon this subject, says, that "the statistics of our northern cities show that the proportion of deaths among the blacks compared with the whites is nearly three to one." As there have been during the last year. and in 1842, a larger number of convicts with impaired constitutions, and predisposition to disease of the lungs, the number of deaths has been larger than in previous years; and although larger than in some prisons, it is also smaller than in others. In several of the States, the Governor has the power of pardoning convicts, which he can exercise at any time during the year when it may appear to be necessary or proper.

All the convicts in this prison to whom pardons were granted in 1843, possessed good health, while three of those whose petitions were rejected were very infirm, and are now dead; and in one of these cases at least, the great object of confinement and punishment was secured, as evinced by an apparent and thorough reformation.

The subject appears to me to be worthy of the consideration of the Legislature, that some provision should be made for granting pardons to such convicts as are affected with disease which must necessarily prove fatal, (especially where they can be provided for by their friends,) at other times than during its brief session.

The fact that in several States pardons are granted on account of sickness, prevents arriving at any definite conclusions with respect to the comparative mortality. In Maryland Penitentiary, among 287 convicts, twenty-one died, and twelve were pardoned, but whether from sickness or other causes, we are not informed; nor can we compare the mortality among white and black convicts in that State, as negroes on a second conviction of felonies are sold out of the State. In Auburn prison there were eleven deaths in 1843, and twelve were pardoned, as we are informed by the Physician's report, "to save life." The whole number of pardons was thirty-eight; and within the last ten years, three hundred and ninety-eight have been pardoned. If an equal proportion in each year were pardoned in consequence of sickness, the whole number discharged from that cause will exceed one hundred.

ARCHIBALD WELCH, Physician.

1844.—Chaplain's Report.

We have formed three classes which are assembled every Sabbath for intellectual and religious training. Two of these classes are males from the juvenile department, the other includes all the females. The latter have made as great improvement, especially in reading and spelling, considering their opportunities, as could possibly have been expected.

They can all read quite well, with the exception of two who have recently come here, and appreciate the effort which is being made for their mental and moral elevation. The male classes have made commendable improvement in reading, spelling, and in a general knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. A number of these are in the rudiments of the English language. Some of them are very desirous to learn to read, but appear to be destitute of that kind of mental perception or power of comprehension by which the mind grasps and retains ideas.

Of the 170 male convicts here, 73 claim to have possessed good early habits. 97 confess their early habits to have been bad. 93 claim to have had pious parents, mostly mothers. 65 admit that they were unmindful of the admonitions and counsels of their parents. 43 claim to have attended Sabbath school as scholars, 125 confess that they were almost daily in the use of intoxicating drinks. 99 of these admit that they were accustomed to habitual drunkenness. 40 of the 170 have been engaged in selling

* Dr Nott, of Alabama.

rum, and 22 in manufacturing it. 65 state that they were under the influence of intoxicating liquor when they committed the crimes for which they are now imprisoned. 157 acknowledge that they have practiced in different degrees the grossest licentiousness. 30 state that their most besetting sin was licentiousness. 53 to be that of drunkenness. 32 to be that of theft. 157 profess to believe in the Divine authenticity of the Bible, and in the Christian religion; and the same number have avowed their determination to reform their lives.

The civil and social condition of the convicts may be inferred by the following statistics:—

76 of the 170 males have been married; 24 of this number have confessedly been guilty of criminal unfaithfulness to their wives.

The above 76 have 186 children who survive to suffer the reproach of parental degradation.

34 claim to have learned a trade by serving a regular apprenticeship. 65 have followed the seas. There has been a small diminution of this class during the year.

38 could not read at all when they came here. Most of those who have been here any length of time have learned to read, some of them quite fluently.

NATHANIEL KELLOGG, Chaplain.

1846.—Directors' Report.

This institution, during the past year, has fully sustained the high expectations of those who have been accustomed to look upon it as a model prison. The discipline is in the highest state of perfection; order and system pervade every department; and a ready and cheerful obedience is yielded to the rules and regulations of the establishment.

The number of prisoners in confinement on the 31st of March, 1846, was 173; of which number 12 were females. The number received during the year was 36; discharged by the General Assembly, 6; and 6 have died.

The profits of the institution for the past year have amounted to the sum of $7,029 90.

We were directed by the last General Assembly, to examine the bank account of the late and present Wardens. This duty has been discharged. We found that the account of the late Warden had been kept in his individual name, and so blended with the prison account, that it was very difficult, and in some instances impossible, to separate them, and arrive at a satisfactory result. There appears, however, to be a considerable amount of interest due the State, which has not been credited upon the prison books. For example, for the year ending 31st of March, 1837, the amount of paper discounted at the Phœnix Bank for the late Warden, was $16,096 40; on which was paid the bank for discount, 230 70. To illustrate: A contractor owes the State 496 83; and as an accommodation, his note, made payable in four months, is received, and the interest added thus: amount due from contractor, 496 83; interest four months and three days, 10 18.—$507 01½.

Instead of crediting the full note, principal, and interest upon the prison books, we find only a credit of the principal, namely, $496 83. If the note had been permitted to remain in the possession of the Warden for sixty or ninety days, or even to maturity, the interest thus gained ought to be credited on the prison books. The mode described of keeping accounts was not satisfactory to us, and doubtless was not contemplated by the General Assembly. The practice alluded to has not been pursued by the present Warden, the State having been fully credited for all interest received by him.

We made a careful examination of the late Warden's deposit account, and found a very considerable disagreement in this respect, between the books of the prison and those of the bank. We give the following statement of the results of our examination of the accounts for a single year, namely, that ending on the 31st day of March, 1836, as a specimen of other periods: April 1st, 1836, cash on hand as appears by the prison books, $5,683 33; amount on deposit, as appears by the books of the bank, 3,587 68; deficient on deposit, 2,095 65. July 1st, cash on hand as appears by the prison books, 2,360 06; amount on deposit in bank, 1,514 03; deficient on deposit, 846 03. October 1st, cash on hand as appears by the prison books, 2,961 78; amount on deposit in bank, 597 99; deficient on deposit, 2,363 79. January 1st, 1837, cash on hand as appears by the prison books, 4,768 69; amount on deposit in bank, 977 95; deficient on deposit, 3,790 74. April 1st, cash on hand as appears by the prison books, 8,096 23; amount on deposit in bank, 4,229 87; deficient on deposit, 3,866 36.

The reason of this disparity the Directors do not pretend to account for. In this year, 1836, although the net earnings of the prison, were reported as amounting to $7,438 94, there appears to have been no payment of any portion of this sum into the treasury of the State, a mode of proceeding which the present board of Directors do not think it proper to pursue, as it might give a wrong impression in regard to the annual profits of the institution.

SELAH STRONG,
PHILO HURD, } Directors.
EZRA STRONG,

1846.—Warden's Report.

On entering upon my duties of Warden, I resolved to govern those committed to my charge by the law of kindness and humanity, so far as it should be in my power; believing that many would duly appreciate kind treatment, and quietly submit to the rules established for the government of the prison.

It is evident to every one acquainted with the general character of those committed to prison, that without order and strict discipline, no institution of this kind could prosper; there must be full submission to the rules established. Kind treatment and affectionate appeals in some cases fail to subdue the stubborn will, though in most instances they have the desired effect. But when those fail, coercion becomes necessary, and punishment, properly inflicted only when the offender is conscious of guilt, creates no feeling of revenge in the breast of the chastised.

In the management of a prison, much depends on the character and conduct of subordinate officers. No man could succeed well, depending on indiscreet and unfaithful men to watch over the convicts. Criminals are not usually destitute of discernment, and they readily take advantage of undue severity, or stupid indifference, manifested by those placed over them.

If good counsel was always given, and the general deportment of those having charge of convicts what it should be, much might be done that would elevate, rather than depress, the moral sensibilities of that class of our unfortunate fellow-men.

Income.—Carpenter's shop, $2,809 13; chair seating shop, 3,369 48; smith shop, 2,832 35; cutlery shop, 2,412 59; shoe shop, 2,555 89; cabinet shop, 2,713 21; varnishing shop, 936 11; female department, 39 97; cash from visitors, 573 02; balance of interest, 551 80: total, $18,793 55.

Expenditures.—Expense account, 5,689 16; provision, 4,522 42; clothing and bedding, 648 32; repairs and improvements, 133 33; hospital account, 315 01; transportation of convicts, 160 46; discharged convicts, 295 95; balance gained to institution the past year, 7,029 90: total, $18,793 55.

The whole number in confinement, March 31, 1845, 197; since received, 36; total, 233. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 48; by pardon, 6; died, 6: total, 60. Leaving in confinement March 31, 1846, 173. White males, 118; colored males, 43; white females, 6; colored females, 6.

Employment.—Under Contract.—Making chairs, 34; cutlery, 42; shoes, 23; rules, 15: total, 114.

On account of the State.—Making chair seats, 39; hall waiters and out-door lumpers, 6; hospital nurse, 1; insane, 1; females employed at washing, cooking, making and mending prisoners' clothes, etc., 12: total, 59.

Places of Nativity.—Connecticut, 112; New York, 14; Massachusetts, 14; Rhode Island, 3; New Jersey, 3; Delaware, 1; Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Ireland, 11; England, 4; Canada, 1; Germany, 1; France, 1; Isle of Madeira, 1; South America, 1; West Indies, 1; Scotland, 1: total, 173.

Where Convicted.—New Haven, 29; New London, 25; Fairfield, 35; Hartford, 21; Litchfield 34; Middlesex, 13; Windham, 8; Tolland, 8: total, 173.

Crimes.—Burglary, 46; theft, 25; horse stealing, 18; arson, 11; attempt to kill, 12; attempt at rape, 10; rape, 7; manslaughter, 9; forgery, 4; passing counterfeit money, 2; adultery, 10; robbery, 3; murder, 5; attempt to murder, 9; decoying child, 1; insanity, 1: total, 173.

Term of Sentences.—Life, 19; 15 years and $100 fine, 7; 10 years and 500 fine, 1; 10 years and 100 fine, 1; 10 years and 50 fine, 2; 4 years and 50 fine, 1; 2 years and 100 fine, 1; 3 years and 100 fine, 1; 3 years and 50 fine, 2; 22 years, 1; 20 years, 2; 15 years, 5; 14 years, 2; 12 years, 2; 10 years, 3; 9 years, 7; 8 years, 8; 7 years, 9; 6 years, 8; 5 years, 11; 4 years, 20; 3 years, 27; 2 years and 6 months, 5; 2 years, 28: total, 173.

Commitments and Crimes since 1827.—1828: burglary, 12; theft 1; horse stealing 3; attempt to kill, 1; attempt at rape, 1; breaking jail, 2; arson, 1; attempt to murder, 1; manslaughter, 1; forgery, 3; passing counterfeit money, 4; attempt to poison, 1; incest, 1; bigamy, 1; high crimes, etc., 1: total, 34. 1829: burglary, 22; theft, 1; horse stealing, 11; attempt to kill, 4; attempt at rape, 5; breaking jail, 3; arson, 3; abuse of female child, 1; attempt to murder, 2; manslaughter, 1; forgery, 1; passing counterfeit money, 3; adultery, 5; robbery, 2; bigamy, 1; high crimes, etc., 1: total, 66. 1830: burglary, 38; theft, 2; horse stealing, 6; attempt to kill, 4; attempt at rape, 1; breaking jail, 1; arson, 4; abuse of female child, 1; manslaughter, 1; forgery, 2; passing counterfeit money, 4; adultery, 7; robbery, 2: total, 73. 1831: burglary, 17; theft, 2; horse stealing, 5; attempt to kill, 8; attempt at rape, 3; rape, 1; arson, 2; abuse of female child, 1; manslaughter, 1; forgery, 6; passing counterfeit money, 4; adultery, 4; robbery, 1: total, 55. 1832: burglary, 18; theft 10; horse stealing, 6; attempt to kill, 18; breaking jail, 1; forgery, 5; passing counterfeit money, 3; adultery, 3; perjury, 1: total, 65. 1833: burglary, 21; theft, 12; horse stealing, 3; attempt to kill, 4; attempt at rape, 1; arson, 1; forgery, 2; passing counterfeit money, 1; adultery, 6; bigamy, 1: total, 52. 1834: burglary, 25; theft, 7; horse stealing 6; attempt to kill, 1; attempt at rape, 3; breaking jail, 1; arson, 1; manslaughter, 1; forgery, 1; passing counterfeit money, 3; adultery, 3; murder, 1; incest, 1: total, 54. 1835: burglary, 33; theft, 11; horse stealing, 9; attempt to kill, 1; breaking jail, 2; arson, 2; attempt to murder, 3; manslaughter, 2; passing counterfeit money, 2; adultery, 8; murder, 1; bestiality, 1: total, 75. 1836: burglary, 32; theft, 9; horse stealing, 7; attempt to kill, 2; attempt at rape, 3; breaking jail, 1; arson, 1; attempt to murder, 1; manslaughter, 1; forgery, 2; passing counterfeit money, 2; adultery, 3; perjury, 1; bigamy, 1: total, 66. 1837: burglary, 22; theft, 13; horse stealing, 5; attempt to kill, 2; attempt at rape, 4; arson, 2; abuse of female child, 1; manslaughter, 2; forgery, 1; passing counterfeit money, 1; adultery, 3; insanity, 1: total, 57. 1838: burglary, 17; theft, 12; horse stealing, 7; attempt to kill, 2; attempt at rape, 2; breaking jail, 2; arson, 2; abuse of female child, 1; forgery, 2; passing counterfeit money, 2; adultery, 4; murder, 1; perjury, 1; exposing child, 1: total, 56. 1839: burglary, 27; theft, 9; horse stealing, 3; attempt to kill, 2; arson, 4; forgery 1; passing counterfeit money, 1; adultery, 6; robbery, 1; mayhem, 1: total, 50. 1840: burglary, 21; theft, 11; horse stealing, 6; attempt to kill, 1; rape, 1; breaking jail, 2; arson, 3; forgery, 4; adultery, 2; robbery, 2; perjury, 1: total, 54. 1841: burglary, 27; theft, 12; horse stealing, 3; attempt at rape, 5; rape, 4; breaking jail, 2; arson, 3; attempt to murder, 2; passing counterfeit money, 1; adultery, 12; robbery, 2; bigamy, 1: total, 74. 1842: burglary, 18; theft, 15; horse stealing, 5; attempt to kill, 1; attempt at rape, 3; rape, 1; arson, 1; attempt to murder, 1; forgery, 2; passing counterfeit money, 1; adultery, 2; murder, 1; robbery, 1; exposing child, 1; mayhem, 1; bigamy, 1; enticing and decoying away child, 2: total, 57. 1843: burglary, 18; theft, 6; horse stealing, 5; attempt to kill, 2; attempt at rape, 1; rape, 1; breaking jail, 2; arson, 4; attempt to murder, 2; manslaughter, 3; forgery, 1; adultery, 5; murder, 1; bigamy, 1; assault and battery, 2: total, 54. 1844: burglary, 21; theft, 12; horse stealing, 1; attempt at rape, 2; rape, 1; arson, 1; attempt to murder, 1; manslaughter, 4; forgery, 2; passing counterfeit money, 1; adultery, 3; murder, 1: total, 50. 1845: burglary, 18; theft, 12; horse stealing, 8; attempt to kill, 5; attempt at rape, 3; arson, 2; attempt to murder, 1; adultery, 5; robbery, 1: total, 57. 1846: burglary, 10; theft, 6; horse stealing, 8; attempt to kill, 3; rape, 2; arson, 2; manslaughter, 2; forgery, 1; adultery, 2: total, 36.

ELISHA JOHNSON, Warden.

1846.—Physicians' Reports.

The diseases of the convicts from the 31st of March to the 10th of August were similar to those with which they have been afflicted in former seasons—although derangement of the digestive organs was, perhaps, less severe, and of more rare occurrence in the early part of the summer. I attribute this favorable condition, in part, to the following change, which I recommended early in June, when the weather had become unusually warm. "that the convicts be allowed to remain in their cells half an hour longer than the usual time at noon, and at their labor half an hour later at night; that rice should be substituted for potatoes for a part of the rations, and that warm bathing be frequently employed." By this arrangement with reference to *labor*, the prisoners had an opportunity of resting longer in the most uncomfortable part of the day, without any encroachment upon the time stipulated in the several contracts.

On the 10th day of August there were but two convicts in such a condition as to require the use of medicine. One of them was convalescing, and the other had recently been affected with symptoms indicating incipient disease of the lungs.

There were, during the above-mentioned time, two deaths by disease, and one by suicide. The second death was on the 18th of June, by suicide. The third death was on the 9th of August. The constitution of this prisoner had been broken down by long-continued habits of intemperance. He had extensive chronic ulcers upon his lower extremities, and dated in epileptic convulsions.

The first death mentioned in the foregoing statement was hastened by disease of the lungs, which has caused the greatest proportion of deaths during several of the last years; and it is my duty to suggest to you, what I have frequently done to your predecessors in office, and also to the late and present Wardens, that some efficient method should be adopted, if possible, to have a more perfect ventilation in the hall and about the cells; the want of which is a fruitful source of disease of the lungs in all those cases where there exists a predisposition. In confirmation of this opinion, I will here insert a note which I received from George Sumner, M.D., dated June 9th, 1845.

ARCHIBALD WELCH, Physician.

"HARTFORD, *June* 9, 1845.

"Since visiting a patient with you at the State's Prison, laboring under severe pulmonary affection, and witnessing the imperfect ventilation of the establishment, I feel it to be a part of your duty, and perhaps it is mine also, to remonstrate against the evil referred to. It was never contemplated by our Legislature, or by our courts, that prisoners should by confinement lose their lives; and yet many are sent to the prison with lungs more or less diseased. These persons, under favorable circumstances, might live many years; but in the impure air of the establishment at Weathersfield their disease is aggravated, and the prospect of their recovery is at once dissipated. They die of consumption. Now, my dear sir, humanity requires that something should be done to mitigate the evil of which I complain. The foul air of the cells might in some degree be renovated by keeping up a constant fire in one part of the hall, which might serve to carry off the noxious exhalations which at present surround the cells. Something should be done to remove this prolific source of disease: but the manner of accomplishing this important object I leave to the consideration of those whose business calls them to the institution.

"Excuse these suggestions, written in some haste, and entirely from a sense of duty, by your friend,

"GEORGE SUMNER."

The Physician of this institution respectfully reports: That during the period he has had charge of the medical department of the prison, *acute* diseases have not prevailed to any extent, but those of a *chronic* character have existed in several forms and grades. The particular tendency to this form of disease is owing to various causes. Many of the convicts come to the prison, not only with impaired health, but with enfeebled constitutions, resulting from former habits of irregularity, intemperance, and licentiousness. In addition to this, there are causes necessarily existing in all penitentiaries which predispose to chronic complaints; and when diseases of this kind are once formed, the same causes contribute to protract or hinder their cure.

From the 10th of August to the present time, there were at the prison three deaths, all males, one of whom was colored. The first occurred on the 26th of January, after a protracted illness of eighteen months, of a dyspeptic character, together with general derangement of the whole system, finally terminating in marked symptoms of effusion into the cavity of the chest. The second on the 2nd of February, from phthisis, accompanied with obstinate diarrhœa. The third on the 11th of March, also from phthisis.

ASHBEL ROBERTSON, Physician.

1846.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Sabbath school, which consists of three classes of males and one of females, who recite separately and at different times, has been continued under favorable auspices, and is characterized by a good degree of attention and improvement. The Warden and clerk have enlisted as teachers, and have cheerfully contributed their time and labor in the benevolent office of instructing the convicts in the principles of religion and morality.

It is to be remembered that to a great extent these prisoners are illiterate; that they are in general anxious to learn, and hence no effort should be spared to raise them from their degraded and almost hopeless condition. They are grateful for kind treatment, and for the efforts made to improve and restore them; and often seem to manifest great anxiety that these efforts should be successful in their individual cases. Like others, they are affected by kindness and attention, and are wounded by treatment which is unnecessarily harsh and severe. I do not hesitate to express my strong conviction, founded on careful observation, that it is indispensable to the safety of society, against future depredations, that the convicts should, while in prison, submit to an exact discipline, and that this end is best accomplished by kind treatment; by instruction, both literary and religious; by efforts to raise up these prostrate ones, and not to depress and crush them; and finally, by implanting hope in the mind, rather than despair; and it affords me pleasure to testify, that the efforts of the Warden to preserve order and maintain discipline, by kind manners and mild measures, rather than by harsh and overbearing demeanor, and severe infliction, have been pre-eminently successful. It is believed that it will appear, upon the most exact comparison, that those prisons which are most distinguished for careful and ample instruction, for kind treatment and efficient discipline, are also distinguished by general prosperity, for happy effects upon the present and future character of the convicts, and best subserve the great end of the prison institution.

With regard to the progress of the convicts in learning, it has been encouraging. The importance of additional opportunities for instruction, was distinctly presented in my report for the last year, and to which I beg leave to refer you. I also ask leave again to suggest the importance of an asylum for discharged convicts; and I would refer to the reasons in favor of the measure which were presented in my report last year. The experience of another year, and melancholy facts of frequent occurrence, have added new force to those reasons, and strengthened the convictions therein expressed, that such an asylum is indispensable.

DAVID MILLER, Chaplain.

Synopsis of the Report of the Rhode Island State and County Prison, for the year 1844.

Inspectors' Report.

The affairs of the prison have been conducted through the year past in a manner satisfactory to the undersigned, and the results, whether we consider the health of the prisoners or the produce of their labor, have been better than in any previous year.

The workshop has been finished at an expense of $2,397 20. The undersigned have revised the regulations since the publication of the new Digest of the Laws of the State. It will from them be perceived that the present system requires that the convicts labor steadily during the day, excepting sufficient time for their meals, and one hour allowed by law for reading the Bible. Their labor is performed in silence. The workshop in which they work is about fifty feet square, nearly twenty feet high, light, well ventilated, and warmed. When not engaged in labor, the convicts are confined in cells about eight feet wide, eight feet high, and from twelve to fifteen feet long. The cells are supplied with water, conducted to each cell in pipes, and with privy pipes, and every convict is furnished with such clothing and food as is deemed necessary for his health.

Besides the Bible, the convicts are permitted to have some other books. The undersigned respectfully suggest that some provision ought to be made by law for the moral instruction of the convicts. There are serious objections to admitting a large number of voluntary instructors, and it cannot be expected that any one should devote as large a portion of time as ought to be given to this object.

The undersigned are of opinion that it is entirely impossible to comply with the resolution of the General Assembly, requiring separate accounts of the expenses of the State Prison and Providence County Jail. An approximation to accuracy may be made by estimating the number of prisoners in each, but as all the keepers and assistants are the same, and the food for all is prepared together, exactness in dividing expenses is unattainable.

The amount received by the Warden from the general treasurer, during the past

year, has been $6,750. The property in the hands of the Warden, as appears by his account, which has been audited by a committee of our board, is greater than at the close of September, 1843, by the sum of $1,613 39. The cost of the workshop has been $2,397 20, and about $700 have been expended in unusual repairs and improvements The result is, that the charge to the State for the County Jail and State Prison is about $2,000 for the past year. It is believed that if the State Prison were separated from the County Jail, the labor of the convicts in the State Prison during the past year would have paid the expenses of the prison, and have increased the property on hand between $1,000 and $1,500.

The County Jail continues to disgrace our State. Justice to the unfortunate who are confined for debt, and to those committed for trial, requires that a new jail for Providence County should be immediately erected.

THOMAS M. BURGESS,
CHRISTOPHER RHODES,
AMHERST EVERETT,
BARZILLAI CRANSTON,
R. W. KIMBALL,
JAMES Y. SMITH,
ISAAC THURBER,
} Inspectors.

Warden's Report.

It is well known that this prison was constructed and established upon the plan of solitary confinement, but that this principle has been given up. By an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at the January session, 1843, the Inspectors of the State Prison were vested with full power and authority to cause the prisoners then under sentence, or who might thereafter be sentenced to said prison, "to be enlarged of their confinement, by permitting such prisoners to perform labor in the corridor of said prison."

Does the result justify the change?

Among the small number of prisoners at the outset, the bad effects of solitary imprisonment upon the mind were very apparent. I attributed these effects to the prevalence of bad practices, according to a common notion among the medical attendants of similar establishments. In my capacity of keeper of the County Jail, I had frequently under my observation vagrants of the most wretched description, who were seized with delirium tremens, arising from the sudden deprivation of an accustomed excessive stimulous of the brain by ardent spirits. In observing these cases, I was forcibly struck with the similarity of the symptoms in those who had become deranged in the State Prison, after a confinement of from six to eighteen months in solitude, to those manifested in the jail in patients who became such after a confinement of but a few days, and undoubtedly from the abstraction of their accustomed excitement by drink. Similar effects arising from apparently dissimilar causes, led me to an investigation of the subject, for the purpose, if possible, of ascertaining if such were the fact. From the uniformity of the symptoms of derangement which made their appearance in a large number of the convicts in the State Prison, and were strongly developed in one-sixth part of all who were there committed during a term of about four years, and all placed in the same condition and under the same discipline, I was satisfied that all were affected by one and the same cause; and being forcibly impressed with the identity of their derangement with that exhibited in the jail, arising from the abstraction of alcoholic stimulus, I at length was satisfied that the same general explanation extended to all the cases, though in one class of them no ardent spirits had been used for from six to eighteen months. In both classes of cases I have come to the conclusion, that the derangement was produced by the abstraction of an accustomed stimulus to the brain, either natural and requisite to a healthy action, or unnatural, and adapted to the supply of a morbid and injurious appetite, and thus necessary by a bad habit, to the ordinary mental and physical action of the system. Suddenly abstract from a man these influences, to which he has been so long accustomed; shut him up with but scanty resources of his own to keep the powers of his mind in action, in a solitary cell, where he must pass the same unvarying round, from week to week, with hope depressed, with no subjects for reflection but those which gave him pain to review, in the scenes of his former life; after a few days, with new impressions made upon his senses, where even the sound of his own hammer is lost upon his ear, and one unvarying sameness relaxes the attention and concentration of his mind, and it will not be thought strange, that

through the consequent debility and irritability of its organ, the mind should wander and become impaired; in short, that the prisoner should have the "horrors," and that too from the same cause that produces the disease in the man whose system has become accustomed to other and greater stimulus than his, and has had that unnatural but habitual stimulus suddenly withdrawn.

If a man have safely passed through an attack of delirium tremens, arising from the abstraction of his accustomed alcoholic stimulus, he will never be liable to another attack so long as he abstains from that stimulus. The same is true, so far as my observation extends, of the prisoner who has safely passed through the same ordeal in the abstraction of his accustomed stimulus to the senses, such as has been described; and he will spend the remainder of his days, so long as he shall remain in prison without any interval of liberty, though for years in solitude, and never be subject to a like attack.

Again, let the long-accustomed stimulus of alcohol be gradually withdrawn, such is the flexibility of the human system, such its power to accommodate itself to changes of condition, that it may be sometimes done with impunity. The same is true in regard to the effects produced by the abstraction of the natural stimulus of the brain in solitary imprisonment; and, without a single exception, those who have suffered the most from solitude, are men who possessed the smallest portion of intellect, who depended almost wholly upon external influences to keep their brain in action.

As nothing is better adapted to relieve the patient, when suffering from delirium tremens, than his accustomed stimulus, the same is true in regard to the delirium produced by solitary imprisonment.

CASES.

Prisoner No. 6, white, aged 28 years, was sentenced to separate imprisonment for four years. His health was somewhat impaired, but he was of temperate habits, possessed of ordinary intellect, but uncultivated, with large perceptive faculties, a nervous sanguine temperament, and a good flow of spirits. He had passed a roving life, without regular employment. He showed symptoms of derangement about the twelfth month of his confinement. The principal feature of his derangement was a constant dread and fear of some imaginary danger. In this state of mind he attempted to commit suicide, to avoid being flogged to death, which he was sure would soon be done, though at that time corporal punishment was not allowed in the prison. He was continued in solitude during the remainder of his sentence, and was discharged from prison almost an idiot. As no one knew his name or home, and he was not in a suitable condition to be at large, he was placed in the County Jail for safe keeping. At this time, every indication in his appearance was, that he would never again be restored in the slightest degree. Being harmless, he was placed in one of the rooms appropriated to debtors, where, to my surprise, after associating with them for several months, he seemed to regain some glimpses of memory, which apparently had been lost for nearly three years. He is now in the Lunatic Asylum, at Concord, New Hampshire, in the hope of the restoration of his faculties; but with what success time has not disclosed.

Prisoner No. 8, white, aged 40 years, was sentenced for five years; a man of temperate habits and good health, of inferior intellect, with strong passions, and a considerable share of cunning. His temperament was bilious, sanguine, and very much disposed to mirthfulness. He could neither read nor write, and was very ignorant, except of the expedients to gain a dishonest livlihood. His occupation irregular. He became deranged about the tenth month of his confinement. Symptoms of delirium tremens were in his case more completely developed than in the preceding. I have found him in the greatest state of terror and alarm, in consequence of his seeing some one at his window with a long pike, for the purpose of killing him. Under this impression, I have seen him crouched in some corner of his cell, where he could not be reached from the window, his whole frame in a state of tremor and agitation, indicating the greatest fear. Under this fear and excitement he also attempted suicide. This state of delusion continued about six months, when he gradually recovered his composure, with the mental faculties much reduced. He remained four years in solitary confinement, at which time the system was abolished. But so great was his aversion to leaving his cell for labor, that he was allowed to continue there during the remainder of his time.

Prisoner No. 20, white, aged 32, was sentenced for twenty months. His constitution was impaired by intemperate habits. His mental faculties were feeble and uncultivated; his occupation that of a sailor, no marked indication of temperament, and an even but moderate flow of spirits. He exhibited symptoms of derangement about the twelfth month of confinement, which increased until most of the symptoms of delirium tremens were fully developed, such as tremor of the hands, tongue, and voice, profuse perspiration, a delusion of the senses, and great fear of personal injury from false causes, leading him to arm himself with whatever was in his possession, and give battle to his imaginary enemy with the greatest desperation. He continued in this situation to the expiration of his sentence, having once attempted suicide. After being discharged his recovery was rapid, and in a few weeks he was apparently restored to a sound state of mind.

Prisoner No. 40, white, aged 28 years, of strong constitution, good health, and of temperate habits, was sentenced for two years. His natural abilities were fair, he was barely able to read, but had never learned to write. His temperament was bilious sanguine, and of an ordinary cheerful disposition. He showed symptoms of derangement, with a tendency to commit suicide, about the tenth month of confinement, soon exhibiting several well-marked symptoms of delirium tremens; when under great apparent fear and excitement, he related to me a plot he had heard formed in the prison yard for taking his life; that he had also seen one of the conspirators at his window with a gun for the purpose of shooting him, and that he had saved his life by lying on the floor immediately under the window, where the gun could not be brought to bear upon him; afterwards, that they resorted to suffocation, by burning sulphur at his ventilator, and that he barely saved his life by applying his face to the window, where he could breathe the external air. At this time, the law relating to the

prison had been so far altered as to allow two or more prisoners to remain in a cell. Accordingly another prisoner was allowed to be with him, which alone appeared to be the cause of his recovery, after a few weeks, when at his own request he was left alone in his cell, where he in a short time relapsed and exhibited all his former symptoms. The company of a convict was again allowed him as before, and in about four weeks he was restored, without afterwards relapsing into his former condition, though his companion was removed as before

Of the forty prisoners committed while the strictly solitary system was in operation, ten, or one-fourth of the whole number, (two of whom were blacks,) manifested decided symptoms of derangement; seven so much so as to unfit them for labor for a longer or shorter period, and five were discharged insane, two of whom recovered, and three now remain unrestored to a sound state of mind.

Of the nineteen committed since the system was abandoned, three only, two whites and a black, have shown symptoms of derangement.

I would here remark, from all the observations that I have been able to make, that but few men, and those strongly constituted, can be subjected to the discipline of solitary imprisonment, as it was here established, without becoming, sooner or later, through its depressing effects, more or less debilitated in some of their physical and mental operations.

Upon a review of facts like those I have now detailed, it is impossible for me to hesitate in condemning the penal system of solitary confinement.

Without dwelling on the greater expensiveness of the solitary plan, its effects on general health, its failure to deter from crime, (according to the promise held out,) and various other objections, I would remark, that the advantage claimed for it, of greater calmness of demeanor and easier submission to the rules of the place, on the part of the solitary prisoner, has not been realized here.

In the year preceding the discontinuance of solitary imprisonment, there was an average loss from sickness of twenty-five per cent. upon the labor of the convicts. During the past year, under the system of social labor, the loss from the same cause has been about six per cent. The necessity and amount of punishments for disobedience and violations of rules, have diminished in about the same proportion.

Another supposed advantage of the solitary plan, that of affording secrecy and seclusion to the prisoner, so that he may go forth into the world again without being recognized, and perhaps threatened or tempted, by his associates, is, in practice, wholly illusory. For no man passes into prison without an open trial, and the knowledge of friends and enemies.

It is very common when improvements in prisons are suggested for the greater comfort of the inmates, to hear the observation that they ought to suffer, and the more the better, that the way of the transgressor is hard, and that the only way to benefit him is to make a deep and lasting impression of wholesome severity upon body and mind. It is true that pain is the portion of the prisoner for his offences, and that he must suffer, and deeply suffer, to be benefited. But there is a limit which cannot be passed without defeating the ends of the law, in retribution, public security, and personal reformation, and perverting justice into cruelty without an object; but it ought to be impressed on lawgivers, and on all who are called upon to administer penal justice, in any of its modes, that it is possible and indeed too common, by excess of severity, *to sink the prisoner below the capacity of being punished at all*, in wearing out the vigor and sensibility of body or mind, or both."

"Words of kindness have subdued hearts in prison that were callous to bolts and bars." The only hope of reforming a man in prison, and preventing his being brought back again after his discharge, is in appealing to his intellect and moral nature; in dispossessing him of his revenge, if he have any, against his prosecutors; in reconciling him to the justice of his sentence, and to the labor and deprivations to which he is subjected, as being necessary, and tending to his own good; in treating him like a man, who though fallen is not lost; in raising up his self-respect, enlightening his ignorance, awakening his conscience: in making him feel that he is not an outcast, and that there are those who "care for his soul," and would be glad to see him renovated and restored to his place in society; in governing him with firmness, but with as little severity as possible; and in showing him as much kindness in every respect as discipline will permit.

Of the 59 prisoners committed here three have been committed a second time, but none a third.

Expenses.—Bedding and clothing, $276 73; fuel and lights, 621 92; books and stationery, 46 03; provisions and groceries, 3,389 27; furniture, 79 72; salary and labor, 2,173 46; discharged prisoners, 53 00; repairs and fixtures, 3,255 98: total, $9,896 11.

Income.—Shoemaking, $224 22; painting, 3,797 56; county jail, 1,103 79; excess of expense, 4,770 54: total, $9,896 11.

Statement of Account, Sept. 30, 1844. CR.—By amount of property, September 30, 1843, $3,835 33; cash received of general treasurer during the year, 6,750 00: total, $10,585 33. DR.—To amount of bills returned to the general treasurer, $166 07; expense of providing for troops on the 4th of September, 1844, 200 00; amount of property per inventory, as follows: shoemaking, 233 86; bedding and clothing, 425 26; fuel and lights, 320 50; books and stationery, 123 53; provisions and groceries, 238 24; furniture, 741 78; painting, 2,305 41; cash, 834 09; bills for debtors' board, 226 05; balance, being expense, 4,770 54: total, $10,585 33.

The average number of convicts confined in the State Prison during the year has been 22, and the average number of prisoners confined in the County Jail, at the expense of the State, has been 26.

It appears from the most accurate estimate that can at present be made, that it would be correct to divide the whole expenses equally between the State Prison and the County Jail.

9 convicts have been received into the prison during the year, 9 have been discharged by the expiration of their term of imprisonment, 1 has been pardoned, 2 have died, and 1 escaped from the city hospital, where he had been sent on account of sickness, 18 are now in prison.

THOMAS CLEVELAND, Warden.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

There have been two deaths during the past year: No. 12, who died of consumption the 17th of last April, and No. 52, who died of dropsy of the chest, on the 18th of July last. No. 47, who was insane when in prison as No. 20, has occasionally suffered from mental derangement since his present (second) commitment. No. 32 has for some months suffered greatly from neuralgia in his limbs and hips, and it is feared that he may not again be a well man during his confinement. No. 58, who has been recently committed, is laboring under consumption, and will probably terminate his life in the prison, unless liberated by the General Assembly. No. 56, who was suffering very much from rheumatism, and various other infirmities, has very much improved in health since his commitment, and though not entirely free from rheumatic affections, his bodily health is now quite good.

RICHMOND BROWNELL, Physician.

Synopsis of the Reports of the New York State Prison.

CLINTON PRISON.

1846.—AGENT'S REPORT.

During the year ending December 31, 1846, 32 convicts have been received at this prison by sentence, 28 have been discharged, and 3 have been removed to the State Lunatic Asylum, thus leaving 181 in confinement at the present time.

There has been no death among the convicts during the past thirteen months, nor have any escaped who have not been recaptured.

The expenses incurred here during the past year are as follows: For stock and tools, $6,695 74; buildings and repairs, 22,360 02; rations, 7,685 67; clothing and bedding, 2,868 11; fuel and lights, 2,691 44; hospital stores and medicines, 474 83; discharged convicts, 158 68; postage, printing and stationery, 122 15; salaries of officers, 8,735 36; pay of guards, 5,446 00; team and keeping, 169 99; expenses of agent, 270 85; storage and freighting, 1,686 41; grading, 3,912 87; miscellaneous, 1,306 24.

The steam sawmill has been finished, and a handsome saving is realized by its erection.

Two galleries were commenced in the mine last winter; but the rock above was so shattered by a dike which crossed the mouth of the mine, that it gave way and fell in while the men were at work; one of whom was caught by the falling rocks and severely injured. This result made a removal of the dike and of the stone in front of it necessary. The removal of these obstructions, and the quarrying of stone for building, have furnished employment for all who could be spared from more pressing labors.

Four galleries are now commenced, and two more will probably be started during the winter. At present there is only room for about 25 men to work them with convenience, but an increasing number may be employed as the excavations are extended.

As soon as the weather permitted in the spring, the building of one of the wings was commenced. This building was 155 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 3 stories high. It comprises the kitchen, dining room, wash room, bath rooms, chapel, hospital, physician's office, chaplain's office, hospital kitchen, store rooms, etc. This has been inclosed, the floors laid, and the lathing commenced. It is connected to the prison by a covered hall, 25 feet in length. With the superintendence of a master mason, it has been erected almost exclusively by convicts who commenced work at the trade the winter previous. Those who examine it, generally pronounce it the smoothest building from rough stone that they ever saw. The convicts have generally been put at the different trades pursued here on their own application. They are mostly of those who have formed resolutions of moral amendment, and are anxious to acquire the means of obtaining an honest livelihood on their discharge. Hence their application is earnest. Thus far it appears, that a convict will learn a trade in about half the time required by a citizen.

The water from the spring on the side of the mountain above the prison has been brought into the yard the past season. A stone and cement reservoir was built near the spring, and covered with a frame and shingle roof. From this reservoir the water is conveyed in iron pipes (which were cast in the prison foundry) about 100 rods, terminating in an iron cylinder, placed in the basement of a small stone building near the centre of the yard. From this cylinder the water is conveyed in small iron pipes to the several buildings requiring it. The whole is done in a substantial manner, and is estimated to have cost about $3,000. The water is abundant and remarkably pure; has a head of about 150 feet.

The removal of earth from the rock over the mine has been steadily prosecuted. On this rock a stone building 150 feet long and 50 feet wide has been erected for preparing the ore for market and use. Within it kilns are to be erected for roasting the ore; also stamping mortars, a crushing mill and separating machine. The machinery is to be driven by a steam-engine of 25 horse power. The steam-engine and machinery for this building are commenced. Their construction and erection will occupy as many of the convicts as can advantageously work upon them during the winter. This work, the finishing of the wing and mining, will employ nearly one-half of the convicts. The others will have little or no laborious employment, in consequence of the act of the last Legislature prohibiting the expenditure of any part of the last appropriation "in extending the prison building."

It was the intention to extend the outer walls of the prison building, close the end with boards, and erect another section of cells the present, as was done during the last winter. Such employment was required by the general law as well as by the sentence of each convict, which directs that they be confined at hard labor.

The interrogatory is frequently put with manifest impatience, "Why have you not commenced the manufacture of iron?" A little inquiry as to the time necessarily consumed in erecting a State prison, together with the incidental buildings, and the furnaces, forges, etc., for the manufacture of iron, will remove much of the impatience exhibited on this subject. Notwithstanding their superior advantages of location, from 5 to 7 years were consumed in erecting each of the other prisons with their incidental buildings; while it is but a few days more than 18 months since the first convicts were brought into this wilderness. Since their arrival a heavy growth of timber has been removed, the stumps dug out, and foundations sunk in hard-pan; one-half of the prison has been built, and in a more substantial style of workmanship than either of the others. The incidental buildings are also erected, and in addition thereto a machine shop, iron foundry, steam sawmill, brass foundry, dwellings, offices, ore building, etc. Tools and implements have been obtained to enable us to manufacture our own steam-engines and other machinery. The personal property belonging to the State here on the first of October last, was estimated at more than $20,000. The mine has been opened and drained; water has been brought into the yard, and a large amount of grading and excavation has been performed.

As the support of this prison must be drawn from the treasury until the manufacture of iron can be established, no farther reason need be urged in favor of doing so at the earliest practicable period. But the present high price of iron, which is like to continue for several years at least, furnishes an additional incentive to this policy, if any be needed.

The expenses of the prison are the same, whether the convicts be idle or employed,

and appropriations for its support only, may be made for an indefinite number of years without realizing the objects of its establishment. No reason for a doubt can be discovered, but that after the manufacture of iron is established, the prison will be able to sustain itself; and, when the convicts shall have had reasonable practice therein, a handsome surplus will be realized from their earnings.

Finding so large a portion of the convicts thrown out of employment by the provision above referred to, it was thought advisable to convert one of the prison halls into a school room, where the assistant keepers should instruct those under their charge in reading, writing, and arithmetic. For this purpose the convicts are classified and labor at intervals in the mine and quarry, both with a regard to the preservation of their health by exercise, and to a distribution of the benefits of instruction among them. Those not requiring instruction are allowed to spend their leisure hours in reading. Many of them are zealously engaged in their studies, and those especially who were previously unable to read, express the warmest gratitude for the privilege enjoyed.

There are many cases where the distinctions observed by our laws in regard to the punishment of larcenies operate with great inequality. Where the thief takes the whole contents of a package, the value unknown to him, his punishment is graduated, not by the intent of the offender, but by the accidental contents of the package. If the value prove to be only $25 or less, he suffers by a fine or brief confinement in the county prison. One who has been previously convicted of stealing the smallest amount, is sent to a State prison for a second similar offence. One is sent here for 4 years for stealing 49 cents. Another for the same term for stealing 28 cents. Another is sent for 3 years for stealing three sticks of firewood, and another is sent for 5 years for stealing an old cap. The latter is a feeble old man, and inoffensive in other respects. He committed the offence when intoxicated, and acknowledged it as soon as he became sober, but could not tell where he obtained the article.

Some misapprehensions have been entertained in regard to the propriety, as well as to the legal right, to erect here, a machine shop, boiler shop, foundry, sawmill, etc. But the location renders these structures, not merely economical, but almost indispensable

But the law in relation to this prison provides that "all buildings, tools, and machinery, required for use in said prison, shall, as far as practicable, be built, produced, and manufactured, by the labor of the convicts therein."

In obedience to this law, as well as to the requirements of economy, these branches have been established, and will always be necessary appendages to the works prosecuted. But the articles produced are for the prison use only, and none for sale.

As authorized by the act of May 13, 1846, "in relation to Clinton Prison," $300 were drawn from the Literature Fund "to be expended in the purchase of books for the use of the convicts in said prison."

In addition to these, we have received nearly two hundred volumes by donation, a majority of which are bound volumes of tracts and other religious publications. Every convict is also furnished with a Bible and prayer-book.

In summer, the convicts have one hour allowed for each meal, and as only about one-fourth of that time is consumed in eating, the remainder is spent in reading. During the long days they have full half an hour of light to read before being called from their cells in the morning, and the same time after their return to them at night. The prison hall is so lighted that they can read until nine o'clock in the evening, and they have more than one-half of each Sunday for the same privilege.

There were several here who could read but little, and looked upon all reading as an irksome task. But by selecting some work of absorbing interest, giving them in advance a brief outline of the subject, and thus inducing them to try its perusal, they have been led along until they are now ardent and general readers.

As an aid to discipline the library is of great service. Without a book the leisure hours of the convict are the most unhappy of any he spends in prison. He then broods over his miserable condition, and contrasts his lot with that of those he considers more criminal than himself, and who yet go unpunished. He recalls to memory the real or imaginary wrongs he has suffered, and in a state of mind bordering on distraction he is called from his cell to resume his labors. Irritable and impatient of control, he soon breaks into open violence, and is then led away to punishment. But when he rises from the perusal of an interesting book, he comes from his cell with a cheerful countenance, and resumes his labors with alacrity.

And then the happiness which a library dispenses among the convicts is almost incalculable. Instead of communing only with his own unhappy thoughts in his lonely cell, he becomes one of the company introduced by his author. He embarks with

Robinson Crusoe in his voyages, shares in his perils, assists in his labors, and rejoices with him when the man Friday is added to their company. With the traveller he visits every clime, marks the various customs of our race, and everywhere sees the blessings dispensed by virtue, and the miseries scattered by vice. With an interest all absorbed in the Vicar of Wakefield, or Oliver Twist, he learns that unbending virtue will finally triumph over the severest trials; while the most adroit knavery eventually ends in detection, disgrace, and ruin.

Number of Punishments.—*Hyant, 2; Mayhew, 4; Harvey, 1; *Thompson, 5; *Lincoln, 5; *Jones, 1; Banks, 1; *Belding, 1; Doherty, 1; *Cooper, 1; *Kemp, 1; Gates, 1; Garrety, 1; Gillespie, 1; Foster, 1; Barrows, 3; Blake, 1; Stewart, 1; *Williams, 3; Van Brunt, 1. Number of persons punished, 20. Number of punishments inflicted, 36.

The result shows a gratifying improvement on this subject. The number of persons punished, as compared with the time and number of convicts in charge, has been one-half less than last year. At the same time, the punishments inflicted have been less severe. But three have been punished with the cat. On these other punishments have been tried in vain, and the cat has also failed in producing reformation.

Convicts are often sentenced to the dungeon, or to wear the ball and chain for any definite time; but these punishments are generally terminated when obedience is yielded and penitence manifested. The exceptions to this rule relate to those who commit their offences under the impulse of sudden passion, which is often followed by immediate penitence. In these cases a due regard for discipline may forbid an entire forgiveness of the offence, and require a sentence to the dungnon, or ball and chain, for a short period. The obstinacy of others is such, that one remained in the dungeon thirteen and the other sixteen days on short allowance of bread and water only, before they would yield obedience.

More than one-half of the punishments inflicted have been upon five individuals, and still, as might be expected, they give no evidence of reformation, or even improvement. Indeed, little improvement can be reasonably expected of any one, while he is so destitute of self-respect as to knowingly subject himself to the degradation of punishment for a violation of moral duties. Every punishment degrades them still lower, and removes them still farther from the reach of moral suasion. To reach even these cases, to avoid the necessity of their frequent punishment, arrangements have been made, in the wing just erected, for the construction of six cells, where such offenders may be separately confined at labor, on the Pennsylvania system.

The arch rogue seldom commits a violation of discipline, except in his attempts to escape; but these frequent offenders are those possessing little tact or shrewdness. They are generally below mediocrity in intellectual power, and particularly defective in moral perceptions or sensibilities. They often exhibit ordinary intelligence on many subjects, but they have very limited foresight, a feeble sense of justice, little self-respect, and seem entirely destitute of self-control.

It may be asked, Why then, when the public are secured from their depredations, should such be farther punished?

The answer is, their puishment seems indispensable under the social system of prison discipline. The other convicts have not often the capacity or facility for the study of these charaters. They only recognize them as frequent offenders, and the worst men in prison. If their offences were winked at, the others would conclude that there was no encouragement for well-doing, no distinction made between right and wrong by the keepers, for the worst fared as well as the best.

Those engaged in reformation seldom if ever commit an intentional violation of rules. To punish such for an inadvertent breach of discipline would generally discourage all farther efforts at improvement, drive them back to their resources of knavery, and finally lose them to their friends and society. Hence the danger of enforcing all rules with unbending severity, and of living up to the motto at one time so fashionable with some keepers, to "make the punishment follow the offence as quickly as thunder followed the lightning's flash." He must possess more than human intelligence who can thus instantly determine, as to the criminal intent of the offender, and the amount of punishment merited. A mistaken inclination to the side of mercy may be subsequently corrected, but an error in the other direction can never be retrieved; the wrong once done cannot be undone. Besides, its consequences upon society and the convict are serious; for however criminal one may generally be, the infliction upon him of an unmerited or excessive punishment, makes him forget the wrongs he has inflicted upon

* Were subjected to punishment last year.

society, and ruminate solely upon those he has suffered from it. The whole direction of his mind is at once changed, his compunctions for former crimes have gone, his feelings of revenge are aroused, and he looks upon himself only as a victim of injustice and cruelty.

The mild policy with which the discipline of this prison was commenced, has been pursued, and extended rather than diminished. This policy has in several instances been crowned with unanticipated success. Three of our prisoners were persons of the most depraved character in community, convicted of heinous crimes, and sentenced for the longest period with which their offences could be punished. For nearly a year they remained alike indifferent to the restraining influences of both punishment and persuasion, and were classed with the irreclaimables. Still, the same conciliatory course of treatment was pursued, and in the spring one of them yielded a cheerful obedience. The other two gave evidences of improvement, which were then encouraged by furnishing them with employment more agreeable to their inclinations; and from that period they gave voluntary pledges of reformation. These pledges have been faithfully kept, and they have now no superiors in the yard, in every department of correct behavior.

Too long has the term discipline been applied to prisons in the same sense with which it is used in reference to the army and navy. If a professed devotion to discipline has caused the infliction of such cruelties upon soldiers and sailors that their bare recital chills the blood, what might we expect from an application of the same policy to prisons, where there is not even the restraint of the articles of war, and punishments are inflicted in secret. "Prison discipline," as it has been enforced, has looked only to the correct automata-like movements of the convicts. Perfect silence, a uniform motion in labor, an accurate step in marching, and a right direction of the eyes, have constituted its supposed perfection. The keeper, with no views beyond those of a drill sergeant, and being his own judge and executioner, has visited even an inadvertent infraction of these rules with horrible punishment. Not only was the expression of a thought by a convict, an unpardonable crime, but a look indicating that he entertained one, was instantly punished as that indefinable offence, insolence. As the possibility of reforming a convict was denied, not an effort was made to accomplish it, and the cruelties inflicted upon them was justified by the uniform apology of tyranny, necessity.

RANSOM COOK, Agent.

1846.—Physician's Report.

There have been no deaths of convicts during the past year, in Clinton Prison, and the health of the prisoners generally is good.

The daily average of patients confined to the hospital, and also the daily average number prescribed for, including both occasional prescriptions and those made for patients under regular treatment in the hospital, is as follows:—

In January, 2 and two-thirds in hospital, 7 and two-thirds prescribed for; February, 3 in hospital, 6 and one-third prescribed for; March, 3 and one-third in hospital, 7 and one-third prescribed for; April, 4 in hospital, 8 and one sixth prescribed for; May, 3 and one-fourth in hospital, 5 and one-sixth prescribed for; June, 3 and two-thirds in hospital, 6 and one-half prescribed for; July, 4 in hospital, 11 and two-thirds prescribed for; August, 3 and one-eighth in hospital, 12 and two-thirds prescribed for; September, 3 and one-third in hospital, 10 and two-thirds prescribed for; October, 3 and one-tenth in hospital, 9 and one-third prescribed for; November, 3 and one-third in hospital, 11 and one-third prescribed for; December, 4 and one-tenth in hospital, 10 and one-third prescribed for.

It will be seen by the above, that there were the least number prescribed for in the month of May, which may be set down as the time when the most universal health prevailed; during the hot days and cool nights of August, many cases of diarrhœa and dysentery occurred which required attention.

There have been three accidents causing fractures of bones, only one of which, however, was serious. That one occurred in the mine, and was occasioned by the fall of a portion of rock from the roof of a gallery, crushing a man beneath it. Four fractures, in different members of his body, were produced, three of which were compound. The subject was young and healthy, and the fractures all kindly and rapidly united. The laceration and contusion of the muscles of the leg were so great that much sloughing and loss of substance ensued, which will render him for some time a cripple.

One other accident, of a different and much more serious nature, has also occurred

but the patient has entirely recovered from its effects. This was a wound of the abdomen, with protrusion and laceration of the bowels.

The experience of the past year compels me even to imagine, that under circumstances favorable to health, which every prison should possess, the ratio of health and longevity of States' prison convicts should not only be equal to, but even exceed that of those in ordinary life, for they certainly enjoy many hygienic advantages from which those in ordinary life, either from wilfulness or necessity, are debarred.

In the accidents I have before referred to, two of which were of the most aggravated nature, the patients, I believe, were mainly indebted for their recovery to the favorable circumstances in which they were placed by their prison life. The case in which three compound fractures were simultaneous in one individual, I may venture to assert, would never have ended favorably, had the slightest of the advantages enjoyed by the subject been wanting.

But a stronger confirmation, if possible, is furnished by the 2nd case. In this case I found the patient with a portion of intestine, nearly as large as one's fist, protruding. It was filled with flatus and lacerated upon its most salient point. Upon attempting to replace it, I found that the wound by which it had escaped was entirely too small to allow its re-passage. To replace the protruded intestine, I found it necessary to enlarge the wound, by carefully dividing with a bistoury the fibres of the abdominal muscles which opposed themselves. The wound was then drawn together by a few strips of adhesive linen, gentle compression maintained by means of a few folds of soft cotton, and a bandage, and the whole covered by the warm water dressing. At the close of the second day, the sudden cessation of pain and sinking of the pulse, cold extremities, and an incessant hiccough, revealed the accession of mortification. Being still unwilling to give up all attempts to save him, though I expected that death would terminate his troubles before morning, I ordered all remedies to be suspended, with the exception of the regular administration of stimuli, at short intervals. To my great surprise and gratification, I found the bad symptoms all alleviated in the morning. Mortification, however, had progressed, and apparently terminated by the throwing off of the wounded portion of intestine, leaving an opening opposite the external wound, through which the contents of the bowels freely passed. From this time his recovery was rapid, although he was afflicted with that most disgusting of all ailments, the unnatural passage of all the contents of the bowels through the original opening in the groin.

As soon as his strength and the condition of the wound would admit of it, I commenced attempting to contract and unite the passage by cauterization, and after several attempts succeeded entirely.

JOSEPH B. BROWN, Physician.

AUBURN PRISON.

1843.—Inspectors' Report.

It will be perceived by reference to the Agent's report, that the amount of earnings upon contracts fall short of those of last year, $10,745 52.

A glance at the earnings under this head for the last few years, will show when this falling off began, and a reference to past legislation will explain the cause.

Earnings upon Contracts.—1836, On contracts and State shop, $47,148 39; 1837, 50,145 75; 1838, 46,469 65; 1839, 46,464 10; 1840, 57,322 99; 1841, 58,750 26; 1842, 59,091 24; 1843, 54,783 56; 1844, 44,038 04.

The present decrease of these earnings is to be referred to the operation of the act of April 9, 1842. By its provisions no convict could thereafter be employed upon any contract, except in the trade or occupation he should come certified by the court passing sentence to have learned and practiced before his conviction, unless upon the manufacture of articles, the greater part of which should be imported.

A continual diminution of the number of men employed upon the various contracts then existing was the consequence. Within two months after our appointment, eight of these contracts were declared void under the certificate of the Attorney-General, according to the provisions of the act before mentioned.

A necessity was thus produced of employing fewer men upon the common and profitable mechanical branches, which could always be done at higher prices, in consequence of the competition; and of seeking the employment of the men upon such terms as could be obtained in new branches of business, which are authorized by the act, and do not conflict with the mechanical trades of the country. A large number of men were left idle, and for months without profitable employment.

It will be seen that the Agent reports an amount of outstanding liabilities soon falling due, of $7,303 80.

A portion of this sum is for building materials, to wit, $2,347 40; constructing water power, 2,000 00; for building purposes, in the statement of cash paid during the year, 3,196 39; making an aggregate of $7,543 79, which has been, and will from necessity be diverted from the ordinary support of the prison, and applied to building and repairs, for the preservation of the State property, and to furnish convenient shop room for the profitable employment of the convicts.

It is to be regretted that the payment of the outstanding liabilities, together with the current support of the prison, and the necessary calls for silk, cocoons, etc., will prevent the Agent erecting the shop referred to, without the direct aid of the Legislature for that purpose. The Agent estimates that it can be erected for about $4,500.

By the contract with Mr. Barber, referred to by the Agent, he has the option of taking 200 men upon his contract, and the State is bound to furnish convenient shop room. This cannot well be done without the construction of the new shop as proposed.

It is our duty to call the attention of the Legislature to the present condition of the prison building and shops against the wall. The main building, including the north and south wings, were erected upwards of twenty-five years since, and they now are in need of extensive repairs. The roofs are in a leaky and bad condition, the hall floor requires relaying, and the cabinet shop, spin shop, comb shop, machine shop, and silk shop, are all worn out and leaky. They are in no respect fit for permanent use, and cannot be repaired so as to be fit for the present increased business of the prison.

It is estimated, that to rebuild these shops and make the indispensable repairs to the main prison buildings, erect the range of shop referred to in his report and before mentioned, and to pay the existing liabilities to the amount of $2,347 40 for materials for extraordinary repairs made during the present season, will require the sum of $10,000. The finances of the prison furnish no means for these purposes, and it is referred to the Legislature for their aid.

It will be perceived that the number of convicts is now larger than at any former period—771. The number received during the past year is 263, being 19 more than during the year previous, while the number now in prison is 59 greater than on the 1st January, 1843. Of the number received during the year, only 21 were recommitments.

S. A. GOODWIN,
WM. H. NOBLE,
M. S. MYERS,
SAMUEL BROWN,
ELIJAH WHEELER, } Inspectors.

1843.—Agent's Report.

On the 1st day of August last, having given legal notice of the same, the following contracts were let, namely, cabinet and chair makers, 5 years from 1st November, 1843, at 49 1-10 per day; tailors, 5 years from 1st January, 1844, at 50 1-10; tool makers, 5 years from 1st September, 1843, at 32½; shoemakers, 5 years from 1st November, 1843, at 56; comb and button makers, 3 years from 1st November, 1843, at 32; hame and saddle-tree makers, and lace weavers and platers, 5 years from 1st August, 1843, at 30; Brussels and ingrain carpeting, 5 years from 1st August, 1843, at 30; coopers, 2 years from 1st November, 1843, at 37½ cents per day.

The previous existing contracts, not annulled, are as follows: —

Cutlery.—Ibbotson and Horner, from 10 to 300 convicts for 5 years from the 1st of May, 1843, at 30 cents per day. This contract was made with James Horner, 1st of January, 1843.

Machine.—Dennis, Wood, and Russell. Contract executed 10th January, 1843, for 5 years from the 1st of June, 1843, at 35 cents per day, number limited to 40 men.

It will be perceived that the amount of earnings upon contracts falls short of that of the preceding year, to the amount of $10,745 52, which is principally attributable to the operation of the act of April 9th, 1842; other causes, beyond the control of the Agent, may have combined in some small degree to produce this disastrous result.

I have not deemed it necessary or incumbent upon me to attempt to swell the amount of convict earnings by adding to the statement here referred to, an estimate of the value of convict labor during the year, expended in building and repairs for the State; suffice it to say, that as near as I can ascertain, an average of nearly 60 convicts, carpenters, masons, and tenders, have been constantly employed during the year ending 30th September last, (which, at the rate of 30 cents per day each, would amount to the

sum of $5,616,) in finishing the cutlery shop, which was not inclosed at the commencement of the fiscal year thus ending; nor was it completed until after the commencement of my agency.

Since which, the following named repairs have been made:—The wall of the west yard, on the north and west, has been raised 8 feet in height, being 3 feet in thickness, to the extent of about 750 feet, and a substantial covering and railing put upon the same, to the extent of 1,000 feet.

The entire roofs of the outer walls of the original or front yard, to the extent of about 1,500 feet, have been re-shingled, and a new plank walk and railing affixed to the same extent.

About one-half of the old workshops have been new shingled and otherwise repaired. Several others of the old shops are in a condition requiring the same repairs, but the want of means, and the early fall rains, have prevented farther progress the present season, about 450,000 shingles having been laid in all. A cut stone walk has been laid in front of the cutlery shop 9 feet in width and 425 feet in length, besides erecting a substantial stone dam across the Owasco outlet, at the south-west corner of the prison yard, with suitable guard locks, etc.,—grading and leveling the west yard, removing several old shops, cross-walls, etc.

Allow me here to call your attention to the subject of completing the north range of workshops, by an addition of 217 feet to the east end of the present hame shop, as originally contemplated; which it is estimated will require a cash expenditure for materials of at least $4,500.

A fraction less than two-thirds of the convicts are now employed upon contracts, and many of them being invalids, aged, etc., are let at half price; and about one-third of the whole number are producing nothing towards their support, being employed upon repairs, sawing and splitting fire wood, as cooks, waiters, hall tenders, and in the hospital, etc.

It appears from the books of the prison, that there has been expended during the year ending 30th September last, in cash, for the ordinary support of the prison, and exclusive of the amount paid for raw silk, cocoons, building materials, (other than for ordinary repairs,) and transporting convicts to the House of Refuge, the sum of $47,043 39, and that the prison was at that time indebted to sundry individuals for—

Supplies for ordinary support, to wit—wood, wool, leather, oil, medicine, stationery, etc., $2,434 39. Making a total expense for ordinary support of $49,477 78.

The total amount of earnings by convict labor upon contracts and other sources of income, exclusive of convict labor in building and repairs, as per statement No. 1, being $47,240 89. Making an excess for ordinary support over available earnings, of $2,236 89.

Under your advice and sanction, I concluded a contract on the 12th of July last, with Messrs. Ibbotson & Horner, for conducting the surplus or waste water from the main prison dam to the cutlery shop in the west yard, for the purpose of supplying a water power for the use of said shop, at an expense to the State of $2,000, to be paid in convict labor, at 30 cents per day, upon the condition, that should said water fail to afford a fifteen horse power, upon an average, six months in each year during the term of their contract, the said contractors are bound to refund to the State one-half of the above-named sum. The work is now completed in a very durable manner, and bids fair to answer fully the anticipated purpose.

During the period of my agency, I have made it a condition in each and every contract let, that the amount of earnings be paid promptly at the expiration of each and every month.

The items under the head of silk, twist, etc., on hand, in statement No. 5, amounting to $6,575 69, consists of sewing silk, twist, raw silk, cocoons, and waste. There was, on the 30th September last, on hand at the prison and in market in New York, on commission, about 650lbs. sewing silk and twist, which, at the estimated price or value, would amount to about $4,225.

If I am correctly informed, our markets are and have been, since June, 1841, unusually overstocked with foreign sewings: and unfortunately for the silk enterprise in this country, (whether brought about by design or not,) the price of the article has depreciated since that period about one-third, which, in connection with the unusual supply in market, renders it impossible for us to find a ready cash market for the silk made here at a price much if any above its cost.

The inventory of State property on hand 30th September last, falls short in amount of that taken the preceding year $2,380 71.

It will not be expected that I am to account for this discrepancy in detail. An entire new valuation has been put upon most of the property, in this instance, with little reference to former inventories; and I find in the single item of tools belonging to the State, and which have been let for a number of years past with the shoe and coopers' contracts, a difference, less, of $1,365 35 in the valuation. Most of the property is very perishable, and constantly changing, as well in kind as value.

There was a less quantity of silk on hand the present than the preceding year, and that now on hand is valued less per pound seventy-five cents, than the preceding year; the quantity of fire wood is also much less than the last year.

The earnings of this prison during the year ending 30th September, 1843, are as follows:—

From Convict Labor upon Contracts.—Coopers shop, $3,276 65; tool shop, 2,662 95; cotton weave shop, 1,120 80; tailor shop, 2,702 70; comb shop, 2,462 66; machine shop, 4,404 87; hame shop, 4,145 85; cabinet shop, 6,065 05; carpet shop, 8,992 43; shoe shop, 4,027 70; stone shop, 1,631 14; button shop, 1,247 37; cutlery shop, 1,068 37; optic shop, 229 50: total, $44,038 04.

Miscellaneous.—Fees received from persons visiting the prison, $1,704 11; cash received for articles sold, job work, and keeping U. States convicts, 575 82; sundry small amounts for silk, stone, keeping U. States convicts, etc., 567 22; accounts against the counties of Monroe, Niagara, and Clinton, for fees and expenses in removing convicts to the House of Refuge, New York, 535 70: total, $3,202 85. Whole amount, labor and miscellaneous, $47,240 89.

Cash received, and from what sources, during the year ending September 30, 1843.—October 1, 1842: balance from last year's account brought forward, $1,235 30; from cooper shop, 3,485 48; tool shop, 3,383 11; cotton weave shop, 961 68; carpet shop, 9,071 07; tailors shop, 2,029 91; shoe shop, 4,028 00; machine shop, 5,366 49; comb shop, 1,819 82: button shop, 1,216 62; cabinet shop, 6,887 18; hame shop, 4,125 92; stone shop, 3,040 10; silk shop, 7,050 24; convicts' deposits, 101 00; visitors' deposits, 1,704 11; prison—miscellaneous, 1,270 63: total, $56,776 66. Total amount of cash received, exclusive of old balance, $55,541 36.

Cash expended for general support, repairs, etc., during the year ending September 30, 1843.—For rations, $12,222 25; hospital stores, 416 04; clothing and bedding, 4,388 86; fire wood, oil, etc., 3,418 82; building and repairs, 3,196 39; hay, grain, etc., 27 38; stock, coal, tools, 242 74; printing and stationery, 332 82; silk shop, stock, 7,009 95; discharged convicts and transporting do., 900 94; salaries of prison officers, 15,399 15; pay of guard, 6,760 60; inspectors, 887 00; miscellaneous, 1,306 10; balance to new account, 267 62: total, $56,776 66.

J. BEARDSLEY, Agent.

1843.—Keeper's Report.

Nearly three hundred convicts have received instruction weekly in the Sabbath school. About one hundred are taught to read, and the remainder are instructed in the knowledge of the Scriptures, and of their moral and religious obligations. All the convicts, except the sick, attend religious service on Sunday, and an audience more orderly or attentive is not to be found in any religious congregation.

In the management of this unfortunate class of men, although punishment is sometimes necessary, it is not the only means of maintaining order, and preserving discipline among them. Like other men, most of them are susceptible of gratitude for good treatment. The officer should preserve before them an even and dignified deportment, equally removed from familiarity and harshness. He need not play the tyrant, or address them in a tone or with language calculated to excite vindictive feelings. He should always be calm and equable, and may speak to an obedient convict in a tone of mildness, and even of kindness, without diminishing his authority. Vigilance is more effectual than the lash in preventing disorderly conduct. When the convicts are constantly watched, they are not likely to commit acts which they know will subject them to punishment.

The extension of the shops has made it necessary to employ four instead of two of the guards for a night watch, in order to prevent fires. All the officers that can be appointed, are constantly needed, and in case of sickness it is with difficulty that the duties can be discharged. But a small portion of the convicts that will be received can be employed, except on the new contracts for the manufacture of cutlery, and Brussels carpeting. If these branches be extended, as contemplated, or new branches be introduced, without consolidating or discontinuing other branches of business, more officers

will be indispensable, in order to keep up the discipline of the prison. And I would respectfully suggest, whether it be not advisable for the board to apply for authority to appoint, if it shall be found necessary, four additional assistant keepers.

U. F. DOUBLEDAY, Keeper.

1843.—Physician's Report.

With two exceptions, the diseases of the prison during the past year have not differed very essentially from those of the surrounding country.

The first exception is a very great amount of disease of the lungs during the spring and fall months.

The second exception is a slight appearance during the summer of the scurvy.

In the month of June, the epidemic influenza, which prevailed throughout the northern and eastern parts of the United States, found its way into this prison, and during the short space of 4 or 5 days, it attacked more than half of the whole number of convicts. It showed itself in all grades, from the slightest to the severest, while it lasted, and disappeared almost as rapidly as it came. At the end of a fortnight from its commencement there was left hardly a case of it in the prison. The general health of the convicts has been at no time since my appointment as good as immediately after the disappearance of this disease; and I have to congratulate the board of Inspectors, that that though more than 400 of the convicts were sick with this disease, no lives were lost by it, and the labor of the prison was not very materially interrupted.

In addition to those already mentioned, diarrhœa and rheumatism have constituted the principal diseases from which the convicts have suffered, not taking into consideration those which they bring with them into the prison, or which result from constitutions previously impaired by intemperance or an irregular life.

The deaths in the prison the 1st day of January, 1843, to the 1st day of January, 1844, have been from disease, 9; from accidental fracture of the skull, 1; from suicide, 1; in all 11; namely—Diseased lungs, 5; acute rheumatism, 1; lumbar abscess, 1; acute gastritis, 1; tumor in brain, 1.

The number of deaths in this prison yearly, is somewhat diminished by pardons.

The number of pardons for the last 10 years have been as follows, namely: In 1834, 49 pardons; in 1835, 54; in 1836, 45; in 1837, 35; in 1838, 57; in 1839, 14; in 1840, 33; in 1841, 35; in 1842, 38; in 1843, 38.

As it has long been a principle upon which pardons have been granted, that they were necessary to save life, it is safe to presume, in the absence of actual information, that an equal proportion of the above pardons have been yearly granted for such reason. The past year the number of pardons granted for this reason has been 12. Of these I have ascertained that 6 have perfectly recovered and that 1 has died, and I have no doubt that 2 more are not, or would not have been living at this date, if they had remained in the prison. If, then, the present year is a fair guide in this matter, there should be added to the yearly report of deaths, 2, or 3, if it is desired to compare the mortality in this prison with that of others, for the purpose of ascertaining the safest mode of confinement for the health of convicts.

In regard to the prevalence of diseases of the lungs in the prison, I believe it has not been peculiar to this year, save perhaps in bearing a larger proportion to the other diseases than usual. From the list subjoined of diseases causing death in this prison since its establishment, it will appear that nearly half of all these deaths have been from diseases of the lungs. Since 1817 there have died in this prison: From phthisis pulmonalis, 93; phthisis, complicated with lues, 3; phthisis, complicated with anasarca, 3; phthisis, complicated with hydrocephalus, 1; phthisis catarrhalis, 1; phthisis, complicated with hydrothorax, 1; phthisis, complicated with ascites, etc., 1; pneumonia, acute, 13; pneumonia, chronic, 2; pneumonia, complicated with hydrothorax, 1; pneumonia, complicated with measles, 1; bronchitis, 1; hemoptysis, 1; hemoptysis, complicated with anasarca, 1; abscess in the lungs, 3; hydrothorax, 2; hydrothorax and dropsy of heart, 1; anasarca, 1; anasarca and insanity, 1; fever, 3; fever, remitting, 2; fever, typhus, 10; angina pectoris, 1; inflammation of brain, acute, 1; inflammation of brain, chronic, 2; tumor on cerebellum, 1; insanity and gastric derangement, 1; hemiplegia, 2; gastritis, acute, 2; gastritis, chronic, 1; dysentery, 1; dysentery, complicated with diseased heart, 1; peritonitis, chronic, 1; peritonitis, consequent on parturition, 1; rheumatism, acute, 1; rheumatism, chronic, 1; disease of uterus, 1; bulimia, 1; lumbar abscess, 2; schirrhus testis, 1; scrofula, 4; lues venerea, secondary, 1; scurvy, 1; asthenia, 2; atrophy, 5; compound fracture of skull, 1; being killed by a convict, 1; asthma, with general debility, 1; asthma, with dropsy, 2;

anasarca and ulcerated liver, 1; ascites, 4; synochus, 4; constitutional fever, 1; diseased heart, 1; dropsy of the pericardium, 1; apoplexy, 2; hydrocephalus, 1; insanity, diarrhœa and debility, 1; epilepsy, 1; chronic disease of spine, 1; hematemesis, 1; enteritis, acute, 2; enteritis, chronic, 1; chronic diarrhœa, 2; hepatitis, acute, 1; hepatitis, chronic, 2; abscess of liver, 1; erysipelas, 2; mortification, 1; psoas abscess, 1; fistular in perineo, 1; osteo sarcoma of inferior maxilla, 1; scrofulous swelling of knee, 1; lues venerea, with erysipelas and dropsy, 1; tabes, 1; asthenia and chronic diarrhœa, 1; cachexia, 1; suffocation by accident, 1; suicide, 5.

The above list has been taken from the records of the prison, and yet I cannot believe, from my own knowledge of the diseases of the prison, limited though it is, that the extraordinary number of deaths attributed to *phthisis*, is correct. I have no doubt that the greater part of the diseases so called have been laenneis, latent pneumonia, and other pulmonary diseases, instead of tubercular consumption. The fact, however, still remains unquestioned. that they have been some form of disease of the lungs, and the question arises, has confinement *produced* such disease in this prison? My own experience has been that it has not. And I may say here, I have found the principal effect of confinement to be, that it retards and renders difficult, *convalescence* from disease. I have seldom known it to produce any distinct disease. I speak now of mere confinement. The gloom and despondency that affects some of the convicts from brooding over their situations, frequently enfeebles both body and mind, and if their confinement was unreasonably protracted, would eventually destroy life; and yet the class of diseases that would legitimately result from such causes, as appears from the above list, have produced death in but very few instances, provided my opinion of those called phthisis is correct. I believe the chief cause of these diseases of the lungs has been the difficulty of guarding the convicts from the vicissitudes of the weather of this climate by those precautions practiced with so much care by the community. During the stormy and changeable seasons of the year, from the arrangements necessary for their employment and safe keeping, they are exposed to sudden cold, and to be frequently wet when passing from their heated shops to their cells; and they cannot have an opportunity of changing their wet clothes, nor of drying them. It seems to me that much of this difficulty might be avoided by the construction of a suitable covering between the shops and cells.

Another cause, probably, is that the cells are arranged in tiers, one above another, to the number of five. The fact, that there is more of such disease among the convicts confined on the fourth or fifth galleries, than in the lower ones, seems conclusive on this point. The air on the fifth gallery during Sundays, and in the mornings of the short days of the year, when the convicts have been locked up fourteen or fifteen hours for the night, becomes very offensive, notwithstanding the use of all safe means of ventilation. From this, it would seem, that cells should not be constructed more than three ranges in height to the extent, and that the ceiling should be high above the topmost range, as well as contain good ventilators.

Great care is required also to secure thorough ventilation in those shops where the coal is employed in their mechanical operations.

Immediately after entering upon the duties of Physician, I made the subject of punishment with cold water a matter of thorough investigation, and came to the conclusion, that when managed so as to form an efficient means of punishment, it would be dangerous to health and life.

Number of Deaths for each month from 1818 *to* 1843.—January, 13 deaths; February, 12; March, 16; April, 25; May, 26; June, 24; July, 21; August, 26; September, 19; October, 20; November, 21; December, 17.

For yearly statement of deaths since 1817, see second Report.

THEO. DIMON, Physician.

1843.—Chaplain's Report.

During my short experience in the duties devolving upon me, it has been my constant care to render every possible service, as far as the conduct and happiness of the convicts is concerned, by associating with the officers, and by personal visits, in social and religious conversation with the convicts while in their cells by night.

Among the convicts I find a warm and hearty reception.

Our Sabbath school progresses finely. It is a delightful scene to see more than 260 of those men, selected from the vast multitude here, as the most illiterate and needy, snugly seated in some forty companies, either learning to read, repeating portions of the sacred volume, or listening with profound attention to the pious instructions of their teachers.

eetings of worship are enjoyed with an increasing interest, and many of the appear to worship as devoutly sincere as any other congregation, and I doubt are so.

good reason to believe that several have become truly pious within the last ince the Agent has caused some raised seats to be erected for the choir, our ave done honor to themselves, and rendered material assistance in our devo- ercises.

ible is the standard work for the perusal of those men, and some of them read book.

ent has recently furnished two dozen of Colburn's mental arithmetic, which useful to men deprived of the use of slates, and other means of mathematical n; these also are all taken up and more called for. There is also a lack of ooks for all who wish to read them. We have a tolerable supply of tracts on t they are mostly of the same impression with those which have been given often read by nearly all who have a desire for such reading, until the subjects ome familiar and uninteresting. If we had a few thousand pages more, of a ty, it would add much to the reading interest of the place, and not only prove of quietness to the convicts during the dull hours of solitude, but always go ds establishing such moral principles in the mind, as would greatly promote vidual happiness and reformation.

principle of philosophy, incorporated with the very nature of man, that an punishment will defeat the object; and *ill treatment* will produce, instead of ıg, the worst of passions.

O. E. MORRILL, Chaplain.

1842.—Inspectors' Report.

he date of the Agent's report, herewith transmitted, a contract has been let for ses of not less than 10 nor more than 300 convicts, for the term of five years, ts per day, the contractor to furnish his own water or steam power; said con- ce employed in the manufacture of files, and such articles of cutlery as are foreign production.

spectors are happy to state that within the last year the former mode of pun- e convicts, by whipping for infringement of the rules of the prison, has been holly abandoned, and as a substitute the application of cold water in the form ring or pouring upon the naked head and body has been adopted: and we are l that in a very great majority of cases it has the desired effect of subduing the nt and refractory, while at the same time the self-respect of the man is l.

is a larger number of convicts remaining in prison on the 21st ult. than at any iod since the establishment of this institution, and we believe a larger number during the last year than during any previous year. The cause of this increase cannot be mistaken. The recent suspension of our public works, and the gen- ation of business, and consequent want of employ by a very numerous class fortunate citizens, is beyond doubt at this time the most prolific source of

f the convicts sentenced to this prison are in the Lunatic Asylum, near New an expense to the prison of three dollars each per week.

PETER G. FOSDICK,
E. A. HOWLAND,
HARVEY LYON,
H. IVISON, Jr.,
BENJAMIN ASHBY,
} Inspectors.

1842.—Agent's Report.

arnings of this prison during the year by convict labor, erection of workshops, follows:—

shop, $4,738 04; tool shop, 3,955 98; cotton weave shop, 2,653 91; tailors 51 85; comb shop, 4,441 92; machine shop, 5,279 45; hame shop, 7,291 16; hop, 7,803 50; carpet shop, 7,920 22; shoe shop, 4,204 70; stone shop, 3,142- , $54,783 56.

laneous.—Fees received from persons visiting the prison, $1,692 75; job work les sold for cash, same included in inventory of September 30, 1841, 1,173 88;

sundry small accounts, contracted during the year for convict labor, stone, silk, etc., sold, same included in last year's inventory, 665 30; convict labor in laying 630 perch stone on south wall, 5s., 393 75; cash received of railroad company for filling up and grading street, 500 00; accounts against counties of Erie, Broome, Monroe, and Chenango, for fees and expenses in removing convicts to house of refuge, New York, 363 45; materials and convict labor in erecting new workshop, and finishing the one erected last year, 13,746 48; excess of inventory of 30th September, 1842, over that of last year, in silk and other property on hand, 8,029 98: total, $26,565 59.

Total amount of cash expended during the year, $67,870 69; excess of earnings over and above ordinary general support of the prison, $13,478 36.

Statement of Cash received.—Balance from last year's account, $4,664 97; coopers shop, 5,423 16; tool shop, 4,178 68; cotton weave shop, 3,463 37; carpet shop, 8,356 68; tailors shop, 3,365 42: shoe shop, 4,476 10; machine shop, 5,801 46; comb shop, 4,196 96; cabinet shop, 7,904 60; hame shop, 7,659 12; stone shop, 4,465 64; new shop—"building and repairs," act. brick sold railroad company, 1,000 00; convicts' deposits, 89 40; visitors, 1,692 75; prison, articles sold, etc., including railroad job, and sale of land to railroad company, 2,368 38: total, $69,106 09.

Cash expended.—Rations, $16,274 03; hospital stores, 502 67; clothing and bedding, 4,033 55; fire wood, oil, etc., 1,316 05; building and repairs, 12,529 88; hay, grain, etc., 39 67; stock, coal, materials, tools, etc., including silk and cocoons, 6,983 95; printing and stationery, 104 70; discharged convicts, and transportation of the same, 1,049 09; salaries of prison officers, 15,199 11; pay of guards, 6,495 00; inspectors of prison, 693 30; miscellaneous, 2,649 79: total, $67,870 79. Balance in the hands of the agent, $1,235 30.

The following statement exhibits the total amount of the available funds of the prison on the 30th September, 1842:—

Balance of cash in the hands of the agent, $1,235 30; balances due from contractors, exclusive of the three months' credit allowed each by conditions of contracts, 12,585 56; sundry small accounts for stone, silk, etc., recently contracted, 655 30; sewing silk, twist, reeled silk, and cocoons on hand, 8,779 56: total, $23,255 72. Also a lot of joiners' tools had of Young and McMaster, now on sale with Messrs. Curtis and Hand Philadelphia. Balance unsold per invoice 30th September, 1842, $8,889 08.

Number of convicts remaining in prison, 31st December, 1841, 707; received during the year, 244: total, 951.

Number discharged during the year, as follows:—by expiration of sentence, 187; by pardon, 38; removed to house of refuge in New York, 4; escaped, 2; removed to lunatic asylum, New York, 1; died, 7: total, 239. Remaining in prison, 31st December, 1842, 712.

Employment.—Coopers shop, 35; cotton weave shop, 28; shoe shop, 48; machine shop, 43; tailors shop, 35: tool shop, 28; carpet shop, 76; stone shop, 34; spin shop, 29; comb shop, 32; button shop, 8; cabinet shop, 57; hame shop, 55; carpenters shop, 12; silk shop, 41; prison kitchen and cook room, 16; wash room, 6; soap house, 1; keepers house, 2; north and south wing, 9; yards, 21; hospital, 8; state barbers, 2; making machinery for silk shop, 3; unemployed, 83: total, 712.

There has been erected during the past season, in accordance with your instructions, a two-story brick workshop 425 feet in length, with a basement under 240 feet of the same, to be used for storage, etc. The whole has been thus far effected from the ordinary resources of the prison, and without incurring a debt.

I can see no obstacle in the way of completing the opposite range of shops, by the addition of 217 feet upon the east end of those already constructed, during the ensuing year; as it will be seen that the available funds of the prison, consisting of cash, dues from contractors, sewing silk, etc., on hand 30th September last, amount to the sum of $23,255 72, most of which, under judicious management, I feel confident may be realized during the current year. The above-named erection will complete the entire length of workshops agreeable to the original plan, and will no doubt prove sufficient for all the ordinary operations of this institution for a long period of years.

The safety of the prison requires that the walls of the west yard, on the north, and to some extent on the west side, should be raised several feet higher than at present, and this can be done at a trifling expense by the use of the stone composing that portion of the cross wall which remains unmoved. I deem the funds on hand, together with the current resources of the prison, amply sufficient for that purpose, during the ensuing year.

There are now 41 convicts employed in the silk business. The amount of silk now in a finished state, and mostly in market, is sufficient, if sold within a reasonable time,

to replenish the stock for the continued prosecution of this business upon an enlarged scale, provided this fund is not necessarily diverted to other purposes.

HENRY POLHEMUS, Agent.

1842.—Physician's Report.

I would remark, that I think the general arrangements in this institution, for the eating, labor, and sleeping of the convicts, are as well, and probably better calculated for the preservation of their bodily health and the due regulation of their minds, than any which have ever been devised in this establishment; and I also believe that the general regulations and attentions for the mental and moral improvement of this unfortunate class of men cannot be much improved.

I have observed that the prisoners were generally affected with the same class of diseases, both general and sporadic, which have affected the citizens of this village, and of the surrounding country. But the constitutions of many of them have been materially impaired by their previous habits of dissipation, which have rendered them much less capable of resisting the exhausting and disorganizing influence of acute diseases, than where perfect integrity of stamina prevails. They are also more subject to the various forms of chronic diseases, and, consequently, sanative and therapeutic means in many of those cases, have been more tardy and inefficient in restoring such subjects to even comfortable health.

There is a peculiarity which prevails among convicts. When affected with only slight rheumatic, neuralgic, or erratic pains in any part of the system, they, by brooding over their incarcerated condition, with their other woes and misfortunes, do thereby effect an imaginary or real increase of such complaints, and will honestly resort to the hospital for medical aid; when, if they had been free, they would not even have thought of applying to a medical man for relief.

There are of course many rogues among them who occasionally affect to be unwell to get rid of labor.

There has been no severe epidemic disease, with the exception of that in the month of September, which I shall notice.

The diseases which prevailed most, in the two last of the winter and in the spring months, were catarrhal, pleuritic, and pulmonic affections, with some cases of rheumatism of a mild, and some of a severe character.

During the spring and summer months, there were quite a number of cases of quotidian, and tertian intermittent fever, which I have been unable to trace to any local, miasmatic origin within the prison walls. There were, at the same time, some sporadic cases of intermitting fever among the citizens of this village and of the surrounding country.

During the summer months, diseases also of the digestive organs were not unfrequent, though not severe. In the month of September, cholera morbus and diarrhœa prevailed extensively among the convicts; there were 239 cases.

During the months of October, November, and December, the usual inflammatory complaints of the season occured, such as catarrhs or common colds, rheumatism, etc. Occasional cases of diarrhœa prevailed. There has been no specific contagious disease prevailing among the prisoners. Quite a number of the convicts have been affected with hemorrhoids or piles. I have radically cured all these cases by different surgical operations.

Seven convicts have died during the year. The first was Seth Rowley, who died of chronic rheumatism, of several months duration, having long had an infirm and broken constitution. He had been in prison eleven months. The second was Samuel Potter, a negro, who died of phthisis pulmonalis. He had been confined in the Sing Sing and this prison twelve years; his constitution was consequently impaired. He was sick about two months. The third was Michael Handy, who died of phthisis pulmonalis, the result of a broken constitution, inducing cachexia, an abscess in perinio, and tubercles in the lungs. He was confined in the hospital about two months, and had been in prison between three and four years. The fourth, was Barnard O. Calican, who died of ascites or abdominal dropsy, of several months duration. He had long been a very intemperate man, and had been in prison between two and three years. The fifth was Giles Oakley, who died of phthisis pulmonalis, of several months duration. He had long been an intemperate man, and had been in prison near three years. The sixth, was John Schooner, an Indian, who died of general debility, inducing atrophy, which had existed several months. He had been in prison over three years. The seventh, was William Ray, who died after having been affected between two and three months

with ascites, and was finally attacked with a profuse hematemesis or vomiting of blood, under which he sunk. He had long been an intemperate man.

The average number of convicts in the prison at the end of each year, since 1830, was six hundred and sixty-two and four-twelfths.

Of the above deaths in 12 years, phthisis pulmonalis or consumption of the lungs, caused 71 of them, which was almost one-half of the whole number, and but a mere fraction less than 6 every year from consumption.

During the last year there have been but 7 deaths, which is the smallest number in any one of the last 13 years. 3 of these were from phthisis pulmonalis, or consumption. The number of convicts at the end of the year just closed, was 712, being 5 more than the highest number of any one of the immediately preceding 12 years, and 49 more than the average number, while the number of deaths was but 7, being 6 less than the average number of the deaths of the preceding 12 years; and in the year 1841 the number of deaths was but 9.

The humane management, in having the prisoners humanely and suitably fed, clothed and shod, and their shops and cells properly warmed by suitable stoves or furnaces with large pipes; and having each prisoner supplied with a sufficiency of bed clothing, to enable him to sleep comfortably during the inclement and cold seasons of the year, have had the chief agency in bringing about this decided diminution in the number of deaths in this prison within the last 2 years.

I cannot close this communication without adverting to what I believe to be a valuable means of enforcing prison discipline; it is the affusion of cold water upon the naked head and body of the convict.

The present keeper of this prison consulted me on the propriety and safety of the affusion of cold water, as a mode of punishment.

I replied to Mr. Cook, that I had no doubt the affusion or pouring of cold water, for a short period only, on the naked head and body of the convict in good health, might be made with entire safety both to his health and life, and that it would undoubtedly have the effect of allaying the obstinate and disobedient, infuriated and revengeful spirits of those thus unfortunately predisposed; whereas, the *cats* and *rawhides* must *generally* and *naturally* have the effect of exciting and cultivating a sour, refractory and malignant disposition, and of destroying entirely, all sense of self-respect, and consequently be the most prolific means of insubordination, and of counteracting one of the great objects of State Prison confinement, *the reformation of the convict*.

I have repeatedly witnessed the application of cold water to convicts for various offences, and have often conversed with the principal and under-keepers on this mode of punishment, and find their opinions generally to be, that it is, with a few exceptions, an efficient penalty, in preventing repeated violations of rules, and has rarely been applied to the same convict more than twice.

To the most healthy, obstinate, and almost incorrigible men, I have advised a larger stream, with more head and force, and colder water. If necessary, I would add a sufficiency of ice to the water to reduce its temperature to between 45 and 35 degrees, and then I would let off, suddenly, from 2 to 4 quarts of this upon the naked head and body of the convict, and then stop; and if his obstinate spirit should not quail and yield under that, then I would let off from 4 to 6 or 8 quarts more, and so on; not failing to give the *indispensably necessary* breathing and speaking intermissions. This, I have no doubt, would excite such a shock and dread, as to prevent this class of convicts from repeating their offences.

The coldness of these water applications, I have great confidence, can be so graduated by the thermometer, with the addition of ice or snow, combined with more head and consequently force of water, with a pipe or outlet of from half an inch to one inch and a half in diameter, as to produce a shock and dread which would punish sufficiently, and subdue the most powerful, refractory, and obstinate convict in any State prison; and that without endangering in the slightest degree his life or health, provided the applications shall be of very short duration—say from half a minute to two minutes.

I do, therefore, most cheerfully recommend it to all inspectors and keepers of State prisons, throughout the United States, as, in my opinion, the most *efficient*, *time-saving* and *humane* mode of punishment that could be devised.

JOSEPH T. PITNEY, Medical Officer

1845.—Chaplain's Report.

The means of religious instruction enjoyed by the convicts, are the following:—

First. The public preaching of the Gospel. This is enjoyed by all, excepting only the few who may at the time be confined in the hospital; also a small number employed in the culinary department.

I cannot but express my settled conviction of the inadequacy of but one exercise of public worship during the week, for the moral necessities of these men. At least one more should be allowed them.

Suffer me also to suggest the importance of daily prayer with the convicts. The desirableness and even necessity of either morning or evening worship with them must be obvious to every serious reflecting mind. This might be done in the morning, while seated at the table, before receiving their food. A portion of Scripture might be read, and prayer offered, and not exceed 10 or 15 minutes consumed. This is peculiarly desirable in the winter season, as they are not able to read the Scriptures for themselves from one Sabbath until another. The singing, so successfully introduced just previous to my last annual report, is still continued with unabated interest. Its utility, I think, cannot be reasonably questioned.

The second means of religious instruction enjoyed by the convicts, is the Sabbath school. This is available for nearly one-half of the whole number imprisoned, which is about 700.

The Bible and other good books, furnish a third means of religious instruction. The Bible is still read with unabated interest; although the multiplication of other books may have diminished in some degree the amount of Bible reading.

The fourth means of religious instruction is personal conversation. For this great eagerness is manifested; occasionally, *one* may be found to turn away with cold, and possibly with sullen indifference; but men of this description are exceedingly rare.

During the past year the hospital has received an unusual share of attention. It has been visited almost daily, and a religious exercise performed on the Sabbath.

Very favorable reports have been received from many who have, during the year, gone without these walls. With numbers I have met and enjoyed opportunity of conversation, most of whom were rejoicing in their emancipation from the degrading vices to which they had been so long enslaved. Some are already respectable members of Christian churches.

The following statement may be relied upon as substantially correct, having been elicited by personal investigation:—

Had received collegiate education, 2; had received academic education, 12; could cipher, 310; could write, 390; could read, 500; could not read, 210; learned to read in prison, 167; had been intemperate, 430; had been moderate drinkers, 222; total abstinence. 54; crime caused by liquor, 290; left home before 16 years of age, 370; had been boatmen on canals, 225; had been sailors, 160; had been soldiers, 75; had practised gambling, 310; had attended Sabbath school, 123; had read the Bible daily, 31; had committed decalogue, 145: had kept the Sabbath, 23; parents, Sabbath keepers, 147; professed religion before conviction, 102; now profess religion, 124; indulged hope within the year, 72; had been married, 357; whole number of children, 900; had lost or left wife, 140; not born within the United States, 123; colored, 64.

Age of Convicts now in Prison.—Under 20 years, 39; between 20 and 30, 334; 30 and 40, 172; 40 and 50, 111; 50 and 60, 35; 60 and 70, 16; over 70 years, 3.

Term of Sentence.—From 2 to 3 years, 174; 3 to 5, 227; 5 to 10, 240; 10 to 20, 58; 20 years and over, 4; for life, 7.

Number committed during the year, 244; of second and third convictions, about 25; discharged by pardon, 38; discharged by expiration of sentence, 187.

T. R. TOWNSEND, Chaplain.

MOUNT-PLEASANT PRISON.

1842.—Inspectors' Report.

The number of keepers and guards are 26 each.

On the 30th day of September, 1841, there was remaining in the prison:—male convicts, 741; female, 70: total, 811. Males received during the year, including one escaped and retaken, and one pardoned conditionally, but retaken for not complying with his conditional pardon, 234; females, 35: total, 269.

Discharged by expiration of sentence—males, 189; females, 39: total, 219. Discharged by pardon—males, 34; females, 4: total, 38. Died—males, 31; females, 6: total, 37. Sent to Lunatic Asylum, 1.

Remaining in prison on the 30th September, 1842—males, 720; females, 65; showing a decrease during the last year of 21 males and 5 females.

EDWARD KEMEYS,
THOMAS BAILEY,
ISAAC G. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HUDSON McFARLAN, } Inspectors.

1842.—Agent's Report.

Cash received at the prison, during the year, for convict labor, $53,935 10.

Disbursements during the year for ordinary support of the prison, $68,733 69; sheriff's fees for transporting convicts from the jails to the prison, 2,361 52; silk manufactory—for mulberry trees, unmanufactured silk, cocoons, etc., 984 06; building account, for materials, 651 76; Sing Sing guards, for accoutrements, 70 25: total, $72,801 28.

The disbursements, it will be seen, including $4,067 59, (not for ordinary support,) amounts to $18,866 18 more than has been received in cash for convict labor.

The disbursements have been made on the following accounts:—For provisions, $22,403 39; officers, 19,126 22; guards, 9,363 00; clothing, 6,923 44; oil and fuel, 3,688 94; furniture, 1,754 79; blacksmith and lock shop, 1,560 22; hospital, 1,087 49; stone shop and quarries, 763 62; discharged convicts, 652 00; hay and grain, 398 22; printing, postage, and stationery, 168 71; library, 183 82; cooper shop, 153 60; apprehension of convicts, 57 75: shoe shops, 144 36; house and farm, 56 45; weave shop, 25 70; travelling and incidental expenses, 18 59; miscellaneous, 30 00; sheriff's fees for transporting convicts, 2,361 52; silk manufactory, for materials, 984 06; building account, for materials, 651 76; Sing Sing guards, for accoutrements, 70 25: total $72,801 28.

The earnings of the prison for the fiscal year are as follows:—Smith and lock shop, $3,747 00; stone shops and quarries, 2,524 57; hat shop, 5,504 98; boot and shoe shops, 16,090 51; brass shop, 3,323 72; cooper shop, 12,214 05; weave shop, 7,249 46; tool shop, 1,486 69; provisions for board of U. S. convicts, etc., 1,261 60; house and farm, 114 45; visitors, 311 74; clothing, 10 07; miscellaneous, 96 26; stone furnished since the last report for the State Hall at Albany, 1,125 00: work on the female prison —132 feet cornice, at 44s. run, 726 00; 644 feet steps, at 60 cents, 386 40; 494 feet flagging, at 40 cents, 197 60; 353 feet ashler, at 40 cents, 141 20; 31,952 feet of solid masonry in the yard and front wall, 7,988 00; 8,184 feet solid masonry in the sewer from front prison to the river, 2,046 00; 1 cut stone cistern, 115 00; 6 sinks in the male prison hall, at $6, 36 00; 3,456 feet solid masonry in the sewer in front of guard-house, 864 00; amount due from the trustees of the French Catholic church, in Canal-street, New York, for stone cut this year, 3,250 00; the difference between the value of the silk machinery, silk manufactured and unmanufactured, and what has been expended on silk account, 943 52; stone cut and in readiness for the armory for the Sing Sing guards, as per act of the last Legislature, 500 00; difference of the value of property belonging to the State prison, Mount Pleasant, as per inventory, September 30, 1842, and that taken September 30, 1841, 1,921 77: total, $74,175 59.

The actual earnings for the last year overruns the disbursements $1,374 31; and to this should be added, (not for the ordinary support of the prison,) $4,067 59: showing that we have earned $5,441 90 more than it has cost for the support of the prison.

Within the last year I have been compelled to draw from the Comptroller $18,000, when the year before only $8,000. The diminution in our resources is owing to a number of causes.

The receipts from stone cutting are more than $1,000 less than last year.

Out of the whole number of males, there was at the close of the year only 337 on the different contracts, namely, 91 at coopering, 57 in the carpet shop, 104 in the boot and shoe shops, 13 in the plane shop, 20 in the lock shop, 24 in the hat shop, 28 in the saddlery-hardware shop.

The balance, with the exception of those employed as waiters in the different shops, and in the dormitory and hospital, and those at work in and about the kitchen, have been in the quarry and stone shops, and on the buildings, walls, and roads about the prison.

The earnings of the females have also been cut very much short of last year's. In-

stead of having 31 under contract, as then, at 28 cents per day, we have only 8, and those at only 20 cents. From 8 to 10 are employed in the silk department, and the balance, when employed at all, are making and mending clothes for themselves and males.

Rations are furnished at 5 36-100 cents per ration.

Since our last report, we have had another year's experience in raising and manufacturing silk, with prison labor. From the 1,000 multicaulus trees planted last fall and spring, we were enabled to gather leaves sufficient to feed worms enough for about 10 bushels of cocoons of a very superior quality.

I have no hesitation in saying, from the little experience we have had, that we shall be able to succeed in cultivating the trees, raising and feeding the worms, and in manufacturing sewings, braid, cord, and many kinds of cloth.

Among the improvements made this season, I will call your attention to the sewer leading from the female prison to the river. It is 2½ feet square in the clear, and the descent is so great, that with the water we intend to turn into it from the quarry, after supplying the kitchen, all the filth will be immediately washed from the premises. I would also say, that our water works at the male prison are in complete and successful operation, giving us a full and constant supply of pure water in the kitchen, hospital, and all the shops. The Secretary of the Prison Discipline Society, in his annual report, has been pleased to ask the Agent for the information of the public—"What has been the effect of moral and religious instruction on the prisoners? whether cheerful obedience, submission to authority, contentment, industry, and good will are produced? and escapes, insurrections, punishment, and loss of time for misdemeanor prevented" thereby? I would answer from honest convictions, they are. There is no complaint latterly from contractors, for not having sufficient work done, or for sullen disobedience or discontent on the part of the men, nor have we heard of but one escape in the whole three years we have been here; and we have never had an instance of an attempt at insurrection.

DAVID L. SEYMOUR, Agent.

1842.—Physician's Report.

In the first two months, dysenteries, diarrhœas, and fevers prevailed; colds and catarrhs were very general and obstinate during the winter and spring months, hastening the death of many who had long given evidence of phthisis. Early in January, the small pox made its appearance; and notwithstanding all our precautions in vaccinating, re-vaccinating, and separating the infected from the other convicts, it continued to prevail for almost five months. Of the 60 cases that occurred, only 4 died. Fevers of an obstinate character prevailed during the summer months.

There has been a greater number of deaths from consumption, throughout the country, than usual; and I infer that the same causes that have proved so fatal to phthisical patients out, have brought about the same results within the prison.

The daily average for the year, of sick in the male hospital, 12¾; occasional prescriptions, 33: while in the previous year, 9 was the daily average in the hospital, and 25 the occasional prescriptions: showing that the amount of sickness has exceeded that of the former year, by one quarter. Deaths 35, as follows:—

Consumption, 17; phthisis tubercularis, 2; small pox, 3; fever, 1; obstipation, 1; chronic diarrhœa, 1; diseased lungs and liver, 1; hemorrage of lungs, 1; pneumonia, 1; rheumatic debility and chronic diarrhœa, 1; tuberculated liver and lungs, 1; dry mortification, 1; paralysis, 1; enlarged heart, 2; hydrocephalus, 1.

In my last report, I showed that a large proportion of the prisoners were not in good health when admitted. The same is true with those received the past year. Of 236 males admitted, 87 (almost two-fifths) were in perfect health; and of 34 females, 16, or less than one-half, were in good health.

Of 216 male prisoners who have been discharged, only 25 (less than one-eighth) were not in good health; and of 30 females, 19 (almost two-thirds) were in good health. There are several who are partially deranged: one has been sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

WM. BELCHER, Physician.

1842.—Principal Keeper's Report.

The present discipline, I would remark, differs materially from the former in regard to punishment; inasmuch as the motto of the former was, "quick as the thunder fal-

lows the lightning, should punishment follow the offence." The present is exactly the reverse of the former in this respect. It is one of our most prominent rules, never to punish a convict before the case has been fully investigated, so that the principal keeper may have an opportunity of judging whether the convict be deserving or not of punishment. This rule reflects credit on your honorable board, as it gives both keeper and convict time for calm reflection; whereas, by punishment following the offence so soon, the keeper may become excited, and having no time for reflection, may indiscriminately punish an insane man, or one who through ignorance committed the offence, as well as the really guilty one. Another advantage derived from that rule is, that the keeper has time to learn the various dispositions of the convicts placed under his charge, and thereby has an opportunity of knowing how best to reprimand them.

ANGUS McDUFFIE, Principal Keeper.

1842.—Chaplain's Report.

The library, which, under the personal supervison of the Agent, has been so managed as to present each convict with a different volume weekly, has, in many cases, resulted in the implantation of those true principles of action, without which any hope of permanent reform would be vain.

I would again record my hearty approval of that most worthy resolution of your honorable board, which commits all the punishment awarded to the prisoners, etc., to the exclusive control of the principal keeper, as avoiding much evil, and resulting in great benefit to the moral feelings of the delinquent.

Those chronic diseases to which licentious men are always subject, have this season, more than formerly, terminated in what is commonly called quick consumption.

The increase of deranged cases among us this year has been in exact proportion to the increase of sickness; showing, as I think, an intimate connection between physical and mental derangement. If this inference be a correct one, how important to have erected within the walls of the prison, a suitable apartment, where your Physician could appropriately treat his patient, on the first developments of his aberrations of mind.

I regard that part of our chapel service which consists of singing, to be of great moral advantage to the convicts; the satisfying, refining, and elevating influence of which, is only to be witnessed to be duly appreciated.

Out of the sixty or seventy male convicts who have been pardoned during the three years of my chaplaincy, but four have returned; and three of these were pardoned solely from legal commendation, and not from any confidence expressed in their moral change. I am therefore still of the opinion, that executive clemency, judiciously exercised, results in the cultivation of that peculiar species of gratitude, without which there can be no hope of permanent reformation, but with which the possessor is ever prepared to be benefited, even by the severest penalties of a broken law.

The fact that we are decreasing in numbers, when viewed in connection with the obvious difficulty of procuring employment, indicates a favorable state of things.

JOHN LUCKEY, Chaplain.

1843.—Inspectors' Report.

The amount of expenditures for both prisons, for the year ending 30th September, 1842, was $72,801 28; for the year ending 30th September, 1843, 66,658 60. Diminution, $6,142 68.

The prisons have, during the past year, fallen about $30,000 short of supporting themselves, notwithstanding the diminution in the expenditure.

The following were the contracts subsisting when the present Inspectors entered upon their duties, with their produce, if all filled:—

Weaving carpets, 40 men, at 40 cents per day, $4,992 00: 14 men, at 32 cts. per day, 1,397 76; 6 men, at 20 cts. per day, 374 40; 40 men, at 25 cts. per day, 3,120 00; shoemaking, 100 men, at 35 cts. per day, 10,920 00; saddlery, 40 men, at 37½ cts. per day, 4,680 00; tool making, 30 men, at 40 cts. per day, 3,744 00; file making, 100 men, at 32 cts. per day, 9,984 00; coopering, 65 men, earning 14 cts. per day, 2,839 20: thus the 435 men might earn $42,051 36.

The number actually employed, and their earnings, were as follows:—

Weaving carpets, 99 men, earning per annum, $9,360 00; shoemaking, 90 men, earning per annum, 9,828 00; saddlery, 34 men, earning per annum, 3,759 60; tool mak-

ing, 10 men, earning per annum, 1,164 60; file making, 42 men, earning per annum, 4,193 28; coopering, 82 men, 4,200 00: thus the 357 men earned $32,505 48.

The following were unproductive convicts:—

In the kitchen, 17; waiters in shops, 10; carpenters, 4; hall waiters, 14; in smith's shop, 18; on work for convicts, 58; engine rooms, 4; in the hospital, 10: total unproductive, 135.

The whole number in the prisons, including females, was 830. Employed on contracts, 357; unproductive, 135: total, 492. Leaving unemployed 388, excepting the few at work in the quarries and on marble.

From this examination it was apparent, that these prisons would be an annual burden upon the State to a large amount, unless very thorough measures of reform were adopted.

The number of officers actually employed on the 30th September, 1843, was as follows:—

Agent, salary, $1,200 00; keeper, 1,200 00; chaplain, 500 00; physician, 500 00; clerk, 800 00; 24 assistant keepers, at salaries ranging from $400 to $550, 8,546 96; 26 guards at $30 per month, 9,360 00: making an aggregate expense of $22,106 96.

This amount could be reduced several thousand dollars a year, without any detriment to the prison.

An examination of the books and accounts of the prison convinced the Inspectors that it was next to impossible to ascertain how the prison stood in regard to their finances, or in regard to other matters, where true records ought to be kept.

In the *female prison*, by the register it appeared that there were in the prison, 98; there were four whose names were not on the books, but whose commitments were found, 4: total in the prison, by the books and papers, 102. The number actually in the prison was 80; in the lunatic asylum, 2: total, 82. Deficiency, 20.

Of this number, it was ascertained on inquiry that the time of twelve had expired, but when they went out, and whether by expiration of sentence, by death, or pardon, or escape, did not appear. Of the remaining eight, it was ascertained that one had escaped, one had been pardoned, and one had died; but no entry of either of these events had been made.

In the *male prison*, by the register it appeared that there were in the prison, 795; but the number actually there was 762: deficiency 33.

Of this number it was ascertained that the sentence of 10 had expired, but when they left the prison, or how, did not appear, nor were the remaining 23 in any manner accounted for—thus leaving 23 male convicts and 3 female convicts entirely unaccounted for. A convict during the past summer claimed that his time had expired. His name was not on the register, nor could his commitment be found. For aught that the board could discover, he had been a volunteer in the ranks of the establishment for 5 years, and they were obliged to let him go. Another was kept several days over his time. His name was not on the register, and when at length his commitment was found, it was discovered that his sentence had expired some time before he was released.

It appeared from the books that a very large amount of money was due to the prisons from various persons. The amount in the aggregate is $89,850 86. How much of this large sum is due to this prison, the Inspectors have not yet been able to ascertain. They are satisfied that all of it is not.

It appeared also from this examination, that the Agent's account of moneys *received* by him had not been periodically, nor indeed at any time examined. His account of *expenditures* had been examined monthly, and compared with vouchers, but the Inspectors could not learn that his cash receipts had ever been subjected to that process, nor could they find in or about the prison, any books of original entries or vouchers which would enable them satisfactorily to perform that task.

It was discovered that the books were kept in a manner singularly compounded of single entry and double entry principles. Five different ledgers were in use, some kept by double entry and some by single entry, and some as books of original entry, with arbitrary charges, having no reference to anything else than the will and pleasure of the accountant.

Earnings.—The time has been when the earnings far exceeded the expenses. In 1838, the excess was more than $18,000, and large sums were paid into the treasury of the State. That condition of things has been so much reversed, that within the last three years $67,000 have been drawn from the treasury for the support of these prisons, viz.: For the year ending 30th September, 1841, $18,500 00; year ending 30th September, 1842, 16,000 00; year ending 30th September, 1843, 32,500 00: total, $67,000 00.

From the annual reports it would appear that the earnings for the years 1841 and

1842 had, notwithstanding, exceeded the expenses. Thus the earnings of 1841 are stated at $77,676 19, and those of 1842 at $74,175 59; but these sums included work done for the State, about the buildings and premises, and an alleged increase in the value of the property of the prison. The receipts from the earnings for 1841 were $72,676 19, while the expenditures were $78,190 19; and for 1842 the receipts from the earnings were $58,810 10, and the expenditures $72,627 90. During the year ending on 30th September, 1843, the receipts from earnings were $36,970 37, and the expenditures were $66,658 60.

This falling off has arisen partly from the general depression of the times, and partly from the laws which prohibit certain mechanical branches of industry from being carried on in the prisons.

The expense of supporting each convict is about twenty-five cents a day, and it is ascertained that about 180 of them are unproductive, being employed as waiters, at work for the State, or on the sick list, so that the support of the prison falls on the residue, making it necessary for each one to earn at least thirty-two cents a day.

Early last spring, the highest offer that could be procured for the men was twenty five cents a day, but recently the price has risen, and the Agent now has offers for thirty-five cents.

Since the 30th September, 1843, the Agent has received an offer for all the men that can be spared, at 35 cents per day, and all the women at 16 cents per day, to be engaged in making files.

He has also received an offer of 35 cents a day for all the men that can by law be kept at the coopers trade; so that there is good reason to hope that all the convicts can be employed at trades which are permitted by the law, at prices which will earn for the prison enough to pay its expenses.

The experiment of manufacturing silk in the prison has been a failure. An outlay of $3,272 41 has resulted in the return of $367 27 in cash, $273 50 worth of silk, and $1,061 12 in machinery, and a dead loss to the prisons of $1,570 52.

It is respectfully submitted to the Legislature, whether the farther prosecution of this branch of industry ought not to be abandoned.

One of the first subjects which attracted the attention of the present board was the Sunday school. In both prisons, convicts alone were teachers. Several hundred were assembled in the chapel, and divided into classes of about ten each. Only one or two keepers were present, and it was of course impossible for them to know the subjects the convicts conversed upon under the pretence of teaching and learning. Several instances were detected in which forbidden topics were discussed; and there is reason to believe that an escape, which was nearly successful, was planned in the school between a teacher and his pupil. The employment of such teachers was forbidden, and the schools, much to the regret of the board, were abandoned for want of teachers.

A fire broke out in the low shop in the centre of the yard, caused by the carelessness of the convicts in charge of the steam-engine, who had left some shavings near the fire. The building being very dry, and filled with combustible materials, the fire spread very rapidly. To arrest its progress, and lest it might communicate to the larger shops, and so the prison, about 400 of the convicts were let out of their cells and set at work; some at the fire-engines, some in removing property from the shops, and some with crowbars and axes in their hands, tearing off the roof. Several hundred of the citizens of the village soon came to assist.

Amid all the confusion, and though thus armed, the convicts made no attempt to escape. They worked cheerfully, zealously, and well; were very obedient; and when the fire was subdued, at the usual signal, they formed their gangs and returned to their cells.

One object of a penitentiary, that of punishment, is very well provided for here; the other object, and one equally important, that of reformation, is not. All this array of officers and guards, and all this liberal expenditure of money, seem to have the former object mainly in view; for except $500 a year in a salary to the Chaplain, and the expense of a few Bibles and prayer-books, not a dollar of the many thousands expended on the prisons is devoted to purposes of moral instruction; and moral suasion, as a means of arriving at either of the objects of a penitentiary, is almost entirely neglected.

It is regarded as a standing rule of our system, that no offence of a convict in the prison shall go unpunished. But no other mode of punishment seems to be contemplated than the lash. The prison is built entirely on that plan, and no provision is made for any other kind. Solitary confinement cannot be inflicted with effect, because when confined to their cells, the convicts can, in the daytime, communicate with those on duty in the hall, and at night with the inmates of the adjoining cells.

The board believe in the propriety of the rule requiring certainty of punishment, but they do not believe that the mode of punishment ought in all instances to be by stripes. With some the only effective punishment is doubtless the lash, but there are many to whom it does more hurt than good, and it falls principally on those whose transgressions, outside and in, are mainly owing to the misfortune of early neglect, and of never having been taught the salutary lesson of self-control, while the cunning and adroit escape the infliction. Hundreds of the latter pass their whole term of punishment without ever receiving any chastisement, and without giving any evidence that they entertain the slightest aspiration for reformation; while there are very many who are continually struggling against the infirmity of their natures, and who repent as sincerely as they transgress suddenly, and who often entertain sincere intentions of repentance, yet who are the most frequent objects of the lash.

No suitable provision is made for convicts who become deranged. There is always a number of these in the prison. Some are so when they arrive, having doubtless committed their offences while partially insane. Others become so while in confinement, being reduced to that condition either by disease or mental suffering. Some feign insanity.

The erection of a suitable building, where such patients might be properly treated if truly afflicted, or where they might be punished if feigning, and where, in either event, they would neither disturb nor be disturbed by their fellow-convicts, is a measure dictated by every principle of humanity.

There is defect in the law relating to this class of convicts. If insane at the expiration of their sentence, and unable to support themselves, there is no provision made for them. The officers of the prison cannot any longer retain them in custody, nor can they any longer expend any money on their account.

It is respectfully suggested, that in such cases it should be made the duty of the Agent to take care of them until they could be returned to their friends, or to the charge of the proper authorities in the county where they were convicted.

The number of insane among the convicts is 17.

Female Prison.—The number of female convicts on the 30th September, 1842, was 65; 30th September, 1843, 76: increase during the year, 11.

During the year there had been received, 40. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 17; by pardons, 8; escaped, 1; died, 1; sent to lunatic asylum, 2: total, 29. Increase, 11. The number at the date of this report is 75.

The organization of this prison is very imperfect. It does not seem to have attracted much attention, for it is difficult to believe that if its true condition had been known to the Legislature it would have been tolerated so long. The prison was originally designed for 70 convicts, and even for that number it was altogether too contracted. All the female convicts in the State have been sent to this prison, until the number has swelled up as high as 82, and it is evidently on the increase.

In 1840, the number was 60; in 1841, 70; in 1842, 65; in 1843, 76. And but for the fact that several have been pardoned during the past summer, the number would now exceed 90. For this number the accommodation is confined to 72 single cells, and a small room about 18 feet square, used as a hospital.

The convicts are employed as follows:—In the silk works, 24; trimming hats, 18; in the kitchen, 6; as waiters about the prison, 7; in the hospital, 3; at work for the convicts, 18.

The aggregate expense of their support is about $20 per day, and the aggregate of their daily earnings is $6 30. Hence this prison is an annual burden upon the State treasury of $5,101 56.

The number of convicts being larger than the number of separate cells, renders it unavoidable that many of them should be confined in company. The consequence is, that when locked in their cells, unless they are asleep, the convicts are continually conversing. In the daytime, the intercourse between them is still more unrestrained, and a continued hum of conversation is heard, varied only by occasional outbreaks of violence and passion. Battles are frequent in the prison, and knives have been known to be drawn among them.

The board, for causes which it is unnecessary here to detail, deemed it proper to remove the matrons whom they found in charge of the prison. The convicts, who had apparently had easy times, took offence at the change, and broke out into open rebellion. They refused to work, they assaulted the keeper, threatened the lives of the matrons, tore off their clothing, disarmed the guard, and set all regulation and order at defiance. Several weeks elapsed before these outbreaks were subdued; and though none of so

general a nature have lately occurred, personal rencontres between themselves and violence towards their matrons are yet far too frequent.

The prison has been so full that the board have several times been induced to apply to the governor for pardons, in order to prevent, if possible, the necessity of confining more than one in a room.

In some instances, some of the most disorderly have been worked upon until they have formed resolutions of amendment, and persevered for some time in their better course. But as there were no means of preventing a constant communication between them and the others who still gloried in their bad behavior, they have soon been tempted or compelled to return to their former evil practices, and have behaved worse than ever.

The opinion seems to have been entertained, that the female convicts were beyond the reach of reformation; and it seems to have been regarded as a sufficient performance of the object of punishment, to turn them loose within the pen of the prison, and there leave them to feed upon and destroy each other. The board do not believe in this doctrine.

They are aware that when a female stoops to crime, she sinks in her degradation below the vicious of the other sex, and more especially when, as is the case with most of these convicts, they have been led into crime by a course of prostitution.

There is, indeed, in this, much to render the task of reformation more difficult than with males, but nothing to render it impracticable. Separated from all intercourse with the world, their attention withdrawn from all those objects which occupy the minds of those who mingle with the world, seeing nothing for a long time but the walls around them, and the sky over them, ignorant and superstitious, female convicts become peculiarly susceptible to all external impressions. They are, above all other creatures, most easily excited, and whether for good or ill, depends upon the influence exerted.

Surround any, even the worst of them, with a sound moral influence, and let them hear and see only that which is pure and good, and it is in the nature of things that they must become better. Condemn any of them—the very best—to constant intercourse with vice and depravity in their most hideous forms, and it will be a miracle if they escape corruption. The latter is most like our prison as it is, and the former as it ought to be; and every step that can be taken towards that healthy condition, is clear gain. As at present organized, and with our present buildings and accommodations, it is out of the question ever to attain that object.

In the first place, all ought to be taught to read and write. There is now no provision whatever made for teaching them. If the board were authorized to employ a competent peron for this purpose, they have no doubt that the improvement in the moral condition of the convicts, and in their conduct generally, would amply compensate for the additional expense. In the next place, the cells ought to be so constructed as to prevent all communication between their occupants. *The plan of the Philadelphia penitentiary is altogether the model for this purpose.*

There, there is abundant opportunity for thought and reflection. No scenes of riot divert the convicts' mind from the thought of the crimes they have committed or the ruin they had brought upon themselves.

The humble and the penitent incur no hazard of being compelled to transgress even in the place of their punishment. The last moments of the dying are not disturbed by ribald songs or abominable blasphemy. The vicious hold no supremacy there. No assaults upon the officers, no battles among the wretched inmates are permitted to break the quiet of that prison house. No opportunities are afforded to the veteran criminal of extending the corruption of vice among the weak and the timid. No inducements are held out to the hardened to defy all control, and to an example of disorder and disobedience. Heaven's first law—that of order—reigns there; and while in that solitary system is seen the hazard of stultifying the mind, that evil can hardly be deemed greater than the certainty, in our prison, of corrupting the heart and destroying the moral sense. To meet this case, the board respectfully suggest the erection of a prison for females upon the plan herewith submitted. The cells to be so constructed as to prevent all intercourse among the convicts; to be sufficiently large to enable them to work in them, and with a room adjoining for a sleeping apartment. It will be an easy matter to obtain employment for them in their cells, by means of which their earnings would be more than they are now, and so that they need never to have any communication with each other.

If, however, their laboring in company is desirable, then that several workshops be erected, that the convicts may be classified, and the great end attained of protecting the well disposed and orderly from the interference and contamination of the vicious.

The attaining of this object ought, in the opinion of the board, to be a paramount consideration.

The board wish they could be permitted to make a more ample provision for the deserving and repentant among the convicts than the law now warrants, upon their leaving the prison. The agent is limited to an allowance of $3 to each discharged convict; and while the sheriff of Erie will receive about $150 for bringing a female to the prison, the poor wretch receives $3 to return to her home. By contracting the allowance to those whose residence is near, the Agent is enabled to eke out the payment to the convict from Buffalo to $7 or $8. The effect is to give to each one not more than just enough, at best, to enable her to reach home.

Five children have been born in the prison within the past year, three of whom are still living there. The board are informed that the same sad accident has been of frequent occurrence, and its recurrence in future cannot well be guarded against.

We are informed that in every instance except one, the children who have been born in the prison have not lived to attain the age of twelve months. It is not surprising that it should be so. The close confinement of the mothers, and the impure air breathed by these little ones from the first moment of their birth, seem to render their early death inevitable.

No adequate provision for the mothers or their children is or can be made in the present prison. The only room that can be used as a hospital, is one about 18 feet square; and in that small room, during the heat of the past summer, 8 women and 5 children were confined day and night.

J. W. EDMONDS,
T. M. NIVEN,
HENRY ROMER,
ISAAC BIDSALL,
HENRY HARRIS, } Inspectors.

1843.—Agent's Report.

Receipts from the following sources:—Carpet and rug shops, $8,165 23; coopers shop, 5,649 13; hatters shop, 1,609 04; shoemakers shops, 9,419 12; toolmakers shop, 1,134 67; saddlery-hardware shop, 2,658 40; lock makers shop, 1,670 01; file makers shop, 493 49; fur shop, 122 85; silk department, 24 02; stone shop and quarries, 3,817 81; house and farm, 905 33; provision account, 1,011 47; convicts' deposit account, 29 20; furniture, 1 50; visitors, 141 22; miscellaneous, 117 88; from Comptroller. by D. L. Seymour, former Agent, 18,000 00; present Agent, 14,500 00; to which add balance 30th September, 1842. 1,539 04: total, $71,009 41.

Disbursements.—For provisions, $17,251 04; officers' salaries, 18,653 88; guards' pay rolls, 9,290 75; clothing and bedding, 5,536 59; fuel and oil, 5,533 32; hospital stores, medicines, etc., 864 4; hay and grain, 277 33; building materials, 1,639 16; stone shop and quarries, 1,362 27; smiths and lock shop, 1,339 72; postage, printing and stationery, 248 65; library—Bibles and prayer-books, 161 96; travelling and incidental expenses, 169 30; furniture account, 753 48; house and farm, 84 47; convicts' deposit account, 11 00; silk shop, (machinery, etc.,) 1,934 51; discharged convicts, 607 00; freight account, 51 63; apprehension of convicts, 41 89; miscellaneous, 846 61: total, $66,658 60.

Leaving a balance in Agent's hands of $1,594 91; there is also in my hands, vouchers which my predecessors paid out in the suit with Jeremiah Chichester, and were by him retained in this office by order of the Comptroller, until the final settlement of said suit. These vouchers were handed over to me by Mr. Seymour, and amount to the sum of 2,616 53; there is also an interest account for moneys advanced by Mr. Seymour in payment of these vouchers, amounting to 139 37: total, $4,350 81.

Convicts.—There remained in the prison at the close of the fiscal year, 1842, male convicts, 720; females, 65: total, 785. During the past year there was received by commitments, males, 303; escaped and retaken, 3; females, 40: total, 346. Discharged by expiration of sentence this year, males, 181; females, 17: total, 198. Pardoned, males, 38; females, 8: total, 46. Escaped, males, 6; female, 1: total, 7. Sent to Lunatic Asylum, males. 3; females, 2: total, 5. Sent to House of Refuge, males, 2; females, 2: total, 4. Died, males, 33; female, 1: total, 34. The number of convicts remaining in the prison at the close of the present fiscal year, was, males, 763; females, 76: total, 839.

The principal matron, Mrs. Bard, has frequently expressed much anxiety for the peculiar manner in which she has been compelled to dispose of the convicts.

Should a range of solitary cells be erected in the yard adjoining the prison, as contemplated by the Board of Inspectors, it would, undoubtedly, be attended with salutary results, as experience has convinced me, that this is the most humane and efficient means of subduing the turbulent passions of the disobedient and refractory, and preventing their annoying those who are better disposed.

At the time I entered on the duties of this office, in May last, there was a great number of men who were earning but very little for the prison; many of them were let to contractors on extremely low wages, and a great number were not producing any income whatever.

Immediate measures, however, were taken to invite business and employment for the inmates, which resulted successfully.

Contracts, however, have been taken at low rates; much lower than might have been made, provided there had been no respect paid to mechanical branches outside the prison.

During the past fiscal year there have been buildings erected, and other improvements at the prison, for which we derive no income. These improvements are estimated to have cost as follows, namely:—

Rebuilding shops destroyed by fire, $1,000 00; new workshop for file-cutters' use, 400 00; house for steam-engine, 50 00; work on walled road, 500 00: at female prison, the walls at matron's house were re-plastered, 100 00; finishing and painting female prison, 100 00; the silk shop extended, and finished at an expense of 450 00; kitchen finished, and furnished with boilers, etc., 600 00; store and coal houses, etc., 150 00; 9,400 feet of solid masonry on parapet and prison yard walls, 2,350 00; large cut stone cistern, 400 00; 1,200 feet wall coping and flagging, 40 cts., 480 00: total, $6,580 00.

WM. H. PECK, Agent.

1843.—Physician's Report.

Since the charge of the medical department of the institution came under my care in May, 1843, I have observed that the prisoners were afflicted with the same class of diseases which have been prevalent in the surrounding country. From the 20th of June to some time in July, they were generally afflicted with the epidemic influenza. This was followed in July and August by many severe cases of cholera morbus, diarrhœa, and dysentery; and in August and September, a number of cases of fever occurred, of a typhoid character, which proved fatal in two cases.

The daily average number of cases in each month, for which prescriptions were administered, is 9½.

Deaths during the year.—Consumption, 13; atrophy, 1; dyspepsia, 2; typhus, 3; dropsy, 2; hæmoptusis, 3; scrofula, 1; diseased heart and lungs, 2; epilepsy, 1; hydrothorax, 1; dysentery, 1; chronic diarrhœa, 1; injury, 1: total, 32.

The inmates of the female prison have been generally healthy. Only one death has occurred during the year, namely, Ann Parker died June 4th—disease, palsy.

The following convicts have been sent to the Lunatic Asylum:—John Tillotson, sent October 15th, 1842; Thomas M. Brown, sent November 5th; Warren Scott, sent July 25th, 1843; Rachael Stewart, sent July 23rd, 1843.

A. K. HOFFMAN, Physician.

1843.—Chaplain's Report.

My Sabbath labors consist, briefly, of a sermon in each prison, services in the hospital, and private interviews at the cells of those convicts who send for me. These generally occupy 6 hours *successively*, and are therefore exceedingly exhausting.

The labors of the week are made up of visits to the sick, both in the hospitals and without; attending funerals, and inquiring of the keepers concerning the character and conduct of those convicts with whom I had conversed on the Sabbath.

I am convinced that the following will be found to be the controlling traits of character exhibited in the lives and conduct of the majority of our prisoners:—

1. An unusual degree of self-conceit, without an appropriate share of self-respect.
2. A strong but *sordid* affection for the opposite sex. This is equally applicable to the inmates of both prisons.
3. Sociability without friendship.
4. Love of ease, both of body and mind; and hence
5. Inveterate ignorance and indolence.

6. A strong inclination to self-indulgence, without regard to the accommodation even of benefactors and friends; and hence
7. Cherished ingratitude.
8. Dissatisfaction and restlessness.

Now let these propensities be unrestrainedly indulged, and who cannot perceive that the legitimate results would be *recklessness* or presumptuous daring, rape or polygamy, prodigality, revenge, larceny, burglary, retaliation and deception?

Ought not that prison discipline, therefore, which aims the most successful blow at these controlling propensities, to be regarded as the most perfect?

Through the aid of my note books I have been able, at least partially, to test the "silent" or "Auburn system," in this respect, by keeping an eye upon, and searching out discharged convicts.

But the utility of the system in preventing crime by the reformation of the criminal, is yet, it would seem, problematical; a fearful problem indeed.

Aware that the mere ipse dixit of a superficial observer would fail to satisfy either the Inspectors or the public on this subject, I have, during the last three years, as has already been intimated, made every lawful effort to collect and concentrate all the statistics which had a bearing on this question, for the express purpose of presenting them to the board at a suitable time. The statistics of three years therefore, will afford criteria from which unequivocal decisions may be had in reference to the comparative utility of the "Auburn system."

These notes include the names, addresses and references of 100 convicts who have been discharged since the spring of 1840; and who, when last seen or heard from, were doing well.

A respectable number of these 100 men are in church fellowship with the different denominations of Christians.

It has been stated that 854 criminals, after having tested the "Auburn" system of penitentiary discipline for some three years, have been discharged.

Now it is a question, where are these men? The statistics which accompany this report answers this question only in part. They state that 74 of the 854 died in prison, leaving 780. Deduct from this number the 43 who have returned to prison, and the 100 whom the statistics represent as doing well, still 637 remain unaccounted for.

My own opinion is, gentlemen, that at least one-half of them ought to be added to the list of those 100 who are represented as "doing well."

JOHN LUCKEY, Chaplain.

1846.—Inspectors' Report.

It will be perceived. that the expenses of the prison, for ordinary support, have exceeded its earnings only $854 19. This is the first time within a period of several years, that the annual earnings of this prison have approached its ordinary annual expenses within $18,000. This gratifying change has been effected chiefly by the exercise of a rigid and stringent economy; the actual earnings of the prison for the last year not having very materially varied from those of the year preceding.

It will be impossible to advance the earnings of the prison very materially, until the expiration of several heavy contracts. No contract has been made by the present board at less than 38 cents per day for each man; and it is confidently believed, that for the future we shall find full employ for all our sound men, at an average of 40 cents. Contracts were entered into in the year 1843, having five years to run, which control the labor of about 275 of our most valuable mechanics, at only 32 cents per day for each man. These contracts yield on an average, seven cents a day less for the labor of each man, than that labor would now command, making an annual loss to the prison of more than $5,000

Two contracts have been entered into recently, which must increase our revenue for the coming year, and yield us something beyond the expenses for ordinary support. The first was for the employment of 20 to 30 of our female convicts in the manufacture of buttons, at 20 cents each per day.

The other for the employment of from 30 to 150 men, for five years, in the manufacture of lime, at 40 cents a day for each man, and five cents per ton for the stone in the quarry. As this contract will enrol a class of men who have been earning but 35 cents a day, or less, the difference in favor of the prison for the coming year, should not be inconsiderable, while the profits upon each man's labor will increase with the number of men that may be employed on it, by increasing the sale of the stone to be consumed

by their labor. The terms for the females are as reasonable as we could expect, and most favorable to the discipline of that part of the establishment.

In pursuance of the law enacted in May last, by which $10,000 were appropriated to the purpose of introducing the Croton water into this prison, all our available forces that could be spared from the existing contracts, were devoted to that important work.

It does not seem to have been considered, that the law of 1842 not only depresses the market value of our own prison labor, but furnishes a positive protection to the prison labor of sister States, and invites all the penitentiaries of the Union into competition with the free labor of New York. It is well known that New York city furnishes the largest market for prison, as for about every other kind of manufacture in our country. It is not so well known that this is the only State that protects its free labor from competition with its convict labor to any considerable extent.

Our legislation in attempting to protect our own free labor from competition with convict labor, is in fact protecting to precisely the same extent, the convict labor of all the neighboring States, at the expense of the free labor of this State, and in certain cases laying a bounty upon foreign prison labor, for several branches of industry which would come within the operation of the restricting law of 1842. We will enumerate the article of chip hats as an instance. These are not manufactured in this State to any extent, if at all, but are mostly wrought in the eastern States, by prison labor and otherwise, and yet the State of New York furnishes a larger market for this article probably than an equal area upon any portion of the globe. If our penitentiaries were permitted by law to engage in this manufacture, they would compete with none of our domestic free labor, and might be enabled to furnish an article of almost infinite consumption in this State, without touching the interests of her citizens except to advance them.

The protection furnished by this law to neighboring States in the manufacture of shoes and cabinet-ware, seems to be equally unfavorable to the interests of our own citizens. This law should be so modified as to limit its restriction upon convict labor to those branches of industry, *the chief supply of which, for the consumption of this State, is imported from without the State of New York.*

The discipline of the prison during the past year has been full of encouragement and promise; owing, perhaps, in a measure, to the changes we have made in the government of the prison, by the adoption of new rules, from which we make the following extracts:—

"To remedy abuses, if possible, and to secure entire impartiality and coolness in the administration of the prison penalties, the duty of determining the quality of every offence and its appropriate punishment, is devolved upon the principal keeper exclusively. By the operation of these rules, the officer who is witness to any offence, is required to certify the facts, in his own handwriting, to the keeper, and the exact time of sending in his report. The punishment, together with the exact time of its infliction, is to be registered immediately thereafter. The records of these facts are to be reviewed monthly by the Board of Inspectors, who will judge from them whether there be any disproportion between the offence reported and its punishment. This system, thus far, has proved eminently successful.

"The 4th and 5th article provides that each convict sentenced to this prison shall be kept in solitary confinement 48 hours after his arrival, interrupted only by the necessary attendance of his keeper, during which period, designed for reflection, neither books nor employment of any kind shall be allowed him, and that on the third day he shall be visited by the chaplain, whose duty it shall be to convey to his mind such valuable impressions as he shall seem best prepared to receive.

"A tax of 25 cents per head is imposed by section II., title XI., upon persons admitted to visit the prison.

"We are advised that multitudes of idle visitors throng the prison daily, having no interest, either in the purposes of the institution, or the fate of its inmates; who require the almost constant attendance during the day, of from one to three of the guard.

"We would respectfully invite your honorable body to consider the propriety of directing the testimony taken in the criminal courts upon the trial of convicted felons to be transcribed, and a copy thereof to be transmitted to the State prisons of the respective criminal districts, as soon as practicable after the sentence of the offender has been pronounced."

JAMES POWERS,
JOHN BIGELOW,
B. H. MACE,
JOHN FISHER,
AMZI L. DEAN,
} Inspectors.

1846.—Report of the Committee on the use of Tobacco.

It is impracticable to exclude tobacco wholly from the prison. By the report of the principal keeper, it appears that of the 794 male convicts in the prison on the 7th of December last, 574 were addicted to the use of tobacco previous to their conviction, and of these 373 had used it over 10 years. Of those addicted to its use, all but 15 said they would draw tobacco if they were permitted to. These facts sufficiently indicate the strength and permanence of this propensity. The consequence is, that every form of deceit is resorted to by the convicts to gratify it. We are assured from many reliable quarters that it is utterly impossible entirely to exclude tobacco from those of the convicts who have a strong desire for it.

It is impossible to make the mass of our convicts feel it to be their duty to comply with the rules of the prison in this respect. They do not see any controlling objection to the indulgence, and finally come to consider the privation as answering no other end—whatever its purpose may have been, than to aggravate their punishment. The consequence is, that they are under a continual temptation to deceive their keepers; and what is worse, they are in the constant habit of it. Every temptation resisted strengthens the character, but every temptation yielded to, weakens it.

Force alone never eradicated a vice, nor has your committee discovered the slightest evidence to sustain the opinion that any tobacco-user has been reclaimed from the habit by its forcible inhibition. The indulgence of these appetites calls for stimulants of some kind to counteract them.

In the way this inhibition is imposed, it is a continual torture to the convict, and keeps his mind in a constant state of irritation. Tobacco operates as a slight stimulant and sedative, it restores the minds of its votaries to that calm and cheerful quietude in which they are so susceptible of favorable impressions. Until we can in some way bring the convict's mind to that state we can have little or no moral influence over him. He looks upon the indulgence you grant him as a kindness, for which he is overflowing with gratitude. Then if we wish to cure him of at least a filthy habit, he will listen to our arguments and yield to the influence of moral suasion. I would rather undertake to break ten of the habit in this way than one by compulsion. I have discovered no instances where those not habituated to its use have adopted it here; we endeavor to guard against such a result, and are assisted in our efforts by the inconvenience to which its use subjects those who practice it, in abstaining from spitting upon the floor or walls. and in emptying and keeping their spit-boxes clean.

There is an advantage to be derived from the introduction of tobacco among the convicts, which ought not to be overlooked. It enlarges the range of those punishments which do not tend to degrade offenders. The efficacy of punishment depends exactly upon its tendency to increase or to diminish the self-respect of its victim. If it increases his self-respect, both the severity and the efficacy of the punishment are increased; if it diminishes his self-respect, its efficacy diminishes in a corresponding ratio. Hence the growing abhorrence among intelligent philanthropists for the use of *the cat*, the shower bath, the ball and chain, and for the cropping of hair, the branding of features, etc. etc.

In view of all these considerations, your committee are led to the conclusion, that the rule against the use of tobacco in the prison entirely fails of the purpose for which it was prescribed, and that no advantages are derived from its exclusion, which at all compensate for the hardship to which such exclusion subjects the victims of this perverse and exacting appetite.

Resolved, That the principal keeper and principal matron be directed to make out a correct list of the names of all the convicts, within their respective departments, in this prison, who were in the habit of using tobacco or snuff previous to their sentence, and to each of those who desire it, they be authorized to furnish weekly a *ration* of tobacco or snuff not to exceed one-sixteenth of a pound.

1846.—Agent's Report.

The aggregate amount received during the year, exclusive of the sum of $1,577 73, balance in the Agent's hands October 1, 1845, is $76,965 19, from the following sources, viz.:—

From comptroller, on account of special appropriation for relief, $18,000; stone shop and quarries, 8,855 98; coopers shop, 5,099 16; boot and shoe shop, 5,685 64; fur shop, 4,302 53; hat shop, 3,156 23; brass shop, 6,194 86; file shop, 13,813 19; weave shops, 8,799 18; toy shop, 343 93; smith shop, 95 97; paint shop, 226 17; convicts,

deposit account, 196 98; clothing account, 734 50; provision account, 945 90; button shop, 90 81; house and farm, 424 16: total, $76,965 19.

The expenditures for all purposes, for the year commencing October 1, 1845, and ending September 30, both inclusive, are as follows, viz.:—

For pay of officers, $18,095 71; for pay of gaurds, 10,401; for provisions, 22,047 47; stone shop and quarries, 1,224 11; hospital, 1,405 59; clothing, 6,628 81; furniture, 1,967 83; building and repairs, 916 49; oil and fuel, 7,189 70; discharged convicts, 569 39; incidental expenses, 1,689 57; smith shop, 60 00; tobacco, 222 86; postage and stationery, 351 78; convicts' deposit account, 60 78; lunatic convicts, 714 80; on account of Croton water appropriation, 2,026 67; on account of appropriation for repairs, 1,895 24: total, $77,467 80.

It will be recollected that at the date of the last repert, there were debts against the prison, amounting, as far as they could be ascertained at that time, to $10,190 17, and it was upon the supposition that that was the whole amount of indebtedness, that the calculation was made, that the cost of supporting the prison had been $77,476 50, for the year then just closed. Subsequently, however, other bills were presented, and which had not been reported by the former Agent to the Board of Inspectors, making altogether an additional indebtedness of $2,764 87, which being added to the $10,190 17 previously stated, and it gives $12,955 04 as the total amount of debts against the prison, September 30, 1845. Of those debts, $574 41 were contracted in 1843; $994 47 in 1844; and $11,386 16 in 1845; of which last-mentioned sum, $4,122 88 was incurred in that year, before the 21st of May, the time when the present Board of Inspectors came into office.

If those amounts of indebtedness be added to the years to which they respectively belong, the deficiency of the earnings for purposes of support, is, for 1844, $21,036 65, for 1845, $19,013 76, and for 1846, 854 19. The deficiency for this last year may be accounted for by the fact, that 25 men, on an average, were engaged in opening a new avenue to one of our quarries, from which, after working six months, they were drawn off, before rendering their labor productive, to work on the reservoir for the Croton water.

The daily cost for each of the convicts during the year, has been 19 cents and 7 mills.

The productive male convicts are employed as follows:—

On file contract, for James Horner, 148; at carpet weaving, for John Humphries, 60; at carpet weaving for Hotchkiss & Smith, 46; at boots and shoes, for Robert Wilse, 40; on saddlery-hardware contract, for Wm. J. Buck, 48; hat contract, for Wm. H. White, 25; fur cutting contract, for Wm. A. White, 40; cooper contract, for Henry R. Hubbell, 44; toy contract, for James Spencer, 2; at shade painting, for John W. Redfield, 2; in stone shop, stone cutters, barrow-men, and waiters, 30; in State shop, carpenters, 8; smith shop, smiths and helpers, 6; quarry, 25; on the excavation for the water works, 40; at work on the reservoir, 24; cutting stone for reservoir, 12: total, 600.

Mostly unproductive.—Sick in hospital, 11; waiters and nurses in hospital, 4; kitchen and store-house, cooks, bakers, and waiters, 17; hall, laborers, whitewashers, waiters, etc., 16; State shop, making and mending clothing, mostly invalids, 54; waiters at female prison, 3; dye house, and east yard and barn, 8; dock, 5; teamsters, 4; waiters in the several shops, quarry, and water-works, 18; coopers at work for State, 2; waiters at the guard-house and in the keepers hall, 2; stone saw-mill, engine-room, and tinsmiths, 5; partially sick, not in hospital, 9: total 158.

Making in all, productive and unproductive, 758.

We are yet, I am sorry to say, without that necessary concomitant of health and comfort, a full supply of pure and wholesome water.

The introduction of the Croton water has been retarded by many and various difficulties encountered in the progress of the excavations. The average depth of the cut is 23½ feet, and in getting down that distance, innumerable small streams of water have been encountered, also beds of quicksand; add to this that the rocks through which we have had in great part to make our way, have had almost every variety of dip, and it will be at once perceived, that our difficulties have neither been few nor small. But, notwithstanding all our embarrassments, 620 feet of the tunnel is already completed. 200 feet nearly low enough, and 110 feet about one-half excavated, leaving but 320 feet more to reach the main aqueduct. In the construction of the tunnel, regard has only been had to its utility and durability.

At the end of our aqueduct next to the prison, it was deemed advisable to have a reservoir capable of containing about 400,000 gallons, a quantity deemed amply sufficient for any ordinary difficulty likely to occur to the main line of the aqueduct.

Building and Repairs.—A new floor in the fur shop, 36 by 52 feet; a new roof and one new floor, and part of another, say 36 by 50 feet, to the west weave shop, a building, 152 feet long, by 36 feet wide. Also a new roof, and two entirely new floors, to the stone shop, for the purpose of adapting it to the business of carpet weaving: this building is 90 feet long by 36 feet wide. Likewise, the back file shop, a building 106 feet long by 23 feet wide, has been roofed with tin. In addition to the above, the workshop at the female prison has had an entire new roof put upon it: this building is 105 feet long, and 23 feet wide. Also an additional room has been partitioned off in the female prison, for a clothes-room and nursery. To the above may be added the erection of a gallery in the west weave shop, for the accommodation of the "sprollers," etc. running across one end, and nearly the whole length of one side of the shop, whereby some 8 or 10 convicts more can be employed in the same room, without any additional expense for their supervision.

The whole expense for the above improvements in labor and materials, is $2,428 34.

There has been an addition to the west weave shop and stone shop, of 6 feet in height, of the whole length of the former, and 4 feet in height of the whole length of the latter, making 200 cubic yards of cut stone wall, at an expense of $600; also a new shop, 135 feet long by 36 feet wide, has been commenced.

HIRAM P. ROWEL, Agent.

1846.—Keeper's Report.

I have always endeavored, with as little delay as possible, to meet every infraction of our discipline, with the kind of punishment the nature of the case and the character of the convict seemed to require; and with a view to improve and elevate his condition, and promote the best interests of the institution.

Experience has strengthened me in my convictions, that a mild, though firm and decided mode of government, is far more effectual, on three-quarters or perhaps seven-eights of our convicts, both in reforming and enforcing obedience, than any system of severity that has hitherto been practiced in prisons.

The library of books belonging to the male prison numbers about 800 volumes, of which about 195 are in good order, and well adapted to the tastes and capacities of the most cultivated of our inmates. About 225 volumes are excellent selections, but are much defaced by constant wear. The remainder are nearly worn out and unfit for use, and besides, are for the most part devoid of interest, and comparatively unprofitable to the class of readers for whom they are designed.

The effect of the introduction of the use of tobacco upon the discipline was almost immediately manifest. It has diffused a measure of contentment over a large class of our inmates, who had previously been a source of constant uneasiness and anxiety to the prison authorities, and has, I am satisfied, contributed largely to the unusual respect given by the convicts to the regulations and government of the prison during a portion of the past year.

We have 6 male convicts in the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, 5 of whom were sent from prison this last year. Two were insane when they were brought to prison, and the other 3 have shown *aberrations of mind for several years.* The physician reports 2 more as confirmed cases of lunacy, and who are, in his opinion, proper subjects for the lunatic asylum. He also reports 8 others as having "occasional paroxysms of insanity," but most of the time they are obedient and work very well. They sometimes, however, violate the prison regulations, and it becomes necessary to confine them to their cells during their excitement.

HARMON ELDRIDGE, Keeper.

1846.—Chaplain's Report.

I have spent a considerable portion of time in personal conversation with the prisoners in their cells, ascertaining their particular states of mind, and adapting instructions to them individually.

I have also visited and conversed with the sick, and with those in solitary confinement, under punishment, and with all newly arrived convicts, in conformity with the rule requiring these duties.

The superintendence of the reading and of the elementary instruction of the illiterate form a very important branch of my duties.

The library, as you are doubtless aware, is wholly inadequate to the wants of the

prison. The demand for books cannot be supplied, and many have to spend their solitary hours with nothing to occupy their attention better than the reminiscences of their past lives, which rarely can be profitable.

It is true that those who can read small print with imperfect light, have the Bible, with which they may occupy their attention, and very many make a good use of it. But it is no less true that access to other suitable books would not diminish, but rather increase their interest in the Bible.

A large number of the convicts cannot read at all; and no public provision is made for their instruction in the elements of learning. Ignorance is a fruitful source of crime; therefore the State wisely provides for the instruction of the young. Would it not be equally wise, when effects are disclosed in our prisons, to remove the cause?

MATTHEW D. GORDON, Chaplain.

1846.—Physician's Report.

The Physician respectfully reports:—That a better state of health has prevailed at the prison during the past, than the preceding year. The average number confined to the hospital during the year, is 14, and the average number of daily prescriptions, 59. During the previous year, 19 was the daily average in the hospital, and 80 the number of daily prescriptions. The mortality has likewise been much less than during the preceding year. The deaths which have occurred, have, for the most part, been the result of chronic diseases, many of which were contracted previous to admission into prison; and the majority of the cases for daily prescriptions, excepting those confined in the hospital, have been of so trivial a nature, as hardly to merit the name of disease.

There have been, during the past year, 26 deaths from disease; 2 from suicide, and 1 accidentally drowned.

Five insane convicts have been sent to the Lunatic Asylum, namely:—Simeon McMasters, May 4th; John Kelley, June 2nd; William H. Moore, David H. Wheeler, James Townsend, August 29th. One female, Jane Bacon, February 17th.

There have been 3 births. One death has occurred, namely:—Harriet Williams, September 12th; disease, rupture of a blood-vessel in the lungs.

A. K. HOFFMAN, Physician.

AUBURN PRISON

1846.—Inspectors' Report.

Since our last annual report, nothing has occurred within the walls of the prison to interrupt the general quiet and prosperity of the establishment, saving the prevalence of an alarming epidemic, in the months of January, February, March, and April last, among the convicts, about twenty of whom fell victims to its ravages. We must here also mention as an exception, the case of the convict Plumb, who, as the Physician reported, and as we believe, was among the victims of the epidemic above mentioned, but whose death being charged, by individuals disconnected with the prison and ignorant of its cause, to an alleged unreasonable chastisement received by him, great excitement was thereby produced in the public mind. The incipient steps of a criminal prosecution were hastily taken against the late keeper; but on a calm investigation of facts, the keeper was honorably acquitted. The death of Plumb was made available by individuals unfriendly to the officers of the prison, to impress no inconsiderable portion of the public with the belief that great cruelty was exercised towards the convicts; and the Legislature was accordingly appealed to, to shield these unfortunate beings against the alleged tyranny of their masters, by the passage of a law prohibiting entirely, corporal punishment in our State prisons. But the wisdom of that enlightened body failed to discover in the single instance, or in a number of instances, of the supposed abuse of a system of discipline, a sufficient reason for abolishing the system itself, and the proposed law did not pass. We feel safe in adopting the conclusion of the keeper, that in maintaining that orderly conduct among the convicts which is essential to success in the daily transactions of the prison, corporal punishment as now inflicted, regard being had to the best interests of all concerned, cannot be dispensed with.

That there may have been occasions when the authority to punish for disorderly conduct has been indiscreetly exercised in this prison, we will not pretend to deny. It would be strange if it were not so. But if instances of excessive correction have occurred at all in the prison, since its affairs have come under our supervision, they have

been rare exceptions to a general rule, and are to be ascribed to an error of judgment, rather than to a vindictive spirit, or a disposition to inflict unnecessary pain. Nor can we dismiss this subject without stating that the present keeper's praiseworthy endeavors to govern the convicts, by appeals to their moral sense, have been so far successful as to enable him and his assistants to maintain wholesome discipline, with less corporal punishment than was formerly found necessary.

Lest it should be supposed that the cash balance on hand is more than may be wanted for the exigencies of this prison, we beg leave to state that the main prison requires some repairs; that one of the brick workshops, erected a few years since, is already in such a state of dilapidation, that the entire wall of one side must be taken down and rebuilt upon a firmer foundation, or the whole building must fall into ruins; that the old shops are in such a state of decay, that they should at once be supplied by new and more suitable ones; that in addition to this, the prison yard needs extensive improvements. These repairs, new erections, and improvements, which are certainly much needed, and which it is designed to accomplish in the course of the ensuing season, will exhaust most, if not all, the surplus in the treasury.

Under the humane provisions of the law authorizing the removal of insane convicts to the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, three such convicts have been sent from this prison to that institution within the last four months.

In comparing the proportion of the sick to the healthy, both in and out of prison, we believe that the proportion is less in prison than out. In making this comparison, although favorable, we ought not to forget that licentiousness and dissipation make serious inroads on the health of many convicts. It is not pretended that sound health and a vigorous constitution will be improved by the labor and privations to which the convict is necessarily subjected; but it is nevertheless worthy of remark, that not a few of the inmates of State prisons are indebted for a greatly improved health, and some moral elevation, to the dreaded sentence of the law, which at the same time arrests a career of crime, and that ruinous dissipation which is its usual attendant.

The number of convicts in this prison is gradually decreasing from year to year. The average number for the past calendar year is less, considerably, than it was for either of the preceding ten years. This decrease cannot be accounted for in the removal of 44 convicts from this to the Clinton prison, which took place in June, 1845, and the detaching of a small portion of this prison district.

We renew our application made in our last report for authority to inclose the ground, about nine acres, belonging to the prison, but not included within its walls, in such a manner that it may be safely cultivated as a garden by such convicts as cannot be otherwise so well employed. By this means the prisoners could be properly indulged in a more liberal use of a needed variety of vegetable food than they now enjoy, which would not only gratify them, but serve as a preventive, more or less, of the diseases to which their mode of living exposes them.

We are prompted again to urge upon the Legislature the expediency of authorizing by law the annual appropriation from the funds of the prison of a sum not exceeding $400, to be expended in employing a suitable person or persons to aid the chaplain in teaching the convicts the rudiments of learning.

ELEAZER R. PALMER,
SAMUEL GILMORE,
CHARLES D. FITCH,
JARED WILSON, } Inspectors.

1846.— Keeper's Report.

In the government of the prison, I have endeavored to establish a uniform system, based upon the principles of justice and mercy. I am sure I need not tell you how necessary it is to the right government of an institution like this, where so much power as to the infliction of punishment is placed in the hands of one individual, that justice and mercy should go hand in hand. In administering the discipline of prisons, some kind of punishment has been found necessary to coerce the inmates to the observance of healthful and necessary rules, and much solicitude has been felt to discover the best mode. *Among all the modes as yet devised, I am decidedly of the opinion that flagellation with the cat is the most effectual,* and at the same time least productive of permanent injury to either body or mind. This is the mode chiefly relied upon at this prison. Objections have been urged against this mode, but I believe that the only true ground of objection lies in its abuse, and applies with equal force to all other modes. At all

events, it is an undeniable fact, that no system has been yet devised under which abuse and cruelty may not be practiced.

I am aware that much may be effected by the force of moral suasion, and that kind admonitions and exhortations are all that in many cases may be necessary; but among so many as are here collected together, there must ever be some evil-disposed men, who can be subdued and controlled only by corporal punishment.

Prisons were instituted as places of punishment, and they should be so conducted as to effect three distinct objects: first, to punish the offender; second, to reform him, if possible; and third, to terrify the criminally-inclined. If this is a correct view, then great care should be taken by those having prisons in charge, and by those having power and influence to direct in their affairs, neither to detract from the punishment its just merit, nor to debase the convict by adding cruelty or unnecessary severity to the discipline, and especially not to strip the prison of its terror, and thereby render it INVITING AND DESIRABLE.

DAVID FOOT, Keeper.

1846.—Chaplain's Report.

Of the 606 convicts now in prison, all of them, with the exception of a few aged men with defective eyesight, and a small number who have been here but a short time, can read the spelling-book and Bible One prisoner, 58 years old, who has been here only three years, and who, when he came, was ignorant of the alphabet, can now read well. Another, equally illiterate when he came, not only reads well, but has committed to memory fourteen hundred verses of the Bible, so as to repeat them readily. The convicts generally are not only willing to be taught, but manifest a commendable desire to obtain useful knowledge. A few of them have learned to write, and have made some progress in arithmetic in the course of last summer.

Our Sabbath school is well sustained. We have about 150 scholars and 40 teachers.

Our library, consisting of about 412 volumes, should be enlarged. We have not books enough to supply, at the same time, all the men who can read; and such as we have, some of the convicts have perused more than once. $12 only have been expended for additions to our library during the past year. A donation of 100 Bibles has been made to the prison by the American Bible Society, to be given to the convicts when they are discharged. This supply, so kindly provided, must soon be exhausted. To keep it good, allow me to suggest the propriety of appropriating sufficient money for that purpose from time to time, from the ample funds of the institution, the earnings of convict labor. No prisoner who can read, and who wants or would take a Bible, should be sent from his confinement into the world again without such a companion and guide. He may make it the man of his counsel, and thus be saved from the repetition of crime, and a return to the prison.

A sufficient number have been instructed here in sacred music to form a choir, whose aid in the religious services of the Sabbath adds much to the interest with which our meetings for worship are attended. I feel warranted in saying, that about 30 of their number have, within the last 2 years, exhibited by their conduct, satisfactory proof of sincere repentance.

ALONZO WOOD, Chaplain.

Whole number of convicts, 606; natives, 423; foreigners, 108; colored natives, 72; colored foreigners, 3; could not read when committed, 112; learned to read in prison, 100; common school education, 482; academical, 9; collegiate, 3.

Crimes.—Perjury, 6; counterfeiting, 47; breaking jail, 1; obtaining goods by false pretences, 8; assault and battery and attempt to rape, 11; assault and battery and attempt to kill, 22; aiding and abetting a rape, 2; robbery and attempt to kill, 4; secreting stolen property, 11; grand larceny, 181; petit larceny, 65; burglary, 120; arson, 18; highway robbery, 3; mail robbery, 9; embezzlement, 2; forgery, 26; bigamy, 19; rape, 21; manslaughter, 5; incest, 3; murder, 5; abduction, 1; kidnapping, 1; breach of trust, 3; subornation of perjury, 1; receiving stolen property, 1; robbery, 10: total, 606.

Number of white convicts, 531; number of colored convicts, 75.

There are in this prison on 1st sentence, 519; on 2nd, 59; on 3rd, 22; on 4th, 4; on 5th, 2. Of the colored there were born slaves, 8; committed for life, 9; formerly intemperate, 302; formerly temperate, 304.

1846.—Physician's Report.

Notwithstanding the present favorable condition of health, you will perceive that the bill of mortality for the year is fearfully and, for this prison, unprecedentedly lengthened. On examination, however, it will show the usual per centage only of deaths from hitherto prevailing causes. The additional number is attributed on the obituary register to "febris remittens," (congestive maligna,) a disease appearing to have occurred frequently at the commencement of the current year.

Greatest monthly average of patients in hospital, March, 23 5-31; least, July, 24-31; average per month for the year 9 nearly; greatest monthly average of prescriptions to out-hospital patients was, in February, 32 21-28; least in May, 15 22-31; average per month for the year about 21.

Of the foregoing deaths, 30 occurred previously to my connection with this department.

LANSINGH BRIGGS, Physician.

Synopsis of the Reports of the New Jersey State Prison.

1846.—Inspectors' Report.

There have been discharged during the year, 61 convicts upon the expiration of their sentence; 14 by pardon granted by the pardoning power, (three of whom were pardoned one day before the expiration of their time,) and 1 died; making altogether 76; thereby leaving in confinement on the 31st December, 1846, 167 prisoners.

Term of Sentences.—For 20 years, 1; 18 years, 1; 15 years, 2; 14 years, 1; 10 years, 9; 8 years, 3; 7 years, 3; 6 years, 4; 5 years, 21; 4 years, 18; 3 years and 6 months, 1; 3 years, 25; 2 years and 9 months, 1; 2 years and 6 months, 3; 2 years, 27; 1 year and 6 months, 10; 1 year, 29; 9 months, 3; 6 months, 4; during the term of his natural life, 1.

Year in which received.—In 1838, 1; 1839, 2; 1840, 3; 1841, 4; 1842, 6; 1843, 21; 1844, 21; 1845, 37; 1846, 72.

Crimes.—Burglary, 16; burglary and larceny, 11; grand larceny, 5; grand larceny and burglary, 3; larceny, 32; misdemeanor and larceny, 15; misdemeanor, 15; burning, 6; murder in second degree, 4; manslaughter, 6; robbery, 4; rape, 3; polygamy, 1; bigamy, 3; misdemeanor, with intent to commit a rape, 2; assault and battery, with intent to commit a rape, 5; forgery, 1; robbery, and assault and battery with intent to kill, 2; assault and battery with intent to kill, 3; atrocious assault and battery, 4; breaking prison, 1; burglary and breaking prison, 3; larceny and breaking prison, 2; cutting timber, 1; keeping disorderly house, 4; open lewdness, 1; assault and battery, 10; obtaining money upon false pretences, 2; riot, 1; attempt to murder, 1.

Number of Convictions.—For 1st offence, 136; 2nd, 22; 3rd, 8; 4th, 1.

Number received from each county.—Atlantic, 1; Bergen, 5; Burlington, 21; Camden, 5; Cape May, 1; Cumberland, 3; Essex, 31; Gloucester, 6; Hudson, 3; Hunterdon, 3; Mercer, 20; Middlesex, 5; Monmouth, 8; Morris, 11; Passaic, 15; Salem, 12; Somerset, 9; Sussex, 5; Warren, 2; Borough of Elizabeth, 1.

Age when received in Prison.—From 10 to 20 years, 32; 20 to 30, 80; 30 to 40, 34; 40 to 50, 10; 50 to 60, 10; 60 to 70, 1.

Place of Nativity.—New Jersey, 97; Pennsylvania, 15; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 4; New York, 15; Connecticut, 1; Massachusetts, 3; England, 6; Ireland, 12; Germany, 6; Hungary, 1; France, 1; Poland, 3; Italy, 1.

Color.—White males, 103; white females, 2; colored males, 59; colored females, 3.

There is a large supply of stock of all kinds on hand, paid for. The contract system is still continued, we believe, with good profit and success.

The net gain of the prison for the past year, ending December 31, 1846, after deducting the support of the prisoners, amounts to $5,545 66. There has been paid into the State treasury from the surplus earnings, the sum of $4,803 00, and also $2,413 90 due the institution last year, for prison repairs, and recommended by the committee of the Legislature to be drawn from the treasury and returned to the same, which has been complied with. The amount of cash on hand is $1,169 26.

The sum of $1,115 04 has been spent in repairs during the past year, all of which the law requires to be charged to the State treasury.

We must again acknowledge the prompt and gratuitous services of most of the clergy of Trenton.

The experience we have had for a short time of the benefit of a teacher, induces us again to bring the subject before the Legislature.

The Board recommend to the Legislature that some additional improvements are required to be made to the prison buildings, both as regards the safe keeping and accommodation of the prisoners, and to carry out the system of separate confinement. For the want of other rooms, a number of the cells have necessarily to be occupied for store rooms, and other purposes connected with the business of the prison.

The keeper, during the past year, has frequently been obliged to put two convicts in the same cell, thereby defeating one of the principal objects designed in establishing the present institution.

We would recommend that an additional building be erected within the prison yard to contain suitable apartments for the steam-engine, the bake-house, the wash-house, the smith shop, rooms for the sick, and the necessary store rooms for the use of the establishment. The erection of such a building would enable us to use all the cells for the confinement of prisoners, and relieve the institution very considerably from the danger of fire, and the unpleasant effluvia which at present exists, and add additional safeguards to the establishment.

EMLEY OLDEN, Secretary.

1846.—Keeper's Report.

Out of 253 individuals confined during the year, only 15 have required punishment. The only mode in use is partial deprivation of light and food, with the addition of hand and leg irons in aggravated cases.

The number in confinement on the 21st of December, was 167.

Employment.—Chairmaking, 63; weaving, 33; shoemaking, 29; iron and brass workers, 10; making and repairing prison clothing, 5; washing, 2; cooking, 1; baking, 1; tending steam-engine, 1; carpentering, 2; tending heating furnaces, 1; cleaning and making fires, 2; lately received and not put to work, 3; insane and idiotic, 6; in front kitchen, 1; paupers, (incapable of work,) 6; refusing to work, 1: total, 167.

The extraordinary health enjoyed by our prisoners, under our mode of confinement, has been the subject of very frequent remark by visitors from other States. It must be attributed in a great degree, to the wholesomeness and sufficiency of the food furnished, which is believed to be much better than at some other prisons, a proper attention to cleanliness, and a sufficient enforcement of industrious habits with all able to work. Every day's experience strengthens my convictions of the importance of the latter to a healthy condition of the prisoners in separate confinement.

J. B. GADDIS, Keeper.

Receipts.—Weaving, $2,615 66; chairmaking, 8,432 77; cordwainers, 1,818 23; sundries, 1,731 20; interest, 13 49: total, $14,611 35.

Disbursements.—Furniture, $1,419 50; provisions, 4,865 69; fuel, 1,641 18; hospital, 236 17; discharged convicts, 297 05; incidental account, 606 10; balance, being gain on the operations of the prison from December 31, 1845, to December 31, 1846, 5,545 66: total, $14,611 35.

Property.—Amount of inventory, $14,457 04; cash on hand, 1,169 26; bills receivable, 1,750 15; debts due the prison, 1,383 83: total, $18,760 28.

Crimes.—Bergen county: assault and battery, 1. Burlington: assault and battery, 1; breaking jail, 1; burglary, 3; larceny, 1; robbery, 1. Cumberland: larceny, 1. Camden: assault and battery, 1; assault and battery with intent to kill, 1; larceny, 1. Essex: assault and battery, 3; keeping disorderly house, 2; larceny, 9; manslaughter, 1; misdemeanor, 2. Gloucester: burglary, 1. Middlesex: bigamy, 1: larceny, 2; misdemeanor, 1. Monmouth: burglary, 1; larceny, 2. Morris: assault and battery, 1; burglary, 1; larceny, 3; riot, 1. Mercer: larceny, 3; misdemeanor, 4; open lewdness, 1. Passaic: assault and battery, 5; breaking jail, 1; burglary, 3; keeping disorderly house, 2. Salem: assault and battery with intent to kill, 1; larceny, 2; open lewdness, 1. Somerset: arson, 1; assault and battery with intent to kill, 1; larceny, 3. Sussex: burglary, 3; larceny, 2.

Ages.—Under 15, 1; 15 to 20, 16; 20 to 30, 36; 30 to 40, 14; 40 to 50, 5; 50 to 60, 4.

Well educated, 3; could read and write, 29; could read, 20; could neither read nor write, 24.

Places of Nativity.—United States, 62; England, 3; Ireland, 7; Germany, 2; Poland, 2; Italy, 1

Number on 1st commitment, 55; on 2nd, 16; on 3rd, 3; on 4th, 2.

Previous Occupation.—Barber, 1; blacksmiths, 4; cabinet and chair makers, 4; carpenter, 1; cooper, 1; farm laborer, 1; glass blower, 1; hatter, 1; household servants, 5; without trades, 37; moulder, 1; paper maker, 1; sailors, 2; shoemakers, 10; seamstress, 1; stone cutter, 1; tailors, 2; weavers, 2.

1846.—Physician's Report.

The monthly reports embrace all that need be stated of the individual cases of sickness that have occurred in the prison. Nowhere among the same number and kind of men can a better state of health be found. Attention to food, temperature, ventilation and cleanliness; sufficient employment to keep the body well exercised, and the mind occupied; that intercourse with the keepers which does away with the evils of absolute solitude; a companion in the cell in times of sickness; exercise in the open air, when required to remedy the evils of too long a confinement in the cell—all tend to insure that high state of health that has been observed in this prison for some of the past years.

Among the 244 convicts that have been in the prison, during the last 12 months, but one death, (that of a colored woman,) has occurred; nor is there at this time any one in the house whose complaint can be considered of a serious character. The convict who died had been disordered in mind from the time of her admission, and the result of the case was such as might have been anticipated much sooner than it took place.

Could certain changes be made in the building by which the washing would be done somewhere distant from the corridor, so that the steam would not interfere with the purity of the house, and could the kitchen be detached from the central building, for the like reason, it would remove a great annoyance. Laundry, bake-house and kitchen ought, under no circumstances, be within the same inclosure with the prisoners.

JAMES B. COLEMAN, Physician.

Synopsis of the Reports of the Pennsylvania Penitentiaries, from 1838 *to* 1846.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

1838.—President's Report.

At the commencement of the year which has just expired, there were confined in this prison 104 subjects, all of whom were males; and at this time there are in confinement 107, of whom 4 are females; 18 of the number having been sentenced for the short term of one year, encourage us to hope that the aggregate number, at the close of the present year, will be diminished much below that of the former. The provisions of the law, in regard to the treatment of the prisoners, have been carried out with all the precision the nature of the case admits.

General health, subordination, industry, docility, and an evident disposition to receive advice and instruction, have prevailed throughout the past year. Many who were unable to read, can now peruse the Bible with facility; and all, as soon as they are received, are placed at useful trades, and we are led to admire with what surprising facility they become proficient in them.

The reason to us is obvious; the total abstraction of their physical and mental powers from all extraneous objects, or conversation with others, by which they might be diverted from their attention to the occupation in hand. This observation applies both to mental and mechanical instruction; and we deem it one of the most striking illustrations of the superiority of the Pennsylvania system over that of any other ever devised for the improvement and reformation of offenders. They are taught to read; they are taught mechanical arts in their solitary abode with facility. Can we not reach their hearts and make a permanent impression on their morals?

In our last annual report we expressed our conviction that after the expiration of the then current year, no farther demands would be made on the counties for the support of their convicts. Our anticipations have been verified; every county in this penitentiary district having been the past year relieved from all charges for their support; the first instance, we believe, of such a result in Pennsylvania.

The following summary exhibits the profits on the various branches of business conducted in the institution:—

Weaving, $3,514 13; shoemaking, 3,789 58; tailoring, 325 01; carpenter work, 119 12; blacksmithing. 66 14; silversmithing, 152 70; picking oakum, etc., 703 13; making an aggregate profit of $8,669 81.

It will become, indeed it has now become, necessary, from the decay of the flooring in all the cells of block B. to take them up and replace them with flags of stone as in block A. We trust that it will not be delayed another season, as we have apprehensions that the decay of the wooden floor might prove prejudicial to the health of the unfortunate objects of our care.

JAMES ANDERSON, President.

1838.—Warden's Report.

The 1st of January, 1838, found us with 104 inmates, all males; we have received within the year 56, discharged 53, 42 by expiration of sentence, 9 by pardon, and 2 by death, leaving in confinement at this date, 107—103 males and 4 females; showing an increase of three within the year. The system of solitary confinement seems to me to be everything that its most ardent friends could desire, in comparison with that of silent or congregated labor; subordination is more easily kept up, and by the introduction of task work, slates, and cheap books, I have found the most happy results, by suppressing almost entirely the necessity of punishment, which is certainly a most desirable object to gain. And on examination, it will prove that the progress made in this prison, within the last year, by the introduction of books and slates in the way of education, the most pleasing results will present themselves; and were it in my power to go a little farther, with a reasonable supply of books, I have little doubt but great good might be done, and it almost tempts me to recommend the making of some small charge to visitors, by way of raising a small library for this laudable purpose.

I have now the pleasing satisfaction to report to the board, that I have seen and heard from a number that have been discharged within the year, from this prison, conducting themselves as good citizens—three or four of whom I have seen and conversed with; and in asking them if they had seen others that were discharged before and after them, within the year, they have answered no—if so, they were not known to to them, as they had never seen them while here.

A. BECKHAM, Warden.

1838.—Physician's Report.

During the year just passed, I was called upon to prescribe for 92 inmates of this prison, and, with the exception of two, who died of chronic inflammation, which had commenced before admission, all have been enabled to return to their appropriate labor. A great majority of the cases were of a mild character, and cannot with propriety be ascribed either to the discipline of the prison, or to the strictness of confinement. From many years' experience of the effects of solitary confinement, with labor, as illustrated in the Western Penitentiary, *I am convinced that it is not generally inimical to the health of the convicts*, although it must be conceded that a favorable result need not be expected, unless there is exacted a rigid attention on the part of the prisoner to cleanliness of cell and person—free ventilation of the air—and the enforcement of a firm and humane government of the convicts on the part of the officers of the prison. A relaxed discipline, on the contrary, is not only prejudicial to knowledge, but to health. The food, of course, must not only be sufficient in quantity, but in quality, and varied as frequently as a due regard to economy may permit. The daily visits of the physician, as required by a former resolution of the board, has enabled him successfully to combat the first onset of disease, and thereby to diminish, very materially, opportunities for *post mortem* examinations. Of the whole number of convicts received during the year 1838, but eight were discovered to be diseased at the time of their admission. No. 521 was affected with emaciation and general debility, without cough or fever, although on examination after death, his lungs were found extensively ulcerated. No. 508, who, before admission, had been much given to intoxication, was found on reception to be exceedingly listless and stupid. In a short time he was attacked with severe colic, which frequently recurred, and finally, after much suffering, he died, June 1st, of general inflammation of the bowels. On examination of the body there was discovered a perforation, of about one inch in diameter, through the coats of the *duodenum*, besides

other morbid appearances not necessary to detail in this report. These two cases are the whole number that have terminated fatally during the preceding year. There are on the sick list at the present time, two cases of hysteric epilepsia, one of "*Fistula in ano*," and one of bloody tumor or abscess of the knee joint.

Medical Cases in the Western Penitentiary, for 1838.—Asthma, 1, diseased on admission, cured; bilious fever, 3, cured; bloody tumor, 1, under treatment; constipation, mild, 26, cured; constipation, obstinate, 1, cured; bilious colic, 4, cured; cough, 4, cured; catarrhal fever, 5, cured; dyspepsia, 4, cured; diarrhœa, 14, cured; dysentery, severe, 2, cured; enteritis, 1, diseased on admission, died; emaciation, etc., 1, diseased on admission, died; epilepsia, 2, diseased on admission, under treatment; fistula "in ano," 1, diseased on admission, under treatment; hemorrhoids, 1, diseased on admission, under treatment, improved; inflammation of ear, 1, cured; inflammation of eye, 2, cured; onanism, 1, cured; pleurisy, 1, cured; rheumatism, 7, cured; swelling of parotid gland, 1, cured; sore throat, 3, cured; syphilis, 1, diseased on admission, cured; worms, 1, doubtful, cured; wry neck, 1, cured.

WM. F. IRWIN, Physician.

On the 1st of January, 1839, the number of prisoners amounted to 107.

Number received from each County.—Allegheny, 39; Armstrong, 3; Bedford, 4; Beaver, 5; Butler, 1; Clearfield, 1; Crawford, 3; Erie, 10; Fayette, 3; Huntingdon, 4; Indiana, 2; Jefferson, 1; Mercer, 5; Somerset, 5; Venango, 2; Washington, 10; Westmoreland, 6; Warren, 3.

Place of Nativity.—Pennsylvania, 48; Maryland, 5; Virginia, 7; North Carolina, 2; New York, 8; Connecticut, 2; Massachusetts, 3; New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 1; Rhode Island, 3; Michigan, 1; Ireland, 12; England, 4; Canada, 4; France, 3; East Indies, 1; Germany, 2.

Term of Sentences.—For 6 months, 2; 18 months, 9; 1 year, 18; 2 years, 14; 2 years and 6 months, 6; 3 years, 16; 3 years and 6 months, 2; 4 years, 9; 5 years, 3; 6 years, 10; 7 years, 7; 8 years, 3; 10 years, 3; 11 years and 6 months, 1; 12 years, 4: total, 404 years.

Recommitted under the present system in Pennsylvania, 2.

Crimes.—Murder, 2nd degree, 19; manslaughter, 6; Assault and battery, with intent to rape, 2; assault and battery, with intent to kill, 2; rape, 3; arson, 6; horse stealing, 16; burglary, 4; highway robbery, 2; robbery, 2; robbing United States' mail, 1; forgery, 1; counterfeiting and passing check, 1; counterfeiting silver coin, 1; passing counterfeit money, 1; larceny, 92; perjury, 1.

Sex.—Males, 103; females, 4.

Ages.—Between 10 and 20, 13; 20 to 30, 52; 30 to 40, 20; 40 to 50, 14; 50 to 60, 3; 60 to 70, 5.

Profits for the year ending December 31, 1838.—Weaving account, $3,514 13; shoemaking, 3,789 58; tailoring, 325 01; carpenters, 119 12; blacksmiths, 66 14; silver work, 152 70; picking oakum, 703 13: total, $8,669 81.

Statement from the Rev. E. Macurdy.

There is a Bible in every cell, and the inmates appeared to read it with interest and some with profit. Some who could not read when they entered the penitentiary, have learned since, through the kind attention of their keepers.

If the Inspectors were enabled to bring them under moral culture, by employing some suitable person well acquainted with human nature, and the only remedy that will effect a cure, who would employ his time in visiting and conversing with them personally, there would be good ground to hope that the results would be salutary.

E. MACURDY.

1839.—Inspectors' Report.

At the date of our last report there were in prison 107, of whom 4 were females. At the present time there are 134, of whom two are females, making an increase of 27 over the amount reported at the time. The manifest embarrassments which for many months have prevailed in most branches of business, and the consequent discharge of a large number of persons from the employments by which they had heretofore obtained a living, may in some degree perhaps be chargeable with this increase of moral delinquency. This, however, is but a temporary influence, and will pass away with the return of better times.

In pursuance of an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, authorizing the employment of a moral instructor, the Board of Inspectors, in the month of May, obtained the services of the Rev. Joseph Banks.

JAMES ANDERSON,
BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,
WILLIAM LECKY,
JOHN IRWIN,
WILLIAM ROBINSON,
} Inspectors.

1839.—Warden's Report.

We have nothing to discourage, but everything to encourage us to persevere in the system of solitary confinement—the conduct of the prisoners being unusually good, with but very few exceptions, for weeks, and even for months, there not being occasion for the slightest punishment.

A. BECKHAM, Warden.

Number received from each County.—Allegheny, 40; Armstrong, 6; Bedford, 3; Beaver, 7; Butler, 1; Clearfield, 1; Cambria, 1; Crawford, 4; Erie, 22; Fayette, 6; Huntingdon, 7; Indiana, 6; Mercer, 7; Somerset, 5; Venango, 2; Washington, 9; Westmoreland, 4; Warren, 3.

Relations.—Married, 62; unmarried, 64; widows and widowers, 8.

Color.—White males, 112; colored males, 20; white females, 2.

Habits.—Temperate, 17; moderate, 19; intemperate, 98.

Were bound and served their time out, 41; were bound and ran away from their masters, 2; were never bound, 91.

Occupations.—Boatmen, 1; laborers, 34; weavers, 5; farmers, 16; barbers 4; butchers, 2; cabinetmakers. 4; tailors, 3; cooks, 6; wagonmakers, 3; house servant, 1; ropemakers, 4; papermaker, 1; millers, 2; machinist, 1; root doctor, 1; silversmith, 1; copper plate printer, 1; sailor, 1; tobacconist, 1; shoemakers, 13; engineers, 2; L. L. D. and M. D., 1; housewife, 1; hatter, 1; plasterers, 2; tanner, 1; porter, 1; blacksmith, 1; forgemen, 6; engraver, 1; teacher, 1; stage driver, 1; coopers, 3; ostlers. 3; printer, 1; soldier, 1; barkeeper, 1; steam doctor, 1.

Place of Nativity.—Pennsylvania, 61; Germany, 5; Ireland, 11; New York, 13; Massachusetts, 6; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 7; England, 7; Canada, 4; Maryland, 4; Connecticut, 2; East Indies, 1; Rhode Island, 1; France, 3; Michigan, 1; North Carolina, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Delaware, 1; Alabama, 1.

Term of Sentences.—For 6 months, 1; 10 months, 1; 1 year, 15; 1 year and 3 months, 10; 1 year and 6 months, 14; 1 year and 9 months, 1; 2 years, 23; 2 years and 3 months, 2; 2 years and 6 months, 6; 2 years and 9 months, 2; 3 years, 18; 3 years and 6 months, 4; 4 years, 9; 4 years and 1 month, 1; 5 years, 4; 6 years, 5; 7 years, 6; 8 years, 2; 8 years and 1 month, 1; 10 years, 5; 11 years and 6 months, 1; 12 years, 3.

Crimes.—Murder, 2nd degree, 7; manslaughter, 3; assault and battery with intent to kill, 4; rape, 2; arson, 10; horse stealing, 14; burglary, 6; highway robbery, 2; robbery, 2; robbing United States' mail, 1; counterfeiting and passing check, 5; counterfeiting silver coin, 3; larceny, 70; forgery, 1; larceny, forgery, and receiving stolen goods, 2; receiving stolen goods, 1; assisting to break jail, 1.

Receipts.—Weaving, $2,324 67; shoemaking, 5,655 01; oakum picking, etc., 1,255 17; merchandize, 2,762 17: total, $11,997 02.

Disbursements.—Subsistence, $9,551 49; stock, 2,445 53: total, $11,997 02.

1839.—Physician's Report.

Of the whole number confined in the Western Penitentiary during the year 1839, amounting in all to 191, only 12 pretended to have been temperate; and of the 12, several are known to have had no just claims to sobriety. Notwithstanding these unpromising circumstances, but 2 prisoners have died of disease during the year just past. Among the number of deaths, however, 1 other convict is included, who destroyed himself by strangulation. All the fatal cases were colored persons.

From the small proportion of deaths, as compared with the whole number of convicts, may we not infer that solitary confinement, with labor, is not that deleterious and cruel system of punishment its enemies have labored so hard to establish? As a med-

cal man I would say that every skilful and judicious physician would recommend as a means of restoration to health, in his private practice, pretty much the same seclusion and mode of life we are required to enforce in the case of penitentiary patients. The prison diet is simple and wholesome; the labor is moderate and constant; the person and cell are required to be clean; and the maxim, "Early to bed and early to rise," is rigidly carried out, and certainly tends to make them more healthy, if not more wise.

No. 589, who died December 30, 1839, had been the terror of the neighborhood in which he lived. Every man with whom he had an encounter he overpowered, and consequently he considered himself unconquerable until he found a master in the Western Penitentiary. From this period he took what is commonly termed the sulks, and his mind appeared for a time partially unsettled. During this period his eyes were fierce and bloodshot, and he made battle whenever his keepers approached him. Remedial means of every description were obstinately rejected. He kept his bed, ate as usual, coughed occasionally, became emaciated, suffered for a fortnight with diarrhœa, and died. In consequence of disease of my eyes, I was prevented from making a *post mortem* examination of the body.

Out of 134 prisoners in confinement at the present time, there are but four cases that may be said to require medical attention.

The number and variety of diseases occurring in the Western Penitentiary during the year 1839 were as follows:—

Parotitis, 1, diseased on admission, cured; otitis, 1, diseased on admission, improved; Conjunctivitis, 5, cured; tumors of scalp, 1, diseased on admission, cured; cynanche tonsillaris, 3, cured; cough, 7, three diseased on admission, cured; hœmoptisis, 1, cured; asthma, 2, diseased on admission, improved; phthisis pulmonalis, 1, diseased on admission, died; pleuritis, 4, cured; pleurodynia, 6, cured; sternalgia, 5, cured; hœmatemesis, 1, cured; dyspepsia, 5, cured; colica spasmodica, 7, cured; diarrhœa mercosa et biliosa, 42, cured; dysenteria cruenta, 2, cured; enteritis, 1, cured; vermes, 1, one diseased on admission, cured; febres—synochus, 5, cured; febres intermittens, 1, diseased on admission, cured; febres sudatorius, 1, cured; febres catarrhalis, 7, cured; constipation, mild, 37, cured; constipation, obstinate, 1, cured; psoriasis, 4, three cured and one under treatment: rheumatism, acute and chronic, 20, 12 diseased on admission, cured; spasms of intercostal muscles, 1, cured; gonorrhœa and gleet, 1, diseased on admission, cured; dysuria, 1, cured; enuresis, 1, cured; hœmorrhoids, 1, one diseased on admission, cured; fistula "in ano," 1, diseased on admission, cured by operation; hernia scrotalis, 1, diseased on admission, incurable; spinal irritation, 2, epilepsia hysterica, 2, one diseased on admission, one cured, one improved; scald, 2, cured; strangulation, 1, died; marasmus, 1, died.

Those diseases under the heads of dysuria, enuresis, spinal irritation, and spasms of the intercostal muscles, I attribute to the almost irrepressible habit of *masturbation*, which to some extent still prevails in this prison.

WM. F. IRWIN, Physician.

1839.—Moral Instructor's Report.

72 of the 84 convicts received last year were intemperate. This proportion, I understand, is usual—over 85 intemperate out of every 100 convicts. Not a few of this unfortunate class, with all the tokens of sincerity, have frequently declared themselves thankful for their confinement here; because they feel assured it will be the means of rescuing them from the drunkard's miseries.

18 have been received this year unable to read. The whole number now in prison of those who cannot read is 9. None have been discharged who could not read but a colored boy, who was sentenced for the brief period of one month.

Out of the aggregate number, 191, 34 had been professors of religion. 8 of these were Roman Catholics, and the remaining 26 had been connected with the several orders of Protestants as follows:—Methodists, 13; Presbyterians, 7; Lutherans, 3; Baptists, 2; Episcopalian, 1.

2 are deists, and 2 atheistical. 24 have professed to be in some degree under the influence of religion.

In 21 cases the moral character appears decidedly improved. Of 47 others, I entertain a reasonable hope of reformation. There are 68 of whose moral characters it is difficult at present to form any estimate. 38 exhibit unfavorable appearances. 4 are hopeless.

All who can read have always the use of a Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, a spelling-book, an arithmetic, and a slate. The other books belonging to the institution,

which even at the late enlargement of the library did not much exceed 100 volumes, are circulated in such a manner as to allow every prisoner a monthly exchange. They will read anything put into their hands, if but to beguile the time; and reading rightly directed, and occasionally illustrated, will often produce the happiest effects.

On Sabbaths, at an early hour of the morning, the following religious exercises have been held in the blocks, alternately, viz:—praise, prayer, reading a portion of the Scriptures, and a short practical elucidation of some appropriate passage. The remainder of the morning after service on Sabbath, and the greater part of every other day, are devoted to private and personal conversation in the cells. The misguided man has not merely liberty to think, but he is compelled by his situation to some sober reflection. This I esteem one of the most valuable objects gained by the present system of prison discipline in this State, entitling it to pre-eminence. Thousands bring ruin upon themselves by refusing to think. By any means get a man to take now and then an undisturbed, dispassionate consideration of his whole case, in the light of the past and future as well as the present, and you have entered the wedge of separation between him and his folly. By the aid of this important advantage, the natural effect of solitude, the way is prepared for reaching the understanding and the heart. To men thus secluded, the presence of a moral instructor affords an inviting opportunity to solicit information, to pour out the full cup of their bitter regrets, and to confess their ignorance and guilt.

I cannot omit to notice another advantage which is clearly gained to the cause of morality by separate imprisonment—I mean their absolute ignorance of the person of one another. If communications cannot be entirely prevented, although watchfulness and a judicious arrangement of the men is found to go far towards it—if this cannot be absolutely prevented by any existing system, the nearest approximation to the advantage which would be obtained thereby is realized in their inability to recognize one another after being discharged.

The important consequences following from their knowledge or ignorance of one another's features may be illustrated by reference to the case of two individuals now in this penitentiary. These were at one time convicts together in the old State Penitentiary at Philadelphia. One of them after his release having emigrated westward, married a very worthy woman, and conducted himself for eight or nine years in a sober, industrious, and respectable manner. While pursuing this course in the city of Pittsburg, where he had the management of an extensive manufactory, he was familiarly accosted by a man in the street who asked if he did not remember him. He replied in the negative. The other then gave his name, and was at length recognized as an old prison companion, whom he had not seen before since his discharge. By the insinuating address of this old penitentiary acquaintance, and by his persuasions and persevering duns, he was enticed first into the tavern, and next to an association with himself in the commission of a burglary, the cause of their present imprisonment. It is perfectly plain that if neither of these men had been able to recognize the other's person, this friendship would not have been formed, nor its present unhappy consequences experienced.

JOSEPH BANKS, Moral Instructor.

1840.—Inspectors' Report.

By a reference to our last annual report, it will be found that there were in confinement on the 1st day of January, 1840, 134 prisoners; constituting an increase over the former year of 27 subjects. At the date of our present communication there were 139; showing an increase of only 5 during the year. But when we revert to the fact, that a larger number during the year have become the subjects of Executive clemency than for any like period heretofore, we are forced to the conclusion there has been but very little, if any, diminution of crime in the Western Penitentiary district; and but for the interposition of the Governor, the increase would have been within a fraction of the former year.

From all the facts and observations that we have been able to collect and form, it is the opinion of the Board of Inspectors, therefore, that a general increase of from 17 to 20 may be annually looked for, for the time to come, and compels us once again to call the attention of your honorable bodies to the necessity of immediately commencing the construction of an additional block of cells, which cannot fail to be required for the accommodation of the increasing numbers as soon as they can possibly be completed. The work can be executed on better terms than at any preceding period. We have no hesitation in saying it ought to be forthwith commenced; and not postponed until

the evil is upon us, and the officers of the prison compelled to crowd the prisoners together, in violation of the existing laws. It is by no means an agreeable office for the Inspectors to urge additional expenditure at this season of pecuniary scarcity; but the necessity of the case demands of them to place the subject before you in proper season, that the public good may receive no detriment at their hands.

We are happy again in having it in our power to report, notwithstanding the past has been a year of uncommon depression in every branch of trade and industry, that in the business relations of the prison, we have prospered beyond our hopes at the commencement of the year. The aggregate profit from the labor of convicts, exceeding by several thousand dollars the necessary charges for their maintenance, and thus relieving every county in the district from all expense.

JAMES ANDERSON, President,
BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,
WILLIAM LECKY,
JOHN IRWIN, Treasurer,
WM. ROBINSON, JR. Secretary, } Inspectors.

1840.—Warden's Report.

We have here passed through another year without the necessity of resorting to that cruelty so much practiced in the congregated system. We have scarcely had occasion for the slightest punishment, and if under the system of solitary confinement, with mildness, firmness, kindness and justice, there will seldom, indeed, be occasion to resort to such cruelty, and will never fail to produce a powerful effect on the mind of the convict.

A. BECKHAM, Warden.

Ages.—From 10 to 20, 22; 20 to 30, 38; 30 to 40, 25; 40 to 50, 16; 50 to 60, 34; 60 to 70, 4.

Sex.—Males, 135; females, 4.

Recommitted under present system in Pennsylvania, 4.

Relations.—Married, 62; unmarried, 66; widows and widowers, 11.

Color.—White males, 118; white females, 4; colored males, 17.

Habits.—Temperate, 10; moderate, 17; intemperate, 112. Were bound and served their time out, 41; were bound and ran away from their masters, 14; were never bound, 84.

Places of Nativity.—Pennsylvania, 61; Germany, 6; Ireland, 13; New York, 13; Massachusetts, 6; Vermont, 3; Virginia, 7; England, 6; Canada, 3; Maryland, 6; Connecticut, 2; New Jersey, 1; Rhode Island, 1; France, 5; Michigan, 1; Delaware, 1; Ohio, 3; Kentucky, 1.

Term of Sentences.—For 6 months, 3: 1 year, 10; 1 year and 1 month, 9; 1 year and 3 months, 9; 1 year and 6 months, 18; 2 years, 24; 2 years and 3 months, 2; 2 years and 6 months, 3; 2 years and 9 months, 2; 3 years, 20; 3 years and 6 months, 6; 4 years and 4 months, 2; 4 years and 1 month, 1; 5 years, 8; 6 years, 6; 7 years, 6; 8 years, 3; 10 years, 5; 12 years, 2.

Crimes.—Murder, second degree, 6; manslaughter, 3; assault and battery with intent to kill, 5; buggery, 1; arson, 8; horse stealing, 15; burglary, 12; highway robbery, 1; robbery, 4; incestuous adultery, 1; counterfeiting and passing check, 3; counterfeiting silver coin, 4; larceny, 63; forgery, 6; larceny, forgery and receiving stolen goods, 2; receiving stolen goods, 2; for assisting to break jail, 1; conspiracy, 2.

Previous Occupation.—Boatmen, 8; laborers, 43; weavers, 3; farmer, 1; barbers, 3; cabinetmaker, 1; tailor, 1; cooks, 6; wagonmakers, 2; whitesmith, 1; ropemakers, 3; papermaker 1; millers, 2; machinist, 1; ship-carpenters, 2; silversmith, 1; copper plate printer, 1; tobacconists, 6; shoemakers, 14; engineer, 1; fisherman, 1; hatters, 2; plasterers, 2; upholsterer, 1; porter, 1; blacksmiths, 3; forgemen, 5; teacher, 1; coopers, 4; ostlers, 3; printer, 1; soldiers, 4; barkeepers, 2; steam doctor, 1; race rider, 1; tailoress, 1; currier, 1; wagoner, 1; grocer, 1; book-keeper, 1; harnessmaker, 1.

Receipts.—By weaving, $3,120 20; shoemaking, 5,205 26; oakum picking, etc. 1,201 72; merchandize, 3,294 05: total, $13,011 23.

Disbursements.—To subsistence, $9,238 64; stock, 3,772 59: total, $13,011 23.

JAMES ALEXANDER, Clerk.

1840.—Physician's Report.

On the first day of January, 1840, there were on the sick list six males and one female, a case of epilepsia, since discharged in good health. To the above number have been added forty-four cases; making in all fifty individuals who have been precluded from work, by reason of sickness, during the past year. Fifty-five other convicts took, occasionally, some mild cathartic medicine; but in none of the latter class did the sickness require an exemption from the ordinary labor of the prison.

I think the conviction is forced upon us, that our Pennsylvania system of solitary confinement, with labor, is rather conducive than injurious to the health of the persons confined. In regard to the Western Penitentiary, I may say, without boasting, that as to health, police, discipline, and general management, it may not unfavorably be compared with any other establishment of a similar nature in the United States.

Diseases of Prisoners contracted previous to admission, their Causes, and the result of Treatment.—Whites: Asthma, 2, old age and disease of heart, improved; rheumatism, 1, exposure, cured; do. 1, syphilis and mercury, cured; do. 1, severe fall, cured; do. 1, intemperance and exposure, cured; intermittent fever, 4, cause, marsh miasma, cured; liability to insanity, 1, fracture of skull, improved; pleurisy, 1, exposure, cured; gleet, 1, gonorrhœa, cured; bubo, 2, lues venerea, cured; gonorrhœa, 1, impurity of connection, cured; chancre, 2, lues venerea, cured; dyspepsia, 1, gormandizing, cured, cancer of testicle, intemperance and exposure, died; opacity of cornea, 1, wound, improved; itch, 1, filthiness, cured. Colored: purulent ophthalmia, 1, scrofula, improved; scrotal hernia, 1, heavy lifting, improved. Total, 24.

Diseases of Prisoners contracted in Prison, their Causes and the results of Treatment.—Whites: Rheumatism, 3, dampness of cell from scrubbing, and carelessness, cured; quinsy, 3, do. do., cured; hœmorrhoids, 2, sedentary position, cured; gastro-enteritis, 1, over-eating, laziness, etc., cured; dyspepsia, 1, torpor of liver, cured; cholera morbus, 1, liable to overflow of bile, cured; dementia, 1, masturbation, improved; do., do., 1, relieved; do., do., 1, cured; eruptions, 1, do., cured; cholica spasmodica, 1, do., cured; irregular appetite, 1, do., cured; neuralgia of scalp, 1, unknown, cured; herpes, 1, do., cured. Colored: Phthisis pulmonalis, 1, scrofula, improved; catarrhal fever, 1, dampness of wash-house, cured; ophthalmia, 1, unknown, cured: pneumonia, 2, careless ventilation, cured; diarrhœa, 1, heat of weather, cured; lumbago, 1, masturbation, cured; dyspepsia, 1, do., cured. Total, 26.

From the foregoing it may be perceived, that of twenty-four white and colored prisoners received in a diseased condition, one died, four are reported as improved, and nineteen restored to health. Of the twenty-six white and colored prisoners who contracted their diseases while in prison, all were restored to health except two, who were left in an improved condition. The only cases of alienation of mind that originated in prison, were, without any kind of doubt, ascribable to self-abuse, still too prevalent here as in all other public institutions of this and every other country. Moral, medical, and dietetic treatment, however, seldom fail to restore them to health.

WM. F. IRWIN, Physician.

1841.—Inspectors' Report.

The unfading honor of first introducing into her criminal code the moral culture and reformation of the guilty, belongs exclusively to Pennsylvania. Higher objects than the mere punishment of the malefactor grace her statute books. With the hand of heaven-descending charity, she has combined with her places of penance and punishment, hospitals for the treatment of moral diseases—kindness and encouragement, with moral and religious instruction, are uniformly extended to such as evince a disposition to amend their lives, and every incentive to thorough reformation are inseparable objects of her system. The inculcation of *industry* and *regularity*, and the *sobriety* and *temperance* which are forced upon the inmates of our prisons, by our system, insensibly grow into fixed habits of life, and however unpleasant their abode and their restraints may have been, the greater portion of those who have had these virtues forced upon them, cannot but look back with gratitude upon the institution, and will certainly more respect those laws by which they have been chastened in mercy, and saved perhaps from utter wretchedness and destruction.

With regard to the business relations of the prison, we have the satisfaction to state, that the profits amount to $1,745 73 over all the expenses for clothing, subsistence, fuel, light, and all other necessaries, thereby effecting a clear saving to the respective counties named, as follows:—

Amount of Expenses of the Convicts for each County in the District for the past Year, and accounted for by Labor.—Allegheny, $3,712 41; Armstrong, 109 07: Bedford, 336 87; Beaver, 452 55; Clarion, 57 67; Cambria, 307 48; Crawford, 563 45; Erie, 1,082 79; Fayette, 581 51; Huntingdon, 480 90; Indiana, 167 21; Mercer, 286 15; Somerset, 361 72; Venango, 259 16; Washington, 671 39; Westmoreland, 332 09; Warren, 242 99; Green, 202 76; M'Kean, 96 63: total, $10,304 80.

In concluding this report, we feel it to be due to the officers and subordinates, to say, that they have faithfully discharged their duty to the commonwealth and the prisoners: and another year's experience on the part of the Inspectors, has more fully confirmed their former convictions in the immediate benefits derived by the *subjects* of our prison discipline, as well as the advantages which society must ultimately reap from the promotion of a policy which has so much to commend it to favor.

JAMES ANDERSON, President,
BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,
WILLIAM LECKY,
JOHN IRWIN, Treasurer,
WM. ROBINSON, Jr., Secretary,
} Inspectors.

1841.—Warden's Report.

On the first day of January, 1841, we had in confinement 139 inmates—135 males, and 4 females. We have received within the year 90, and discharged 68—54 by expiration of sentence, 7 by pardon, and 7 by death; leaving in confinement, January 1, 1842, 161—159 males, and 2 females; showing an increase of 22 within the year. Of the number now in confinement, there are 139 white males, 20 colored males, 1 white, and 1 colored female.

The whole number of prisoners received from the opening of the prison, July 31, 1826, to the 1st of January, 1842, is 846. Of these, 692 were white males, 120 colored males; 15 white females, and 19 colored females. The conduct of the prisoners for the past year has been very good, rarely, indeed, giving occasion for the slightest punishment; showing still, I think, one great advantage of the Pennsylvania system over that of any other State; and I am still of the opinion that, with proper management, carried out with firmness, mildness, kindness, and justice, there will seldom, indeed, be occasion to resort to the cruelties practiced in other prisons.

We have manufactured in the past year, 58,919 yards of cloth, 892 pairs of boots, 7,541 pairs of shoes, and picked 29 tons of oakum.

We have now 161 convicts, with 170 cells.

A. BECKHAM, Warden.

Relations.—Married, 71; unmarried, 79; widows and widowers, 11: total, 161.

Color.—White males, 139; white females, 1; colored males, 20; colored females, 1: total, 161.

Habits.—Temperate, 13; moderate, 13; intemperate, 135: total 161.

Were bound, and served their time out, 50: were bound, and ran away from their masters, 18; were never bound, 93: total, 161.

Occupation.—Boatmen, 10; laborers, 47; weavers 7; barbers, 2; cabinetmaker, 1; tailors, 5; cooks, 7; wagonmaker, 1; whitesmith, 1; ropemakers, 3; papermaker, 1; millers, 2; machinist, 1; ship-carpenters, 2; silversmith, 1; copper plate printer, 1; tobacconists, 4; shoemakers, 14; engineer, 1; fishermen, 1; hatters, 2; plasterers, 2; upholsterer, 1; drover, 1; porter, 1; blacksmiths, 3; forgemen, 5; sailmaker, 1; coopers, 3; ostlers, 3; printer, 1; soldiers, 3; barkeeper, 1; pedler, 1; racerider, 1; baker, 1; distillers, 2; wagoners, 4; miners, 2; harnessmaker, 1; portrait painters, 2; stone cutters, 2; attending stage stable, 1; play-actor, 1; doctor, 1; bricklayer, 1; brewer, 1; brick-maker, 1.

1842.—Inspectors' Report.

In connection with this branch of our subject, we feel it to be our duty to resist the impression which is attempted to be made on the public mind, that the system of solitary labor and confinement is prejudicial to mental health. On the contrary, our observation leads to an entirely different conclusion. The very abstraction from external and worldly objects which the inmates of our prisons are compelled to endure, acts as a stimulus to their mental qualifications; and in a report to your honorable bodies on

a former occasion, we noticed not only the rapid proficiency of the uneducated in learning to read, and in the acquisition of knowledge on moral and religious subjects but the surprising facility with which in their state of seclusion they acquired the various mechanical trades to which their labor was applied; and we have great satisfaction in stating that our observations since then have confirmed the impressions then reported on this item of objection to our system. Those facts we think are conclusive, and sufficiently countervail the visionary abstractions arrayed in aid of their theory on this important point.

Another objection we would briefly notice: That the bodily health of the prisoners, in the state of seclusion to which they are consigned, is thereby impaired to a greater extent than by congregated labor. On this topic, statistics of the mortality in other prisons have been compared with those in the Eastern Penitentiary of this State, as evidence to support their position. Whatever may be the fact as regards our sister institution, we take upon ourselves to deny the applicability of the arguments to this prison; and from a careful examination of the mortality with us, whatever its relative comparison may be to others, we can readily trace the excess, if any there be, to infirmity of constitution, and origin of disease, anterior to their admission within our walls; and we doubt not as regards the Eastern Penitentiary, on which their argument is based, may be traced to like causes. We cannot admit that solitary confinement with mitigated labor, which is, in other words, only healthful exercise, the free admission of air, and temperature regulated at pleasure by the inmate of a cell, and a reasonable degree of the light of day, varied by access to the Holy Scriptures and treatises on moral and religious subjects, connected with the diurnal visits of a pious and untiring moral and religious instructor, is a position that can be regarded as unfavorable to the health of body or mind.

With regard to the business relations of the prison, we have the satisfaction to state that the profits of the year amount to $4,449 86 over all the expenses for clothing, fuel, subsistence, light, and all other necessaries; thereby effecting a clear saving to the respective counties of the district as follows:—Allegheny, $3,351 08; Armstrong, 75 10; Bedford, 540 03; Beaver, 516 27; Butler, 125 95; Clarion, 34 13; Cambria, 479 23; Crawford, 510 29; Erie, 688 34; Fayette, 726 61; Huntingdon, 391 82; Potter, 55 83; Indiana, 249 04; Mercer, 179 32; Somerset, 282 05; Venango, 218 20; Washington, 538 13; Westmoreland, 435 07; Warren, 172 89; Green, 107 51; M'Kean, 87 09; Clearfield, 40 67: total, $9,805 15.

In pursuance of the act of Assembly of last session, the Board of Inspectors have appropriated $5,000 out of the past profits of labor, to the construction of a new block of cells, which the gradually increasing number of prisoners admonish us will soon be required.

JAMES ANDERSON, President,
BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,
WILLIAM LECKY,
JOHN IRWIN, Treasurer,
WM. ROBINSON, Jr., Secretary,
} Inspectors.

1842.—Warden's Report.

It affords me pleasure to report to the Board a diminution of crime within this penitentiary for the past year. We have now in confinement 163 convicts—159 males and 4 females. We have received 69 within the year, and discharged 67—46 by expiration of sentence, 16 by pardon, and 5 by death. This shows an increase over the previous year of 2, yet we have received 21 less than in 1841, 11 less than in 1840, and 16 less than in 1839.

The conduct and health of the prisoners for the past year have been good, rarely indeed giving occasion to the slightest punishment, showing still the great advantage of the Pennsylvania system over that of congregated labor, as practiced in other States.

We have manufactured in the past year 51,911 yards of cloth, 1,181 pairs of boots, 8,904 pairs of shoes, and picked 11 tons of oakum.

Of the 68 prisoners received within the past year, 10 report themselves as temperate, 4 moderate drinkers, and 54 intemperate.

A. BECKHAM, Warden.

Number of Convicts from each County.—Allegheny, 55; Armstrong, 1; Bedford, 11; Beaver, 9; Butler, 2; Clearfield, 1; Cambria, 5; Clarion, 1; Crawford, 8; Erie, 12;

Fayette, 13; Green, 2; Huntingdon, 7; Indiana, 5; Mercer, 3; Somerset, 5; Venango, 2; Washington, 10; Westmoreland, 9; Warren, 2: total, 163.

Ages—From 10 to 20, 22; 20 to 30, 65; 30 to 40, 20; 40 to 50, 15; 50 to 60, 38; 60 to 70, 3.

Of the whole number of convicts in prison on the 1st July, 1843, 159 were males and 4 females. 62 married, 91 unmarried, and 10 widows and widowers. 136 white males, 1 white female, 23 colored males, and 3 colored females. 14 temperate, 12 moderate, and 137 intemperate. 51 were bound and served their time out, 21 were bound and ran away from their masters, and 91 were never bound.

Place of Nativity.—Pennsylvania, 67; Germany, 8; Ireland, 10; New York, 15; Massachusetts, 4; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 12; England, 9; Canada, 5; Maryland, 9; Connecticut, 1; Rhode Island, 2; France, 3; Michigan, 1; Delaware, 1; Ohio, 4; Kentucky, 2; Scotland, 2; New Hampshire, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; South Carolina, 1.

Term of Sentences,—For 6 months, 1; 1 year, 20; 1 year and 1 month, 2; 1 year and 3 months, 6; 1 year and 6 months, 26; 1 year and 8 months, 1; 2 years, 34; 2 years and 3 months, 3; 2 years and 6 months, 6; 3 years, 16; 3 years and 6 months, 3; 4 years, 3; 4 years and 1 month, 1; 4 years and 4 months, 1; 4 years and 6 months, 1; 5 years, 11; 6 years, 3; 7 years, 10; 8 years, 5; 9 years, 2; 10 years, 6; 11 years, 1; 12 years, 1.

Previous Occupation.—Housewife, 1; plasterers, 2; porter, 1; cooks, 6; laborers, 49; papermaker, 1; blacksmiths, 9; wagoners, 4; coopers, 4; barkeeper, 1; soldier, 1; miner, 1; merchant, 1; weavers, 4; hatter, 1; tailors, 5; carriers, 2; fisherman, 1; ship-carpenters, 2; clerks, 3; boatmen, 15; upholsterer, 1; harnessmaker, 1; sailmaker, 1; bakers, 2; portrait painters, 2; stage driver, 1; attendant stage stable, 1; stonecutter, 1; barbers, 3; shoemakers, 6; house work, 1; stonemasons, 2; painter, 1; doctors, 3, brass and silver plater, 1; pedlers, 2; house servants, 3; carpenter, 1; sailor, 1; teacher, 1; brewer, 1; forgemen, 2; skin dresser, 1; glovemaker, 1; bricklayer, 1; toolmaker, 1; tobacconist, 1; coal digger, 1; butcher, 1; waiter, 1; iron roller, 1; clock and watchmaker, 1; printer, 1; glass-blower, 1.

Crimes.—Murder, 2nd degree, 7; manslaughter, 2; assault and battery with intent to kill, 8; buggery, 4; arson, 10; horse stealing, 9; burglary, 23; robbery and burglary, 6; counterfeiting and passing check, 4; counterfeiting silver coin, 1; larceny, 71; forgery, 6; receiving stolen goods, 2; conspiracy, 1; passing counterfeit notes, 5; stealing United States' mail, 1; embezzling from letters in post office, 1; rape, 1; robbery, 1.

Receipts.—Weaving, $3,112 07; shoemaking, 5,908 77; oakum picking, 1,585 25; merchandize, 3,648 92: total, $14,255 01.

Disbursements.—Subsistence, $9,805 15; stock, 4,449 86: total, $14,255 01.

1842.—Physician's Report.

The aggregate amount of sickness in the prison for 1842 corresponds pretty nearly with that experienced in 1841, although the number of fatal cases are three less than that of 1841. The following contains all that is necessary to explain the character of the cases alluded to: Died January 18, No. 637, white, aged 22, of consumption; January 29, No. 786, yellow, aged 31, of consumption; March 10, No 658, white, aged 20, of consumption; May 17, No. 646, aged 40; November 18, No. 753, yellow, aged 21, of consumption.

Of the above 5 cases of death from consumption, 4 (3 white and 1 colored) are inserted in the Journal of Health as having been received on admission to the prison in good health—the remaining one, a colored man, in feeble health.

All the fatal cases of the present year in this institution have resulted from, more or less, structural disease of the respiratory apparatus, and in a majority of cases, associated in a greater or less degree with organic and functional derangements of the liver and bowels. It may be deemed proper to remark, that but two cases, real or pretended, of mental derangement, have been brought under my notice. One of the two is undoubtedly a case of simulated mania, and has given a good deal of trouble to the officers of the prison.

The case of No. 821 would most probably have terminated fatally in prison before this, but for the timely exercise of the executive clemency, which was recommended by the Warden and the Board of Inspectors.

WM. F. IRWIN, Physician.

1842.—Moral Instructor's Report.

As to our mode of punishment, the design of all equitable and benevolent governments is to secure the rights and happiness of the community, by those means least burdensome to the government, and most beneficial to those who may violate its laws and suffer their penalties. The judicious association of the means of reformation with the punishment of crime, has long been a subject of great solicitude, though its application is of recent date. The first step towards the recovery of erring mortals, is to remove the occasion of their crimes as fully as practicable. Idleness and evil associations must be precluded if possible. The principal question on *prison discipline*, now in debate throughout the civilized world, is the comparative advantages of the *social* and *solitary* systems. That each mode has some advantages peculiar to itself, none will deny. And as man cannot be divested of his moral relations, neither can those circumstances and influences by which he is surrounded. Morality and religion, though of divine origin, are nevertheless modified, retarded, or promoted, by all the incidents of life. Let us now survey a few of the advantages of the Pennsylvania system. It keeps prisoners separate from and ignorant of their fellow-prisoners and former associates in infamy and crime. This alone effects much; because even a limited prison acquaintance might be ruinous in all after life, especially to the young and inexperienced offenders. This system also exempts the convicts from the cold or curious *gaze* of visitors in general, and especially that of their acquaintances, among whom they would doubtless recognize many of their former accomplices or abettors in crime. Under our regulations, convicts have the division of their time at discretion, devoting a portion to labor, study, or recreation, as health and inclination may dictate or require. This privilege is of vast importance to persons whose conditions make relaxation requisite for both body and mind, at times when it could not be allowed under any other system. Solitary confinement precludes those jealousies and envious feelings, which could not be prevented by any other mode. It affords to all the officers of the prison, and especially to the *Moral* Instructor, favorable opportunities to impart instruction for the mental, moral, and religious improvement of all without interruption or embarrassment, which could be seldom imparted advantageously on the social plan. Every experienced Christian pastor knows, that members of the same family seldom speak freely of their religious feelings or experience in the presence of their associates, as they would with their teacher alone, much less wretched convicts who are too sensitive to hazard the pain of not being believed. Although public preaching is performed under some real, and other apparent disadvantages, yet these principally relate to the pleasure and not to the utility of those services; because, however desirable it may be, it is not indispensable that a speaker and his hearers should see each other during the exercises of divine worship. No one is here treated with any contempt or severity for non-conformity to matters of obligation to divine, rather than human authority; and we are not found attempting to coerce men in religious duties. And even when a reproof or punishment is required, which is very seldom, it need only be known to those concerned.

The officers are enabled almost entirely to dispense with those severe punishments, always requisite where the pride or obstinacy of offenders is sustained by the presence or countenance of hardened fellow-prisoners. This is matter of vast importance to the humanity, morality, and happiness of both officers and prisoners. The objection, based on the alleged destruction of health involved, has occupied much of the attention of the writer, and he has become firmly persuaded that the health of the same persons is now better preserved and more uniform than it was in the midst of their liberty and their vices. That constitutions already seriously impaired, should sink under disease, is apparent to all; but we may not make *our cells* accountable for health destroyed before they were entered by their unhappy inmates. That confinement for a few years does not necessarily impair the mental faculties of the mind, is amply demonstrated by the facility with which almost all who are of proper age, and otherwise competent, attain to proficiency in mechanical business, which they did not previously understand, and the mental improvement with which a majority of them are dismissed. It would not be supposed that a felon could pass the *horrors* of an arrest, and the painful suspense connected with his trial and conviction, and come to us without some abatement of that buoyancy of spirits of which he might have been possessed in the brighter days of liberty or respectability. Yet this institution would suffer nothing in the result, were it possible to present an accurate exhibit of the vigor of intellects received and discharged. That the system is productive of moral good, might be argued from various considerations, which need not here be named. The well known

fact, that recommitments are very *rare* among those whose sentence are of medium length, speaks volumes in favor of the efforts of this State to reform the vicious. That greater certainty in the detection and less severity in the prosecution of offenders, would still be an improvement in this department of our mild and vigorous government we are confident.

The plan of operation during the year just closed, has been, with rare exceptions, for the Instructor to spend about two hours in the forenoon, and the same in the afternoon of each business-day in the week, in visiting successively all the inmates, for the purpose of faithful and affectionate conversation with each person, on those topics relating to their present and future temporal and spiritual welfare, and to aid those who require assistance in their studies; also to visit those who are learning to read, once or twice every week, for the purpose of giving them lessons. In prosecuting our arduous work, we have been dependent for the facilities of instruction upon the benevolent of the age, and take pleasure in reporting, that through the prompt liberality of the Young Men's Bible Society of Pittsburg heretofore, and recently of the State Bible Society of Pennsylvania, we have been well supplied with Bibles and Testaments; and, also, that the Female Protestant Episcopal Prayer-Book Society of Pennsylvania have furnished us a liberal supply of the Book of Common Prayer, the psalms and hymns of which are used in public worship in the prison, every Sabbath morning. Ten thousand pages of religious tracts were presented to us by the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York; together with various volumes and miscellanies, from Mr. Isaac Harris of Pittsburg, and other private individuals, for all of which we tender the proper acknowledgments in behalf of *those in bonds*.

NATH. CALLENDER, Moral Instructor.

1843.—Inspectors' Report.

In the theory of our criminal jurisprudence, the high and truly beneficent principle has been adopted, that punishment is to be inflicted by fallible man on his fellow-creature, not merely in terror, but in love. Imprisonment, with its accompaniments of hardships and privations, is considered in the light of moral penance; not thundered in vengeance, and stripes, and blows, for the satisfaction of the State, but imposed for the good of the offender, to afford the means of restraint from the farther commission of crime, and to lead the transgressor to repentance and to reformation.

To what extent these results could be carried, with a proper regard to economy in its process, was, of course, in its outset, a matter of experiment; at no period, however, was it contemplated, that the product of convict labor would become a source of revenue beyond the necessary outlays for its support. A near approximation of the avails of labor to the expense, was the most that could be reasonably expected from the separate and solitary confinement of prisoners; repentance, reformation, and encouragement to return to the bosom of society, with minds renewed and hearts resolved to pursue a new and better course of life, is and has been the great object thus far of our system. That any particular system of prison discipline will be available in producing these desirable results, on the entire mass of those whose evil practices consign them to the abode of a prison, it is in vain to hope. But that the Pennsylvania system, carried out as it should be, and as we flatter ourselves it has been in the Western Penitentiary, leaves us no room to question its superiority in everything that claims the regard and consideration of the truly humane and benevolent observer.

The principles, precepts, and practice of our holy religion are assiduously inculcated; the ignorant and unlettered are taught to read and to write; the idle employed at moderate labor; and such as have no trades, instructed in some useful employment, suited to their genius and constitution. The youthful novice in crime is separated from the old and hardened offender, all kept separate from each other. And although, from the nature of things, it is next to impossible to prevent the passage of sound, and by an effort in contiguous cells they may be able to hear imperfectly each other's voice, yet they cannot become acquainted with each other's features, or in that way, after the period of their confinement, recognize their nearest fellow-prisoner. Every possible care is had to cleanliness; wholesome and abundant provisions are supplied with regularity. The air and light of heaven are freely and sufficiently admitted. Their health is watched over with untiring attention; and religious comfort and instruction are administered without stint to all.

JAMES ANDERSON, President,
WILSON M'CANDLESS,
WILLIAM LECKY,
J. K. MOORHEAD, Treasurer,
WM. ROBINSON, Jr., Secretary,
} Inspectors.

1843.—Warden's Report.

You will perceive a decline in our business for the past year, which may be accounted for by a suppression in part of our manufacturing operations, caused by the dullness of sales, and depreciated prices of manufactured articles.

Satisfactory as our financial condition has heretofore been, we have, I conceive, much higher reasons to rejoice at the happy influence produced in the minds and habits of many who have been inmates of this prison, as evinced by their conduct and industrious habits since their discharge, some we know, and have watched for several years; and although a few have returned, yet a greater part have shown a decided disposition to improve, by salutary lessons given them here. The result, thus far, has compensated for the sacrifices incurred for the purpose of carrying the system into operation; but to encourage us to persevere in the good work, which affords, as I believe, the most efficient means which human intelligence has yet devised, of protecting the novice in crime from contamination by the more hardened and depraved, and of reforming, at the same time, a large proportion of both these offenders, a close personal observation of all the prisoners who have been admitted into the penitentiary, convinces me that, with few exceptions, they were all ignorant and much-rejected people; thrust into into society without learning, without moral training, without habits of industry, or trades to qualify them to gain an honest living, can it be wondered at that, sooner or later, they become offenders against the laws, and the unhappy inmates of a prison? No class is so entirely neglected as our colored population, hence it is we see so large a proportion of this class among the convicted. Intemperance and crime pursue the ignorant. Of the 69 received within the past year, 53 report themselves intemperate, 11 temperate, and 5 moderate drinkers.

A. BECKHAM, Warden.

Number of Convicts from each County.—Allegheny, 49; Armstrong, 2; Bedford, 7; Beaver, 17; Butler 17; Clearfield, 2; Crawford, 2; Erie, 6; Green, 9; Huntingdon, 1; Indiana, 6; Mercer, 4; Somerset, 2; Venango, 2; Washington, 3; Westmoreland, 13; Warren, 9; Clarion, 2; Fayette, 12: total, 148.

Places of Nativity.—Pennsylvania, 67; Germany, 8; Ireland, 10; New York, 15; Massachusetts, 4; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 12; England, 9; Canada, 5; Maryland, 9; Connecticut, 1; Rhode Island, 2; France, 3; Michigan, 1; Delaware, 1; Ohio, 4; Kentucky, 2; Scotland, 2; N. Hampshire, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; S. Carolina, 1.

Sex.—Males, 143; females, 5.

Ages.—From 10 to 20 years, 24; 20 to 30, 42; 30 to 40, 27; 40 to 50, 15; 50 to 60, 39; 60 to 70, 1.

Relations.—Married, 43; unmarried, 91; widows and widowers, 14.

Color.—White males, 123; white females, 2; colored males, 20; colored females, 3.

Habits.—Temperate, 14; moderate, 10; intemperate, 124.

Were bound, and served their time out, 46; were bound, and ran away from their masters, 33; were never bound, 78.

Crimes.—Murder, 2nd degree, 7; manslaughter, 2; buggery, 2; arson, 8; horse stealing, 7; burglary, 19; robbery and burglary, 3; counterfeiting silver coin, 1; counterfeiting and passing checks, 4; larceny, 68; forgery, 6; receiving stolen goods, 4; conspiracy, 2; passing counterfeit notes, 5; stealing United States' mail, 1; embezzling from postoffice, 1; rape, 2; robbery, 1; obtaining goods under false pretences, 1; assault and battery, with intent to kill, 2; assault and battery, with intent to rape, 1; assault and battery, 1.

1843.—Physician's Report.

Abdominal dropsy, 1; functional derangement of liver, 2; chronic diarrhœa, with indigestion, 1; scrofula, 1; neuralgia of stomach, 1.

Experience teaches that the very same diseases which exist among, or operate upon, our citizens generally, produce the very same effects (more or less) upon the convicts.

The following list will exhibit the number of deaths in 1843, which exceed by one those of 1842:—

Died.—March 2, 1, yellow, aged 14, of apoplexy; April 18, 1, white, aged 25, of hæmoptisis; June 16, 1, yellow, aged 18, of nervous fever; June 20, 1, white, aged 27, of dropsy; August 26, 1, white, aged 26, of consumption; October 17, 1, black aged 19, of scrofula.

The last patient is reported upon the journal as entering in good health, and the

cause, or causes inducing so extensive, violent, and speedily fatal case as this proved to be, is rather difficult to explain.

Below you have those now under treatment, with their several diseases, thought to involve serious consequences, namely:—

Scrofula, contracted in the prison, 1; bronchitis, contracted in the prison, 1; partial paralysis, contracted in the prison, 1; consumption, entered diseased, 2; scrofula, entered diseased, 1.

With the exception of the cases just cited, the prison is now in as healthy a condition as at any period of the year; constipation constituting the principal complaint.

To satisfy your minds, as well as the minds of the public, and oppose the arguments urged against the system of solitary confinement adopted by *this* State, as tending to engender mental disease and bodily infirmities, I would refer you back for the last five years. On the first of January, 1839, there was in the prison 134 convicts; and the aggregate number received since then, is 391, in all 525. Out of this number 21 deaths have occurred, making an average of 4 per cent. on the scale of fatality.

J. H. SMITH, Physician.

1843.—Moral Instructor's Report.

The avidity with which the convicts embrace the favor of books of instruction and wholesome entertainment, and even their limited task of labor, not only to beguile the tedious hours of solitude, but also for improvement, is not only conservative of mental and physical health, but is all favorable to their moral and religious culture, and serves to encourage those who labor for their good. We have had an ample supply of the Holy Scriptures, and the Book of Common Prayer, furnished. Our supply of school books has been principally procured with the donation of visitors—while we have been indebted to benevolent individuals for a limited supply of other reading matter. To which have been added frequent parcels of religious tracts and temperance publications, from Mr. Isaac Harris, the prisoner's thoughtful friend. Were the demand for miscellaneous books more generally known, and properly considered, it might be amply supplied from the libraries of the benevolent thus appropriating their surplus volumes. Of 70 convicts received this year, 13 were unable to read when committed. All of whom, except 2 under medical attendance, are endeavoring to learn, and some of them are making proficiency. Of those discharged during the year just closed, 19 could not read when they entered prison. These, with one exception, had learned to read, some of them but tolerably, others with ease and accuracy. The Instructor has devoted as much time to teaching, reading, writing, and the simple rules of arithmetic, as appeared to him compatible with his moral and ministerial obligations to the institution.

NATH. CALLENDER, Moral Instructor.

1844.—Inspectors' Report.

In presenting our annual report to the Legislature, we again congratulate you upon the complete success attending the Pennsylvania system of prison discipline. Fiercely attacked as it has been, upon the gratuitous assumption that it partook more of the barbarism of former ages than the mild and benevolent usages of modern Christendom, an experience of twenty years has proved the fallacy of these phillipics, and illustrated its benefits and tested its results.

An associate system of labor *never can be conducive to reformation. The novitiate never can be improved by intercourse with the hardened convict;* and although they may both be watched with untiring vigilance by discreet overseers, yet the practiced criminal will communicate his baneful vices, by more than sympathetic influence, to the tender and susceptible mind of the youthful offender.

It is true that under the separate system, the criminal has no communication other than that which he enjoys with the officers and inspectors of the penitentiary, but this very seclusion brings his mind to the contemplation of his former misdeeds, which is the first step towards a genuine amendment of life.

We can cite instances, within our present observation, of men who entered this penitentiary without a trade, and with little or no education, who are now moral and respectable members of the community in which they live, pursuing their avocations with an ardor and industry evincive of their gratitude to this public benefaction.

If, in the present pecuniary embarrassment of the State, you cannot erect and endow an asylum for the insane, we must urge upon you the propriety and necessity of

authorizing us to establish, within the prison walls, a hospital for the reception of the limited number of demented convicts which may unhappily come under our supervision. The occurrence is rare that they become so after they enter the penitentiary; but, in many instances, they are sent here, after the commission of crime, because there is no other barrier to protect society from their demoniac depredations.

There is a convict of this character now immured in one of our cells, for such is the sentence of the law. He came here in this lamentable condition. The humane treatment of the Warden, and the medical skill of the Physican, may have modified, but cannot cure his disease.

We strongly commend this subject to the early attention of the Legislature.

JAMES ANDERSON, President
WILSON M'CANDLESS,
WM. LECKY,
J. K. MOORHEAD, Treasurer,
WM. ROBINSON, Jr., Secretary,
} Inspectors.

1844.—Warden's Report.

On the 1st day of January, 1844, we had in confinement 148 inmates—143 males and 5 females. We have received 60 within the year, and discharged 78—50 by the expiration of sentence, 21 by the pardon of the Governor, 1 by the pardon of the President, and 6 by death; leaving in confinement, at date, 130—122 males and 8 females; showing a decrease of 18 within the year.

The whole number of prisoners received since the opening of the prison, July 31, 1826, to the 1st day of January, 1845, is 1,045. Of these, 854 were white males, 145 colored males, 18 white females, and 28 colored females.

It might be well to mention, as one of the most favorable features in the separate system, that the invention of cruel modes of punishment, so much dwelt upon in other prisons, is not necessary in this; the main government of the prisoners being conducted more by firmness and kindness than by harsh and cruel treatment.

A. BECKHAM, Warden.

Receipts.—Weaving, $3,320 90; shoemaking, 4,978 05; oakum picking, 295 00; merchandize, 1,534 11: total, $10,128 06.

Disbursements.—Subsistence, $9,475 07; stock, 652 99: total, $10,128 06.

Number received from each County.—Allegheny, 47; Armstrong, 1; Bedford, 6; Beaver, 10; Butler, 3; Cambria, 2; Crawford, 6; Erie, 9; Green, 1; Huntingdon, 4; Mercer, 2; Somerset, 2; Venango, 1; Washington, 9; Westmoreland, 10; Warren, 2; United States, 3; Clarion, 3; Fayette, 9: total, 130.

16 were married, 101 unmarried, and 13 widows and widowers. 9 temperate, 11 moderate, and 110 intemperate.

Age.—From 10 to 20 years, 23; 20 to 30, 28; 30 to 40, 25; 40 to 50, 13; 50 to 60, 40; 60 to 70, 1.

Color.—White males, 110; colored males, 12; colored females, 8.

Previous Occupation.—Butcher, 1; plasterer, 1; brewer, 1; silk manufacturer, 1; cooks, 5; laborers, 47; papermaker, 1; blacksmiths, 5; chambermaid, 1; wagoners, 2; gentleman, 1; coopers, 4; tailors, 2; clockmaker, 1; coachmaker, 1: waiters, 2; watchmaker, 1; stage drivers, 2; house servants, 5; fisherman, 1; chairmakers, 2; machinist, 1; clerks, 2; boatmen, 8; engineer, 1; driver on canal, 1; bakers, 2; stonecutters, 2; shoemakers, 5; housework, 3; painters, 2; doctor, 1; carpenters, 4; cabinetmaker, 1; skindresser, 1; glovemaker, 1; tobacconist, 1; coal diggers, 2; moulders, 2; idleness, 1; farmer, 1.

Place of Nativity.—Pennsylvania, 61; Germany, 4; Ireland, 1; New York, 16; Massachusetts, 2; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 6; England, 7; Canada, 3; Maryland, 7; Spain, 1; New Jersey, 3; Rhode Island, 1; France, 2; Michigan, 1; Ohio, 3; Kentucky, 5; New Hampshire, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississipi, 1; South Carolina, 1; Maine, 1; Delaware, 1.

Term of Sentences.—For 1 year, 10; 1 year and 10 months, 1; 1 year and 3 months, 2; 1 year and 6 months, 7; 2 years, 24; 2 years and 2 months, 1; 2 years and 6 months, 7; 3 years, 24; 3 years and 3 months, 1; 3 years and 6 months, 1; 4 years, 12; 4 years and 6 months, 1; 5 years, 12; 6 years, 9; 7 years, 4; 8 years, 3; 8 years and 6 months, 1; 9 years, 2; 10 years, 3; 12 years, 5.

1844.—Physician's Report.

The following embraces the number of deaths, namely, paralysis, 1, white, aged 26, marasmus, 1, black, aged 25; consumption, 1, yellow, aged 18; bronchitis, 1, white, aged 22; scrofula, 2, black, aged 20 and 32.

Two of these were seriously affected on entering, the others contracted their disease in prison. Since the 1st of April, although various diseases, such as torpidity of liver, mucous and bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, pleurisy, catarrhs, etc., have existed, all yielded, without much difficulty or length of time, to medicinal agents, except 3. The first of these is a protracted case of scrofulous affection of the skin, latterly disposed to leave that position and concentrate upon the lungs. The second was strongly predisposed to consumption on entering, and since then, that diseaase has assumed a settled character. The third is a neuralgic affection of stomach, bowels, and testes.

No. 1,009, a youth naturally of weak intellect, has, since his entrance, continued without much variation until the 20th inst., when he exhibited strong symptoms of insanity, and remains thus, though more calm and much less vicious. With the exception of these four cases, and five or six others slightly indisposed, the prison is now in good health.

In the report of 1843, I was unable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, why "diseases of the respiratory organs and glandular system should constitute the majority," as they seemed to do; but another year's experience, and careful examination, have convinced me that those diseases, though they appear, do not, in fact, constitute the majority. So far as deaths are concerned, they certainly exceed; but is not this the fact everywhere? How seldom do we find diseased lungs or scrofula cured? When we take into account the variety of other diseases that occur among the prisoners, there is not more than an equal ratio of these affections compared with out-door cases.

J. H. SMITH, Physician.

1844.—Moral Instructor's Report.

Of the 130 prisoners now in this penitentiary, there are 31 who acknowledge that they were Sabbath-breakers of the most flagrant character. Their career of vice commenced with gambling and drinking on the Sabbath. A large majority of all the prisoners admit that they were utterly careless of the Lord's day, and were habitual drinkers, and most of them drunkards. Few were ever members of any Christian church; nine ont of the whole number profess to be Roman Catholics. The others profess to have been brought up in the faith of the various Protestant denominations.

The most serious objection brought against the system of separate confinement by its opponents, is laid in its reputed tendency to produce insanity. If such, indeed, be its tendency, the history of this prison presents a singular exception to this influence. Among the 130 prisoners now incarcerated within its walls, there is but a single case of insanity, and this one is supposed to have been slightly deranged at the time of his first imprisonment; and during the eight years it has been under the supervision and control of the present Warden, there have occurred but two cases of mental derangement. It is passing strange that *here*, among seven or eight hundred prisoners, and during the long period of eight years, there should have been found but two instances of insanity, if the native tendency of solitary confinement is to produce it.

It is likewise worthy of observation, as one of the excellences of the solitary system over the other, and one of its great protections against insanity, that under it, more facilities are afforded for reformation. There is far more time for reading, and more opportunities, on the part of the Moral Instructor, to communicate instruction by personal intercourse. He has access to each prisoner at any hour of the day, and for any reasonable time. It is thus that a desire can be excited and cherished in the minds of the prisoners to be restored again to respectability among men. The testimony of various individuals, who, since their liberation, have conducted themselves with becoming propriety, could be adduced in favor of the salutary tendencies of this system over the other. One, who had suffered imprisonment in the Ohio penitentiary, declared that, had the same kind and considerate treatment been extended to him, in his first imprisonment, which he received here, he would never again have been guilty of a violation of the law.

A. W. BLACK, Moral Instructor.

1845.—Inspector's Report.

During the last 5 years, there has been a gradual reduction of the number of convicts in this prison, of about 4½ per cent. each year. Thus, on the 1st of January, 1842, there were in confinement 161, and on the 1st instant, 130, making in all 31, an average diminution of numbers over 6 for each year.

The standard for alleviating the miseries of public prisons, and the first organized association for that benevolent object, had its inception in this State as early as 1787. Prior to that period, the lofty battlements and massive walls, and iron bolts and bars of prisons, were constructed merely for the incarceration of the bodies of offenders—to keep them within the firm grasp of the law, to await their trial; or, on conviction, suffer its penalties—and what were the penalties then inflicted by its stern mandates? The revolting and public exposure of the pillory—the yet more cruel practice of branding, cropping, chaining to the wheel-barrow, whipping, confinement in loathsome dungeons loaded with irons, and death, were the ordinary modes of vindicating the majesty of offended law. Prisons were hideous to look on or to look into; their very atmosphere was corrupt, pestilential, infectious—morally as well as physically. In that dark and desolate period, these our fellow-mortals were in a measure denied even necessaries, *all* the commonest comforts of existence. Their food and raiment alike meagre and squalid—without useful employment or place of comfortable rest—no humane and healthful supervision, advice, or control—no prayers—no Sabbath services—no copy of the Holy Scriptures—no minister of the gospel or moral instructor to administer the "Word of Life" to their wounded and immortal being.

JAMES ANDERSON,
J. K. MOORHEAD,
WILSON M,CANDLESS, } Inspectors.
WM. LECKY,
WM. ROBINSON, Jr.,

1845.—Warden's Report.

In this enlightened and Christian age, laws are passed with a view not merely to protect society from farther depredations, and punish the criminal for his misdeeds by confinement within the walls of a prison, but likewise for the higher, better, and more Christian end of reforming and improving the convict.

In all well-regulated institutions, as in private families, it is necessary at all times to study and scrutinize with great care the character, disposition, and temper of those whom we have to manage and control, before we can decide upon the proper mode of treatment, or judiciously select the means adapted to produce the best results.

There is perhaps no situation in which a man's character, disposition, temper, and strength of mind, can be so advantageously investigated, as in a separate apartment. An intelligent keeper will soon discover his good and his evil qualities, and the strength or weakness of his intellect. He may then manage him accordingly. On few points have the community been more mistaken than in the character of convicts, who are an unfortunate, uneducated, and ignorant class of beings, with many instances of low cunning, and few of intelligence. You will occasionally find a sprightly, shrewd one among them, but his education neglected and his associations and habits of the worst kind.

Among them are many that are not proper subjects for a penitentiary. In some of the States provision is made for such persons, and I am glad to see evinced a disposition for a similar provision in Pennsylvania. She has heretofore manifested a humane regard for the vicious, while the claims of the imbecile and the lunatic have been neglected.

In the advantages of the separate system, next consider the evil of recognition, with reference to its effects upon prisoners inclined to repent and lead an honest life. Whether a man really repents or listens to the admonitions which he may have received; this evil will operate upon him with disastrous influence. In the social system, by steady perseverance in the path of honesty, he *may succeed* in gaining the character of a useful member of society, but he will live in constant dread of having his good name suddenly forfeited by the recognition of an abandoned fellow-prisoner, who may be tempted to expose the past days of his life, of which, but for the previous acquaintance in prison, he might never have had the slightest knowledge.

Two prisoners, who had been inmates in this prison, recently met at the house of the Moral Instructor, to get friendly counsel and advice, and to thank him for kind-

nesses shown them while in prison; and while in waiting, held conversation together, and parted without the slightest knowledge of each other.

The advantages, however, of individual separation, are not merely of a preventive character. It not only prevents corrupt intercourse, but it affords to the prisoner direct facilities for reflection and self-improvement. In the retirement of his cell, the prisoner is cut off from the means of becoming a worse man. He is at least compelled to *think*, whether innocent or guilty of the offence with which he is charged. Whatever be the nature of his previous habits and character, he has opportunities of promoting his moral and religious welfare, which, under such circumstances, the best of men would do well to imitate. He is furnished with the Scriptures; he is provided with books suited to his situation; he is visited by the Moral Instructor; he has the privilege of the preached gospel.

Those only who are aware of the mischievous effects of acquaintanceship formed in the social system, can appreciate the evils growing out of such a system. It is well known that robberies are planned during confinement, to be executed on the liberation of the parties.

All this the Pennsylvania system avoids; and whatever discipline is necessary to correct and subdue, may be quietly and silently imposed. The angry passions are not stirred up, nor a sense of personal degradation forced upon the helpless convict.

It is pleasant to state that no year has closed since I have had charge of this institution, that so little reproof or punishment has been necessary, and the prisoners enjoyed better health and feelings.

On the 1st of January, 1845, we had in confinement, 130 inmates—122 males, and 8 females. We have received 70 within the year, and discharged 70: 42 by expiration of sentence, 23 by pardons, 1 by writ of error, and 4 by death—leaving in confinement, at date, 130—126 males and 4 females.

A. BECKHAM, Warden.

1845.—Physician's Report.

In the report of the prison for the year 1843, Dr. Smith states that from January, 1839, to January, 1844, there had been 525 convicts in the prison, and from this number but *one* case of insanity is recorded. During the year of my attendance, now terminating, there has been but *one* insane convict, mentioned in Dr. Smith's report for 1844, and the record of his admission, and previous history, prove that, although he became more violent and frenzied during part of his confinement in the prison, his insanity was anterior to the period of his admission.

I am aware that the report of the Warden of the Rhode Island State Prison is calculated, when considered by itself, to establish the injurious effects of the "separate system" upon the minds of convicts. He states that, of "40 prisoners committed while the strictly solitary system was in operation, 10, or 1-4 of the whole number, manifested decided symptoms of derangement!" and exultingly reports that "of the 19 committed since the system was abandoned, 3 only have shown symptoms of derangement!" or nearly 1-6! Even this happy result of the change of systems, from 1-4 to 1-6, can be contemplated but with horror. Now, why this vast difference in the experience of Pennsylvania and Rhode Island? Of 525 convicts in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, 1 only "manifested symptoms of derangement," but, in Rhode Island, 10 out of 40!

Occasionally, a prisoner, in a short time after he is shut up in his cell, under a feeling of loneliness and separation from the world, and of entire dependence upon the officers of the prison, is disposed to yield himself up to a nervous and excited state of apprehension. He cannot tell *why* he *is* so, but he *feels* miserable—in a state of agitation and dread. Injudicious management, ill-timed harshness, or apparent want of sympathy with or interest in his situation, might readily urge such an one on to desperation and madness; but the properly qualified, humane, and conscientious Warden, understanding his condition, appreciating his distress, will scarce ever fail, by judicious treatment, to calm his disturbed mind, encourage his sinking spirit, and lead him, with comparative contentment and cheerfulness to engage in his allotted task.

My monthly reports embrace all the details concerning the health of the prisoners, and a brief summary of them will serve to present you with its state throughout the year; and it will, I think, be found to sustain the position, that prisoners under the "separate system" may enjoy as good health as under any other system, or even, considering their previous habits of life, as the community at large.

On the first of January, I found upon the sick list:—In an advanced stage of pulmonary consumption, 1; with scrofulous tubercles on face, back, and chest, and diseased lungs, 1; subject to frequent attacks of epilepsy and with scrofulous abscess, 1; neuralgia, with chronic inflammation of stomach and bowels, 1; paralysis of the muscles of one eye, 1; insane, 1.

The first-mentioned will again be referred to among cases which terminated fatally. One was discharged by expiration of sentence, June 5th, with health very greatly improved. One is still under treatment; his case was much improved for several months, but his health again is failing. One was cured, and has been regularly at work for months. One was cured, although for a time his disease increased. One was much improved when discharged by Executive clemency, May 7th.

During the year 66 prisoners have been discharged by expiration of sentence or pardon. Of this number 61 were in good health, and 5 were in feeble health—3 of the last number in better health than at the time of their admission, and of the whole number, 13 were in improved health.

Seventy prisoners have been received during the year: of this number, 41 were in good health, and 17 in impaired health; and of 12 in apparent good health, 3 had been subject to rheumatism, 2 had tendency to pleuritic inflammation, 1 had suffered from repeated attacks of hemorrhage from the lungs, and 6 were descended from parents who had died of pulmonary consumption.

The whole number of prisoners for 1845, was 200: of this number 4 have died, viz.:—

April 28, 1, of tubercular consumption, hereditary; June 15, 1, of chronic inflammation of liver and bowels; June 22, 1, of tubercular consumption, hereditary; June 25, 1, of tubercular consumption, hereditary.

On admission, 2 were recorded as in good health; 1 as having cough, and pain in side; 1 as having lungs diseased.

At the time of death, 1 had been in prison 2 years 4 months; 1 do. 4 years and 10 months; 1 do. 1 year and 9 months; 1 do. 3 years.

The mortality of the year thus appears to have been two per cent.

Very few of the many cases prescribed for during the year, require special notice. Most of them were of simple functional disturbance, and chiefly of the digestive organs. One was twice attacked with severe hemorrhage from the lungs; and although his health, for many weeks, has appeared to be very good, he will, doubtless, ultimately, sink under disease of the lungs.

One is in feeble health, suffering under chronic disease of lungs and liver. One was reduced to a very exhausted state, from the effects of a large abscess of the thigh: his health is entirely restored.

T. F. DALE, Physician.

1845.—Moral Instructor's Report.

According to the directions given me, I have regularly visited all the prisoners shut up within these walls, passing from cell to cell in daily communication with them—teaching the ignorant and uneducated the first rudiments of learning.

In the department of common school instruction, the improvement of the prisoners will be seen in the following statement of their present condition, compared with what it was on their entrance into this place: Of the 130 prisoners now suffering imprisonment here, 85 can read, write, and cipher; some of them possess a remarkable knowledge of arithmetic; 43 were acquainted, though imperfectly, with these branches at the time of their imprisonment. The others have learned, some of them to cipher only, and the rest all the branches in the prison; 42 can read and write only, most of whom have learned these since their confinement. There are 10 who can read only, and all of these, except three, have learned this in the prison. There is but one prisoner unable to read—he is an old man, of feeble intellect, who has almost all his life been a drunkard. He is indisposed to make an effort at learning; he has, however, been but a short time in prison, and he may be able to learn when the bewildering novelty of solitude has worn off.

Of the 70 received during the past year, 5 were unable to read; 4 of these have learned to read, though imperfectly; the other is the old man referred to above.

The moral and religious instruction of these unfortunate and criminal beings, has occupied, as its immense importance deserves, a large share of attention. I have uniformly endeavored to preach the gospel to them in the simple and plain language appropriate to a prison-house.

In connection with this *spiritual* teaching, I have labored to impress upon the mind

of each convict, that his restoration to a name and place in society is a very possible event, and is dependent, under God, upon his future conduct.

Eighteen of these prisoners profess that they have been converted to God. They give improving evidence of reformation and of deep repentance. Yet, dissimulation in this, as in cases of insanity, is hard to be distinguished from reality. I take their professions, therefore, with great caution.

The prisoners carefully and uniformly read the Bible. The books in the library, which now numbers over 300 volumes, are a source of great delight and improvement to them.

The inquiry as to what the *inducements* were which led these unhappy beings into the commission of crime, is one of grave and deep interest; and wherever there is good ground to believe in the sincerity of the answers to such inquiry, it will afford a useful lesson on the subject of human depravity. Of the 70 incarcerated during the year, 31 trace their criminality to drunkenness. Larcenies and burglaries were committed under the mad excitement of intoxicating drink; two of these murdered their wives when the demoniac frenzy of drunkenness had possession of them. One case of arson had its origin, as the criminal affirms, in a desire to revenge the cause of a brother believed to be unjustly convicted. In regard to larcenies where the guilt is admitted and drunkenness is denied, they had their origin, as they say, either in love of money or indisposition to labor, or, when associated with burglary, from hatred to society and a determination to prey upon it.

It is also worthy of remark, that of the number received the last year, 27 freely confess that they were, from their youth, *habitual Sabbath-breakers*, many of them children of Sabbath-breakers, and in most cases gamblers on the Sabbath.

There is, besides all this, another source, from which the repetition of crime frequently arises—that is, the ill-advised termination of sentences in the winter season. Prisoners are often sent forth on the coldest days of winter, with but little money, a small amount of moral restraint, and unable, from long confinement in a warm cell, to endure the severities of the season. They feel themselves compelled by necessity to resort to their old practices.

In regard to the character of those discharged during the past year, I may state, that all could read, except one who refused to learn—many of them were excellent scholars in the ordinary branches of an English education, and almost all of them expressed a firm determination to lead in future an upright life. One of them told me, the day before his discharge, that he valued the learning he had received here above all price. Many others have made similar expressions. One man was, since his enlargement, an inmate of my own house for a period of five months, and during that time behaved with the strictest propriety and honesty. Another has called upon me, within a few days, to express his gratitude for instruction and kindness received in prison, giving me the information, at the same time, that he is now in a profitable and honest business, and, as a token of his sincerity, made a donation of valuable books to the library of the prison. Thus showing that many who have left this prison, are now wiser and better men.

The effect of separate confinement upon the minds of prisoners, is no more injurious, under proper regulation, than that of other modes of punishment. Give to an inmate of a solitary cell, work, instruction, and edifying books—let him feel that there are men who care for him—let him hear the gospel preached, and feel its consolations in daily visitations—keep away from him cruel and harsh treatment—and what is there to make him insane? In this prison there are no lunatics, because there is no encouragement given to assume the character of insanity, and no treatment to drive unfortunate beings into it. Weak-minded ignorant men may become deranged anywhere, or may be driven into it by improper treatment in any prison; still, there is nothing in separate confinement that tends to induce insanity.

It is deserving of observation, too, that solitary confinement is better calculated than any other system, to bring out and cherish the charities and sympathies of our nature. He that dwells by himself, thinks more of his home and its early associations, than he could do in the bustle of a crowded workshop. Here he loves to talk of parents, and brothers, and sisters. As an evidence of this good result flowing from it, one inmate, who had been away from home without thought for a year before his imprisonment, left his cell with a firm determination to return to his father's house.

A. M. BLACK, *Moral Instructor.*

1845.—Treasurer's Report.

Receipts.—Received of Bedford county, $397 35; of State treasury, 5,000; for goods sold, 16,570 86: total, $21,878 21.

Expenditures.—Paid for subsistence and materials for manufacturing, $15,126 21; salaries of officers, 7,894 50: total, $23,020 71.

J. K. MOORHEAD, Treasurer.

Receipts.—Weaving, $2,203 17; shoemaking, 5,392 89; oakum picking, 147 63; merchandize, 1,924 46: total, $9,668 15.

Disbursements.—To subsistence, $9,187 10; to stock, 481 05: total, $9,668 15.

Number received from each County.—Allegheny, 60; Armstrong, 2; Bedford, 6; Beaver, 10; Butler, 2; Cambria, 1; Clarion, 1; Erie, 13; Fayette, 3; Green, 1; Huntingdon, 2; Jefferson, 2; Mercer, 3; Venango, 1; Washington, 3; Westmoreland, 9; Warren, 1; Potter, 1; Crawford, 6; Indiana, 1; United States, 2: total, 130.

Sex.—Males, 126; females, 4.

Color.—White males, 109; colored males, 4; colored females, 17.

Relations.—Married, 78; unmarried, 47; widows and widowers, 5.

Habits.—Temperate, 11; moderate, 11; intemperate, 108.

Occupation.—Cooks, 7; miners, 2; laborers, 55; distiller, 1; blacksmiths, 2; wagoners, 2; boatmen, 5; coopers, 3; Shoemakers, 4; toolmaker, 1; plasterer, 1; coachmaker, 1; carpenters, 5; chairmaker, 1; brewer, 1; cabinetmaker, 1; engineer, 1; stage drivers, 3; sailors, 2; painters, 2; butcher, 1; tailors, 3; housework, 2; machinist, 1; Farmers, 6; moulder, 1; brickmoulder, 1; bakers, 2; nail cutter, 1; forgeman, 1; house servants, 2; nurse, 1; pilot, 1; whipmaker, 1; schoolboy, 1; stonecutters, 2; shinglemaker, 1; barber, 1; doctor 1.

Ages.—From 10 to 20, 13; 20 to 30, 66; 30 to 40, 29; 40 to 50, 18; 50 to 60, 4.

Places of Nativity.—Pennsylvania, 62; New York, 19; Maryland, 4; Ireland, 11; France, 1; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 6; Canada, 1; Germany, 3; Spain, 1; England, 5; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 3; Kentucky, 2; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Connecticut, 1; Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Georgia, 1.

Term of Sentences.—For 1 year, 13; 1 year and 2 months, 1; 1 year and 3 months, 3; 1 year and 6 months, 10; 1 year and 10 months, 1; 2 years, 24; 2 years and 2 months, 1; 2 years and 6 months, 5; 3 years, 25; 3 years and 3 months, 1; 4 years, 9; 5 years, 10; 5 years and 6 months, 1; 6 years, 8; 7 years, 3; 8 years, 3; 8 years and 6 months, 1; 9 years, 1; 10 years, 3; 18 years, 1; 20 years, 1; 12 years, 1.

Crimes.—Arson, 9; murder, 3; murder, second degree, 5; larceny, 70; stealing U. States' mail, 1; forgery, 5; burglary, 10; horse stealing, 7; burglary and horse stealing, 1; conspiracy, 1; larceny and horse stealing, 4; passing counterfeit coin, 2; forgery and larceny, 1; passing counterfeit money, 2; larceny and arson, 1; counterfeiting the U. States coin, 1; making and passing counterfeit money, 1; malicious mischief, killing a mare, 1; bigamy, 2; receiving stolen goods, 1; assault and battery with intent to kill, 1; robbery, 1.

Recommitted second time, 14; recommitted third time, 1.

1846.—Inspectors' Report.

With pride and satisfaction we refer to the details of the officers presiding over the different departments of this establishment, which exhibit a degree of health, reformation, and discipline, without a parallel in the history of any prison.

The superiority of the Separate system is no longer a theory—it is a fixed fact, tested and strengthened by ample experience. That which has been the theme of a long and vexed controversy, has become, in the judgment of the enlightened and humane, an undeniable truth; and the wisdom that projected, adopted, and perfected the code, has its fruition in the restoration to society of lost and prodigal members, and in the spontaneous blessings of the converted. Religion and humanity demanded a revolution in the treatment of the wicked and unfortunate. To punish alone, is a sentiment attributable to the dark ages. To reform and not to crush the "bruised reed," is an emanation of Christian charity. That same benevolence which animated the heart and regulated the actions of the benign Founder of Pennsylvania, and which he grafted upon the public institutions of the State, is illustrated in the legislation of your predecessors upon a subject so vital to the maintenance of a proper system of municipal economy. The high prerogative of punishment is exercised with a delicacy that becomes erring man, and the portals of the prison are no longer the entrance to barbarous treatment and vicious associations. The convict is unknown to his fellow-convict. Except to his keeper, his name is an oblivion, and upon the expiration of his sentence, recognition is impossible, even by those who have labored for years in an adjoining apar-

ment. When the stern mandate of the law is obeyed, and the ends of public justice answered, the captive goes free, without the mark of Cain upon him, and if purged of his vices, he can mingle in the busy throng of life, exempt from the badge of disgrace which would otherwise, from exposure, attach to his person.

Unlike the congregate system, his intercourse is with the good and not with the bad; and his overseer, in place of being an object of distrust and suspicion, is his friend, who binds his broken spirit, and administers to him the consolations of our holy religion. Instead of addressing his fears through the instrumentality of the lash and the bayonet, his self-respect, the latent principle of his manhood, is appealed to, and his better judgment is called into activity by well-timed and wholesome admonition, accompanied by inflexible firmness. The administration of the Separate system is one of love, forbearance, sympathy with the afflicted, brotherly kindness, and charity; and we are happy to state that much of our success in this institution is owing to a fortunate and discriminating selection of officers possessing these qualities.

JAMES ANDERSON,
J. K. MOORHEAD,
WILSON M'CANDLESS
WILLIAM LECKY,
WM. ROBINSON, Jr., } Inspectors.

1846.—Warden's Report.

On the first of January, 1846, we had in confinement 130 inmates—126 males and 4 females. We have received 60 within the year, and discharged 64—43 by expiration of sentence, 15 by pardon, and 6 by death; leaving in confinement at this date 126, namely, 121 males and 5 females; and manifesting, by their deportment, as cheerful and contented submission to the necessary discipline of the prison, as could possibly be expected or even desired.

The whole number of prisoners received since the opening of the prison, on July 1, 1826, to the 1st day of January, 1847, is 1,175—962 white males and 20 females, and 160 colored males and 33 females. A. BECKHAM, Warden.

Occupation.—Cooks, 3; miner, 1; laborers, 46; distiller, 1; blacksmiths, 6; wagoner, 1; boatmen, 10; coopers, 2; shoemakers, 2; merchants, 2; salesman, 1; woolcarder, 1; carpenters, 4; weavers 2; brewer, 1; stonemason, 1; seamstress, 1; engineer, 1; stage driver, 2; sailor, 1; painters, 3; washerwoman, 1; tailors, 4; housework, 2; machinist, 1; farmers, 5; moulder, 1; brickmoulder, 2; bakers, 3; nailcutter, 1; forgeman, 1; house servants, 2; circus rider, 1; nurses, 2; pilot, 1; pedler, 1; clerk, 1; stonecutters, 2; shinglemaker, 1; barber, 1; idleness, 1; tinner, 1.

Age.—From 10 to 20, 12; 20 to 30, 62; 30 to 40, 29; 40 to 50, 18; 50 to 60, 4; 60 to 70, 1.

Number received during the following years.—1826, 10; 1827, 29; 1828, 48; 1829, 43; 1830, 39; 1831, 44; 1832, 37; 1833, 68; 1834, 48; 1835, 68; 1836, 53; 1837, 45; 1838, 56; 1839, 84; 1840, 79; 1841, 90; 1842, 69; 1843, 70; 1844, 60; 1845, 70; 1846, 60: total, 1,175.

Number discharged during the following years.—1826, 0; 1827, 6 time expired, 2 pardoned, 5 escaped; 1828; 15 time expired, 4 pardoned, 2 died, 5 escaped; 1829, 17 time expired, 8 pardoned, 1 recommitted; 1830, 31 time expired, 2 pardoned, 3 died, 1 escaped; 1831, 33 time expired, 6 pardoned, 1 died; 1832, 13 time expired, 10 pardoned, 2 died, 1 escaped, 1 recommitted; 1833, 32 time expired, 16 pardoned, 3 died, 1 escaped; 1834, 46 time expired, 15 pardoned, 2 died, 1 escaped, 1 recommitted; 1835, 29 time expired, 5 pardoned, 4 died, 1 recommitted; 1836, 58 time expired, 2 pardoned, 4 died, 2 escaped, 2 recommitted; 1837, 51 time expired, 1 pardoned; 1838, 42 time expired, 9 pardoned, 2 died; 1839, 42 time expired, 12 pardoned, 2 died, 1 committed suicide; 1840, 54 time expired, 19 pardoned, 1 died; 1841, 54 time expired, 7 pardoned, 7 died; 1842, 46 time expired, 16 pardoned, 5 died; 1843, 63 time expired, 6 died, 16 pardoned; 1844, 50 time expired, 22 pardoned, 6 died; 1845, 42 time expired, 23 pardoned, 4 died, 1 writ of error; 1846, 43 time expired, 15 pardoned, 6 died: total, 1,049.

Number received since the admission of first prisoner, July 1, 1826.—White males, 962; white females, 20; colored males, 160; colored females, 33: total, 1,175.

Bound and served time out, 28; were never bound, 98. Recommitted 2nd time, 4; recommitted 3rd time, 3.

Place of Nativity.—Pennsylvania, 52; New York, 22; Maryland, 5; Ireland, 13; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 7; Canada, 1; Germany, 6; England, 5; New Jersey, 2; Ohio, 3; Kentucky, 2; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Connecticut, 1; Alabama, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Georgia, 1.

Term of Sentences.—For 6 months, 2; 8 months, 1; 1 year, 18; 1 year and 6 months, 16; 2 years, 27; 2 years and 6 months, 2; 3 years, 22; 3 years and 3 months, 1; 3 years and 4 months, 1; 3 years and 6 months, 2; 4 years, 8; 5 years, 9; 5 years and 6 months, 1; 6 years, 6; 8 years, 2; 8 years and 6 months, 1; 9 years, 1; 10 years, 1; 12 years, 3; 18 years, 1; 20 years, 1.

Crimes.—Arson, 5; murder, 4; murder, 2nd degree, 3; larceny, 60; forgery, 4; burglary, 11; horse stealing, 8; burglary and horse stealing, 1; conspiracy, 7; larceny and horse stealing, 4; passing counterfeit coin, 1: forgery and larceny, 1; passing counterfeit money, 1; larceny and arson, 1; counterfeiting the U. S. coin, 2; malicious mischief, killing gray mare, 1; bigamy, 1; receiving stolen goods, 1; assault and battery, with intent to kill, 2; robbery, 4; rape, 3; ravish, 1.

Receipts.—Weaving, $2,403 94; shoemaking, 4,975 09; merchandize, 396 13: total, $7,775 16.

Disbursements.—Subsistence, $7,322 91; stock, 452 25: total, $7,775 16.

1846.—Physician's Report.

Much less sickness has prevailed than during the former year. This is gratifying, and presents continued evidence that the Separate system of imprisonment, as here administered, is not injurious to the physical or mental health of convicts. In my last annual report I stated this conviction of my mind, after one year's observation and experience, and now unreservedly declare that that opinion is fully sustained and confirmed. It can be no longer necessary to go over the arguments drawn, a priori, from the circumstances which surround the prisoner, to show the probability, the reasonable belief and expectation, that health would not be injured; the reports from this, as well as from the Eastern Penitentiary of this State, *establish the fact* of this system of imprisonment being consistent with as good a state of health as is ordinarily enjoyed in the workshops of artisans, when proper allowance is made for the previous lives and habits of those who fill our prisons. It would seem indeed that assent to the truthfulness of this fact, can only be withheld by that discourtesy which would attribute misrepresentation of facts and statistics, or that partisan prejudice which is determined to view the subject only through its own jaundiced medium—it concludes, before sufficient examination, that things cannot be so, and therefore refuses to look at and weigh the evidence that they are so.

During the year but few cases of disease of acute character have occurred that were either severe or of long duration. With the exception of the cases which terminated fatally, and to which particular reference will be made hereafter, most of those for which I was called upon to prescribe, were very slight functional disturbances, yielding readily to mild treatment, and seldom requiring a cessation from ordinary occupation beyond a day or two.

No case of insanity has developed itself during the year, unless we consider such, those of three prisoners who occasionally labor under mental hallucination, that seldom unfits them for their accustomed labor; and their condition in this respect has not been aggravated since their confinement, beyond what it was previous to that period. One of these prisoners is the one mentioned in the last annual report, as having been released by executive clemency, and has since been recommitted to prison.

There have been six deaths during the year, being two more than in the previous year. There were 130 convicts at the commencement of the year, and 60 have been received during the year, making 190.

No. 973, white male, died January 26. He had been in feeble health during the whole of his imprisonment, and suffered severely from tubercular disease of lungs before his admission. Tubercles existed in both lungs, but his death was more immediately caused by pneuma-thorax. He had been in confinement two years and two months.

No. 796, white male, died February 21, 1846, of laryngeal phthisis. He had been registered, on admission, as in good health, but had several scars on his chest, which he said were the cicatrices of issues which had been made to relieve a severe cough. He had been in prison four years and nine months. One great exciting cause of his disease was, violent efforts to cough, made voluntarily whenever he supposed any one within hearing, hoping to establish for himself the character of an invalid, and thus ex-

cite sympathy, and possibly obtain pardon. He was frequently watched whole nights, unknown to him, and found to sleep without once coughing; but by perseverance he succeeded in producing irritation and inflammation that could not be arrested.

No. 944, white male, died March 25, of chronic inflammation of stomach and bowels. He was registered, on admission, as in good health. He had been in confinement two years and nine months. He had been of very intemperate habits.

No. 874, white male, died May 25 He was 59 years of age, habits very intemperate, and constitution broken down before admission into prison. He had been suffering from abdominal dropsy for more than two years. He gradually wasted away under chronic inflammation of stomach and bowels, after a confinement of four years.

No. 1,021, white male, died July 22, of pulmonary consumption. He was recorded, on admission, as in feeble health. His digestive organs acted very imperfectly during all his imprisonment. He had labored under disease of stomach and bowels before admission. He had been in prison nearly two years.

No. 1,030, black male, died of pulmonary consumption, September 8; health feeble on admission; had been in prison one year and ten months.

It will thus be seen that six male prisoners, five white and one black, have died; and although there have been two more deaths than during the previous year, yet there has been a greater degree of general good health. As evidence of the state of general health, I would state that although there are many who bear about them chronic ailments, which, either during their confinement, or after their liberation, will be developed in severe and fatal forms, yet, with the exception of No. 1,075, suffering from effects of injuries received before admission, and No. 1,169, recently admitted, (within a month,) suffering from consumption in an advanced stage, there is not, nor has there been for some weeks, a single convict unable to perform his usual labor—and but a very few requiring any modification of the ordinary rations of the prison. This fact is worth more than a volume of speculative arguments upon the influence of the Separate system of imprisonment upon the health of convicts.

T. F. DALE, Physician.

1846.—Moral Instructor's Report.

The present condition of the prison is a fair sample of what its general religious character has been throughout the year. Of the 126 convicts now suffering imprisonment, 44 give encouraging evidence of being men of prayer: their conduct is uniformly consistent with their profession. They read the Holy Bible with sedulous care, and their behavior is such as secures for them the approbation of the Warden and other officers.

The library connected with the prison has not been much increased during the past year. Its volumes, however, are read with attention and great profit. I doubt not, but that when the benevolent shall see how much good can be done to the community and to the unfortunate convict, by contributions to this important auxiliary in their reformation, it will receive more liberal support.

The experience of the past year, like that of the preceding one, shows with entire conclusiveness, that the confinement of prisoners in separate cells does not tend to produce mental derangement. No prisoner has become insane in this prison—none have even developed the premonitory symptoms of such a disease. And why *should* insanity be deemed a necessary accompaniment of *separate confinement*. That separation is only from the vicious, and they that are thus separated, labor indeed alone, but are never overworked.

A. W. BLACK, Moral Instructor.

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

1845.—Inspectors' Report.

One hundred and forty-three prisoners have been received from the first day of January, 1845, to the first of January, 1846; being five more than were received during the preceding year.

Of the 143 received, 109 were white males; 6 white males; 22 colored males; and 6 colored females.

Within the past year, 139 prisoners have been discharged, being 4 less than were received during the same period. Of these, 91 served out their sentences, 32 were pardoned, 15 died, and 1 by writ of habeas corpus.

Of those discharged by expiration of sentence, 65 were white males; 3 white females; 21 colored males; 2 colored females. By pardon, 29 white males; 1 white female; 2 colored males; no colored females. By death, 3 white males; no white females; 10 colored males; 2 colored females.

On the first day of January, 1846, there were in confinement in the penitentiary 344 prisoners: of these, 234 were white males; 11 white females; 87 colored males; 12 colored females.

The whole number of prisoners in confinement during the year was 483: of these, 357 were white, and 136 colored; showing a per centum of mortality of eighty-six hundredths of one per cent., as to the whites; and eight and eighty-two hundredths per cent. as to the colored prisoners.

It will be observed that there were 14 fewer prisoners in confinement during the year ending 1st of January, 1846, than during the year ending 1st of January, 1845; although during the year 1845, five more prisoners were received than in the year previous. This increase of five is attributable to the fact, that more prisoners were brought into the penitentiary from the various counties during the month of December, than during the same period in 1844.

The number of deaths during the last year was fifteen, two more than in 1844. This increase comes from the colored prisoners, while the mortality among the whites is fifty per cent. less in 1845 than in 1844. In 1844 there were 7 deaths among the colored prisoners; and last year among the same class of prisoners the mortality was 12, notwithstanding there were 17 fewer colored prisoners in 1845 than in 1844.

This increase in the mortality of the colored prisoners is found in the fact, that those prisoners who came from the county of Philadelphia (and from this county the greatest number are sent) are so constitutionally diseased, as, under any and all circumstances, to be short-lived from their character and habits. They die of constitutional and chronic affections which are general among their color, owing to the privations they undergo, and the want of proper attention in infancy, and their peculiar mode of living. It is well known that the portion of the colored population, in which criminals are found, reside in the purlieus of the city and districts, in the most confined locations, living from their birth upon scanty and improper food; indulging in the use of ardent spirits, suffering from evils not necessary here to refer to, subjected to a prejudice which bids defiance to any successful attempt to improve their physical or moral condition, and thus, from youth to manhood, sowing the seeds of disease in their constitutions, and at last become inmates of a prison, for crimes for which, in some degree at least, they are obnoxious to no censure.

There appears to be still a misapprehension as to the *solitude* of the prisoners confined in this and similar institutions. The system is called the solitary system, by some who have written against it, and who have portrayed their objections in glowing colors. It is not a solitary system; and therefore, such objections, and whatever deductions have been made therefrom, are groundless.

The prisoners are separated from each other at all times. They never see one another. From the moment they come into prison, they are separated and alone, only as regards their fellow-prisoners. The system is properly called therefore the *separate system*.

In this penitentiary, the prisoners are visited by the overseers, frequently during the day, and whenever a prisoner desires to see them—by the warden—the physician—the moral instructor, and the schoolmaster: the inspectors, clergymen, of whatever religious denomination the prisoner may prefer by the judges of the courts, and the sheriffs and commissioners of the several counties, from which prisoners are sent to the prison; the members of the Legislature, and also by the acting committee "of the Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons;" and by officers of prisons, or members of prison societies, of other States, who are interested in the subject of prison discipline.

The Grand Inquests of the County of Philadelphia are, from time to time, invited to visit the penitentiary and the prisoners.

Intercourse with the prisoners is constant and beneficial, and their solitude exists only in the imagination of those who prefer to condemn, before they understand, this system of penitentiary punishment.

Names often have the importance of things; and it cannot be doubted that the ignorant or dishonest application of the term *solitary* to the system pursued in Pennsylvania, is a strong reason for the opposition which it has encountered.

The *separate* system has but one essential condition; the absolute separation of the prisoners from intercourse of any kind with each other.

As nearly as can be ascertained, with a well-founded confidence in its accuracy, it appears, that of the whole number of prisoners received, but 85 are second convictions; that is to say, of the number of 2,059 prisoners, but 85, who having been a first time convicted for crime and sent to a prison on the system of separate confinement with labor, are a second time convicted to imprisonment in this penitentiary, and who have been in no prison on the aggregate system.

Of this number, 2,059, there are 111 who have been twice convicted to the separate system, but who have also been convicted to other prisons on the aggregate system.

But 4 prisoners of the 2,059 are third convictions to the separate system—never having been convicted to any other prison.

There never has been a prisoner received in this penitentiary a fourth time, who had been convicted and sent to a prison on the separate system on his three former convictions, and had never been in any prison on the aggregate system.

Out of the number of 1,916 prisoners—the total received in this prison up to January 1, 1845—there were third convictions of those who are here for the first time, but have been twice before in other prisons, 104; fourth convictions, the first three having been to other prisons, 52; fifth convictions, the first four having been to other prisons, 18; sixth convictions, the former five having been to other prisons, 15; seventh convictions, the former six having been to other prisons, 1; ninth convictions, the former eight having been to other prisons, 2.

The board have adopted, under the advice of the physician, all necessary means within their power to prevent disease. The clothing and the diet and exercise, together with the continued use of the bathing apparatus, by which the prisoners obtain all the advantages from warm baths regularly given to them, are all suited to improve and secure the general health of the institution. These means are, however, inadequate to renovate ruined constitutions, or to prevent the fatal termination of chronic and incurable maladies.

Of the whole number of deaths in this prison, from 1842 to 1845 inclusive, the state of health on admission to prison was as follows, namely:—Epileptic, 3; fatally diseased, 25; imperfect health, 7; good health, 13: total, 48.

During the last year, of the 15 fatal cases which have occurred, 10 were fatally diseased on admission, and of the deaths, 12 occurred among the colored prisoners. It would appear that the mortality in the community in the city and county of Philadelphia may be stated thus: the mortality among the colored population is about 5 per cent., and among the white population about 1 43-100. So that the great disproportion between the mortality in the two classes of the population, must be ascribed to constitutional predisposition to chronic or incurable maladies, or, such as arise from the want of proper care and attention at their early stages, and which results more fatally among the colored than the white people.

A library of useful books was established during the year 1844, by one of the Board of Inspectors, which now contains 1,600 volumes, and the prisoners thus have an opportunity of mental improvement not exceeded in any similar institution.

Within the last year there have been 131 prisoners under instruction, of this number 50 have been taught to read; 10 reading and and arithmetic; and 65 reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Prisoners who on reception were unable to read or write, have within the year been enabled to address letters to their families, and the joy they express in them, at their prison-acquirements, cannot fail to cheer the hearts of the benevolent and wise.

Instruction in rudimental branches of education, in trades, and in morals, is simultaneously given to the prisoners in this institution, and if such a system, which begins by freeing them from bad examples, and the contaminating influence of associations with others, as bad, or worse than themselves, can either injure the prisoner, or be detrimental in its effects upon society, it must operate contrary to all the known rules of cause and effect.

The Inspectors say, "But it is gratifying to advert to one fact, which may not present itself to your notice, that during the last 5 years there has been a gradual reduction of the number of convicts in this prison, of about 4½ per cent. each year," and farther, that they "have repeatedly given their testimony in behalf of the *signal* advantages of the Pennsylvania system over all others, not only as regards the unhappy subjects of its discipline, but as relates to the great cause of humanity at large."

If reform is to be effected in a person who is being punished for a violation of the laws of God, and his fellow-men, it can only be begun and accomplished by operating on his self-respect,—by teaching him that, though for the time he may be regarded as an exile from the virtuous, yet it is within his own power to regain his lost position.

some regret their condition from a recollection of their parents, their families, their former honest walking among men; and while they feel satisfied that they are justly dealt with for their crimes, regret their commission. With such individuals, it would not be unfruitful of good, to address proper excitement to their self-respect—by explaining to them that their situation exposes them to no contaminating examples, or injurious precepts; that they are exempt from all connection with any who would retard their exertions for improvement, and that they are secured from the blighting consequences of a felon's name among felon associates.

There are others whose ignorance may have caused their ignominy. When these are taught that education improves and ennobles the man—is the means of giving them honest employment—adds to their respectability and usefulness—and at the same time, offers them the opportunity to learn; it not unfrequently happens that with their desire to acquire knowledge, comes a desire to be honest men.

To whatever class, therefore, a prisoner may belong—of whatever sort may be his disposition, he cannot be injured by his separate confinement under the discipline of the Pennsylvania system. If he receives no benefit while in separate confinement, he is made no worse.

MATTHEW L. BEVAN, President.

1846.—Warden's Report.

The problem has been solved conclusively by the experience of nearly five years that (in the separate system) discipline can be maintained without recourse to punishments by which the feelings of the public are harrowed up, the sufferer debased, hardened, and rendered a dangerous member of society when again restored to it.

The punishments inflicted from January 1, 1845, to September 30, 1845, were as follows:—

Darkened cell, 1 day, 1; 2 days, 9; 3 days, 12; 4 days, 7; 5 days, 6; 6 days, 3; 7 days, 9; in all, 47 punishments on the persons of 43 prisoners. Average number of prisoners, 316.

During the same period, say the last five years, compared with the preceding five, the mortality of the prisoners has been reduced fifteen 52-100 per cent., namely:—

Average number of prisoners during the 5 years immediately preceding my wardenship, viz., from January 1, 1836, to December 31, 1840, inclusive, 1,974: died during that period, 89, being equal to 4.51 per cent.

Average number of prisoners during the 5 years last past, viz., from January 1, 1841, to December 31, 1845, inclusive, 1,702: deaths during that period 65, being equal to 3.81 per cent. Reduction in the mortality, 15.52 per cent.

During the same period, compared with the same preceding time, a reduction to the State and counties in the cost of maintaining the institution has been made to the amount of thirty-six thousand and eight 99-100 dollars; but it is proper to state, that the price of provisions was less during the latter than the former period, and the compensation for labor reduced in a much greater ratio.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Warden.

Subsistence.—Amount expended for subsistence, from January 1st, to December 31st, 1845, $18,529 84.

Profit and loss, $12,705 50; balance, $5,824 34.

Product of different departments being—by weaving, $6,535 16; cordwaining, 4,241 68; carpentering, 431 51; blacksmithing, 353 93; picking wool and oakum, etc., 797 28; tailoring, 211; tinsmithing, 47 31: total, $12,705 50.

Total number of prisoners received since the admission of the first prisoner, October 25th, 1829, 2,059. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 1,321; do. by pardon, 213; died, 173; escaped, 1; hanged, (crime, murder on the high seas,) 1; suicide, (1 in 1832, and 1 in 1838), 2; removed to house of refuge, 1; writ of error, 1; sentence changed, 1; habeas corpus, 1: total, 1,715. Leaving, December 31, 1845, 344, viz., white males, 234; white females 11; colored males, 87; colored females, 12.

Ages.—Under 20 years of age, 246; 20 to 30, 1,036; 30 to 40, 454; 40 to 50, 213; 50 to 60, 77; 60 to 70, 26; 70 to 80, 7.

Education.—Read and write, 1,031; read only, 483; could not read or write, 545.

Habits—Drank to intoxication, 1,286; moderate drinkers, 435; sober, 328; uncertain, 10.

Color.—White males, 1,325; white females, 42; colored males, 618; white females, 74.

Relations.—Unmarried, 1,251; married, 680; widows and widowers, 120; separated, 8.

Crimes.—Larceny, 1052; burglary, 252; horse stealing, 145; forgery, 81; robbery, 54; manslaughter, 53; passing counterfeit money, 71; selling counterfeit money, 3; felony, 1; subornation of perjury, 2; unnatural crime, 4; concealing the death of a bastard child, 1; riot, 1; murder in second degree, 53; rape, 23; arson, 24; fraudulent insolvency, 1; horse stealing and forgery, 1; engraving a bank-note plate, 1; conspiracy to break prison, 2; attempt to rob and burglary, 3; poisoning, 1; stealing a letter from the mail, 3; murder on the high seas, 1; misdemeanor, 8; attempt to poison, 1, arson and larceny, 1; assault and battery, 5; horse stealing and larceny, 20; perjury, 10; sending a challenge to fight, etc., 1; receiving stolen goods, 14; stealing the mail, 1; assault and battery with intent to kill, 37; assault and battery with intent to commit rape, 24; opening and embezzling the mail, 1; assault and battery with intent to produce abortion, 1; robbing U. S. mail, 1; malicious mischief, 5; larceny and breaking prison, 2; bigamy, 9; cheating by false pretences, 2; attempt at burglary, 1; conspiracy to defraud, 2; riot and assault and battery, etc., 16; disorderly and bawdy houses, 3; putting obstructions on railroad, 2; conspiracy, 22; counterfeiting, 2; smuggling, 1; accessary to burning bridges, 2; burglary and larceny, 26; obtaining goods by false pretences, 2; making a revolt, 1; assault with intent to rob, 1; fornication, bastardy, etc., 2.

Bound and served till 21 years of age, 336; bound and left their masters before 21, 417; never bound, 1,306.

Place of Nativity.—Pennsylvania, 972; New Jersey, 141; Delaware, 125; New York, 144; Maryland, 147; Connecticut, 36; Virginia, 32; Massachusetts, 22; South Carolina, 7; North Carolina, 2; Ohio, 6; Tennessee, 1; Kentucky, 2; Rhode Island, 6; Vermont, 4; Maine, 4; New Hampshire, 6; Mississippi, 2; Louisiana, 2; Alabama, 1; District of Columbia, 13; Indiana, 1; Ireland, 170; England, 63; Scotland, 12; France, 13; Germany, 84; Holland, 3; Switzerland, 1; Netherlands, 1; Denmark, 3; Sweden, 2; Italy, 1; Belgium, 2; Canada, 6; West Indies, 11; Africa, 1; Spain, 1; South America, 1; Poland, 3; Russia, 1; Turkey, 1; Nova Scotia, 1; Prussia, 1; unknown, 1.

Number of Convictions.—First convictions to this or any other prison so far as known, 1,470; second convictions under the separate system, 85; second convictions to this penitentiary of those who had been in other prisons previous to their first reception here, 111; second convictions of those who are here for the first time, but have been once before in some other prison, 170; third convictions under the separate system, 4; third convictions to this penitentiary of those who had been in other prisons previous to their first reception here, 18; third convictions of those who are here for the first time, but have been twice before in other prisons, 112; fourth convictions to this penitentiary, a man who was an old convict previous to his first reception here, 1; fourth convictions, the former three having been to other prisons, 52; fifth convictions, the former four having been to other prisons, 18; sixth convictions, the former five having been to other prisons, 15; seventh convictions, the former six having been to other prisons, 1; ninth convictions, the former eight having been to other prisons, 2.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD, Warden.

1846.—Physician's Report.

The health of the prisoners has been such as to justify the belief that, physically and mentally, it has been equal to that of any similar institution in the country. It is true that the per centage of deaths has been somewhat greater than in any of the three preceding years; but physicians connected with kindred establishments are aware how often a large mortality from chronic maladies is compatible with a high state of the general health. Indeed, during the year, sickness may be literally said to have been confined to the prisoners who died, and to those still under treatment in the infirmary; as a large majority of the other cases prescribed for were so trivial in their nature, as hardly to merit the name of disease.

A very sensible diminution of acute disease has taken place within the last few years, due to the intelligence of the late warden.

The irresistible conviction forced on me, from an experience of eighteen months, is, that *separate confinement with labor*, etc., as adopted in this institution, is not prejudicial to the mental health of its inmates. It certainly cannot be denied that a larger ratio of insanity has appeared within the year than the very imperfect statistics of this subject give for the general population; but the question as to which produces a greater or less amount of that disease, I have never considered as resting between equal numbers of the community and the inmates of a penal institution, but as entirely between

the rival systems of Auburn and Pennsylvania. For, to expect from an assembly of prisoners, *no matter what the form of discipline to which they are subjected*, the same proportional amount of mental health as is enjoyed in society, is in a degree, to put on a par, as predisposing to insanity, drunkenness and sobriety, anxiety and content, remorse and the consciousness of a well-spent life—in a word—vice and virtue.

In estimating the relative health of the human mind in prisons and in the community, we must ever bear in mind the intimate connection of its moral and intellectual departments—their mutual dependence on the same material instrument—the brain—for their ever-varying manifestations, and in doing so we shall have reason to believe that perversion of the one may often lead to disease of the other, and consequently, that in all prisons where the majority of the inmates are subjects of moral turpitude, we must look for a corresponding development of intellectual hallucination. In pursuing this investigation, we should remember that moral insanity, as a distinct disease, is now well known and acknowledged to exist, and that under the name of crime, it may, and indeed often does, introduce the unfortunate individual to the discipline of a penitentiary, where, soon or late, intellectual disturbance may supervene; but which, perhaps, the same time only was required to have developed in society. Another truth also must never be lost sight of in drawing conclusions on this subject—the possibility of what is commonly known as intellectual insanity having existed at the time, and perhaps suggested the commission of the offence.

That all prisoners are not hardened and insensible to the shame and degradation incident to a public trial, or afterwards free from remorse, either for the crime itself or for having brought disgrace on a hitherto spotless family, I think cannot be denied; must then, shame, disgrace, anxiety, and remorse, all acknowledged to be fruitful sources of insanity in society, go for naught in estimating its development in prisons? Must every other influence be lost sight of save the name of isolation?

The intellect of a majority of the criminals is manifestly defective, not indeed to such a degree as to constitute idiocy or imbecility, as commonly understood, but a shade of imperfection that weakens its control over the passions, thereby leaving them at comparative liberty to follow their own evil suggestions. In minds so constituted, it is hardly to be expected that the proper means of preserving health would be attended to, or that disgusting practices would be refrained from, indulgence in which is well known to produce insanity, even under circumstances most favorable for its prevention.

In what manner certain periods of life and celibacy predispose to insanity it is not necessary here to inquire; but certain it is, the records of hospitals for the insane show that a large majority of their inmates are unmarried, and between the ages of twenty and forty years, exactly the case with criminals. Impaired bodily health is, we know, a frequent source of insanity; and syphilis and the abuse of mercury are considered by many eminent physicians as having a special tendency to produce that disease.

They have paid but little attention to the predisposing causes of insanity, who have not observed the influence of neglected, or rather perverted moral training in early youth. Neglect of moral discipline gives to the passions and emotions of our nature an undue ascendency, allowing capricious and violent tempers to be formed, on which the exciting causes of mental derangement have a tenfold greater influence than on individuals whose feelings and desires act under the guidance of an enlightened moral culture.

No labors in this field of observation can be considered anything but imperfect which overlook the hereditary transmission of insanity, or the existence of other cerebral diseases that predispose to it. Epilepsy, it is well known, is frequently accompanied by mania, or else produces, by insensible degrees, the complete obliteration of the mind. That the children of epileptic parents are also more liable to attacks of insanity than those more fortunate in their parentage, I am entirely convinced.

In my report for the last six months of 1844, I stated that during my residence, 20.20 per cent. of all the prisoners received were liable to insanity by hereditary transmission three others were the children of epileptic parents, and three were themselves the subjects of that disease. The same inquiries, continued during the past year, give similar results; thus 5 are epileptic, 3 the children of epileptic parents, 3 have brothers or sisters, and 3 uncles or aunts subjects of that disease; while 26, or 18.18 per cent. of all prisoners received during the year have insane relatives bearing the following degrees of consanguinity: parents, 7; grandparents, 2; brothers and sisters, 6; uncles and aunts, 7; cousins, 4. Of course, for these statements I have been obliged to take the testimony of the prisoners themselves; but large as the proportion may appear, I am, nevertheless, satisfied that it is under the actual amount.

Independent of the many whose minds I consider more or less defective, 13 have

been received decidedly insane; more than one of them so obviously so, that their judges were fully aware of it; but from the want of an hospital for the insane poor, a due regard for the protection of society obliged them to be sent to us.

Should these statements respecting the actual existence of insanity in 9.09 per cent. of prisoners on reception, and the liability of many others to become so by hereditary transmission, etc., be corroborated by other observers, they will present rather startling facts in criminal annals—facts which many may consider more curious than instructive, but which, I would with deference say, are deserving of the earnest study and attention of the moral reformer, the jurist, and the philanthropist, as illustrating the connection of insanity and crime, and teaching, that often while we consider ourselves protecting the dignity of outraged law, we may be inflicting torture, nay even death, on an irresponsible fellow-being.

The number of cases of insanity that have been developed within the past year, are 8, all males, 4 between 20 and 30, and 4 between 30 and 40. 6 were white and 2 colored, between 20 and 30 The health of 4 on admission was good, 2 imperfect, 1 headache, 1 epileptic. 2 were in prison ten months, 1 eleven, 1 twelve, 1 fourteen, 1 twenty, 1 twenty-one, and 1 twenty-nine months, before admission to hospital. 2 of them had mothers insane, 1 an uncle, 1 gave no satisfactory information, and 4 appeared to have had no hereditary or other tendency to insanity on admission. 6 of them were monomaniacs, 1 melancholy, and 1 partial mania. Of these, 3 were discharged as unimproved, 2 cured, 1 improved, 1 much improved, and 1 uncertain.

We have, out of the 8 cases of insanity, 3 in whom there was a strong hereditary tendency to the disease, 1 who had been frequently insane before imprisonment, and 1 an epileptic, leaving only 3 who, we can suppose, had no undue predisposition to mental disorder.

I have no hesitation in stating my belief, that several of the cases I have just recorded would have escaped detection among prisoners working in a gang, or, if detected, would not have been considered insanity by the officer in charge, as their hallucinations were of such a character as hardly, if at all, to interfere with the performance of their daily task.

That among a given number of German and American prisoners confined in this institution, a larger ratio of insanity, *cæteris paribus*, would become developed among the former, I would expect to be the case; but were the circumstances reversed—the prison in Germany, the officers, legal visitors, etc., Germans—I feel confident the converse would be the result; and it is easy to understand why it should be so: the American prisoner, unable to converse in German, and the German prisoner in English, would be subjected to most of the horrors of complete solitude, instead of the wholesome restraint of separation from vicious companions, and restricted intercourse with intelligent and upright men. In addition to the influences common to all civilized nations, the immigrant has others peculiar to himself—the irrepressible longings after the country of his birth, separation from kindred and friends, the family misfortunes that may have compelled him to leave his native land, imperfect acclimation, and many more that a moment's reflection will call up.

The oft-reiterated charge of stultifying the mind, brought against this institution, I consider as arising from a well-founded dread entertained of the once contemplated system of solitary imprisonment without labor, having been blindly transferred to another having no resemblance but in name. So far as my observations go, I am not aware of a single influence, indispensable to the discipline of separate imprisonment, that would be likely to derange a healthy mind. The very frequent intercourse of the prisoners with an intelligent officer, gives him an opportunity of conversing on the subject of his thoughts, and, if need be, of having them directed from objects that are base to things that are worthy.*

* *Extracts from a communication from an officer of the prison.*

At 5 o'clock in the morning, the overseers commence by throwing open the outer wooden doors of the cells in order to the admission of pure air; at 6 they serve breakfast; at 8 let out the prisoners into the exercising yards, where they remain one hour, and are again locked up; at half-past 11 they serve dinner; at 5 serve supper; at half-past 5 they close and lock up the outer wooden doors, and their stated interviews for three days in the week are ended.

On Wednesdays, the overseer hands to each prisoner a razor to shave with, (and soap if he requires it;) after leaving it in the cell about half an hour he calls again and receives it. On Fridays he takes out the boxes containing the dirt and cuttings of manufactured materials which have collected through the week. On Saturdays he sweeps the space between the iron grated and wooden doors opening on the corridor, hands in again and receives the razors, and supplies each prisoner with a clean shirt and sheet. In addition to these duties, the overseer receives from and again supplies the prisoner with books from the library, and conducts them to and from the baths every two weeks; and

On the reception of fresh prisoners, the sheriffs have the privilege of visiting those in confinement from their respective counties, informing them of the health, etc., of their relatives and friends, and giving them every other information not likely to exert an unfavorable influence on their minds. Free and unrestrained conversation on all subjects within the sphere of his knowledge is frequently afforded to the separate prisoner, by the visits of the acting committee of the Prison Society, whose numbers have been recently increased to eighteen members. To those who are acquainted with the gentlemen who compose this committee, it is needless to say how much moral and intellectual good may arise to the prisoners from frequent intercourse with them. Other *ex officio* visitors are the judges of the different courts, the attorneys general of the State, and the commissioner of counties; all of whom occasionally avail themselves of this privilege. By the courtesy of the Inspectors, the city clergymen of all denominations have free access to the cells when they wish to enter for the purpose of instructing the prisoner in his religious duties.

On the intercourse of the convicts with the Inspectors, Warden, Moral Instructor, Schoolmaster, Apothecary, and Physician, I shall not enlarge; suffice it to say, that the bi-weekly visits of the acting Inspectors enable them to see all in confinement at least twice during their two months on duty. The Moral Instructor and Schoolmaster devote their whole time to the service of the institution; the Warden and Physician visit every inmate once every two weeks, (many daily or twice daily, as circumstances may require,) and the Apothecary, (an intellectual student of medicine,) as often as his services may be required, or at any other time his leisure or inclination may dictate.

The hour allotted to each prisoner daily, for exercise in the cell yards, while it strengthens the physical health, presents both food and variety to the mind. This period of relaxation, so welcome to all, is spent in the proper season of the year by many in tending the vines and flowers planted by themselves or their predecessors; while others, more intent on indulging the palate than gratifying the eye, enjoy the peaches, melons, cucumbers, etc., which the inclosures yield to their industry.

ROBERT. A. GIVEN, Physician.

1846.—Moral Instructor's Report.

The Prison Discipline Society has increased its library by the addition of valuable English books, and by a very important addition of 300 volumes of German and French books for the use of foreign convicts, which it is hoped will contribute to the temporal and spiritual prosperity of that class of prisoners.

The library established by John Bacon, Esq., has also been increased; and there are at this time about 1,500 volumes in circulation, whose influence must impart intellectual and moral instruction to some extent. The Philadelphia Bible Society has continued to furnish Bibles for the use of prisoners. Prayer-books have been given by the Female Protestant Episcopal Prayer-book Society. The usual supply of tracts has been received from the Philadelphia Tract Society, and upwards of 16,000 pages of tracts from the Female Episcopal Tract Society.

The effort to impart instruction to the ignorant has been successful. Of 139 prisoners discharged, 100 could read and write, 37 could read, and only 2 of the whole number could not read. 6 of the discharged prisoners learned to write, 9 to read and write, and 14 learned to read while in prison.

Of 143 received into the institution the past year, 92 could read and write, 29 could read only, and 22 could not read.

The amount of public instruction on the Lord's day has exceeded that of any previous year. The number of sermons and other religious addresses is 218.

THOMAS LACOMBE, Moral Instructor.

in winter he exchanges their stockings in the same period of time. These are duties which come up in regular order, besides serving molasses monthly, vinegar and green vegetables occasionally. In the weaving department, the general and ordinary interviews between the overseers and prisoners are more frequent than those of the shoemaking; a portion of their manufacturing materials must of necessity be given in and taken out of the cells at least once, but generally twice, a day.

In the winter arrangement, our interviews with the prisoners are equal to those of summer, with the exception of opening and closing the outer wooden doors; and this, perhaps, is made up by handing to the prisoners candles or oil. One remark, and I have done with this part of my subject. It would be impossible to furnish you with correct information respecting the various duties which imperatively demand the closest attention of the overseers in manufacturing operations; suffice it to say, that *all the instruction extended to the prisoner in the mechanic arts is given by the overseers—all the materials pertaining to their employments, persons, and cells, pass in and out of their doors through the hands of the overseers.*

WILLIAM SMITH.

Synopsis of the Reports of the Maryland Penitentiary, for 1838, 1839, *and* 1845.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.

1838.—Directors' Report.

The deficiency of the penitentiary to defray its ordinary expenses, for the year past is $16,934 53. This deficiency is chiefly to be attributed to the general derangement and prostration of trade.

The loss on the year's operations of the penitentiary, although large, does not exceed what must have occurred, under similar circumstances, to any large manufacturing establishment—except, indeed, that the charges for the provision and supervision of a penitentiary are necessarily far greater than those of any private factory of equal extent.

The funds of the penitentiary, for its ordinary support, have derived no direct aid from the treasury since the year 1827 to the present day. The treasury, no doubt, has been called upon to pay considerable sums to defray the expenses of several committees of investigation upon the concerns of the penitentiary, which have been appointed by the Legislature during that time. But it cannot be alleged that the penitentiary has derived any pecuniary benefit therefrom, whatever moral good may have been affected by the investigations.

Four loans have been negotiated for the use of the penitentiary, namely:—The first in 1822, redeemable in 30 years, for $27,947 30; the second in 1828, redeemable in ———, for 30,000 00; the third in 1835, redeemable in 20 years, for 20.000 00; the fourth in 1837, redeemable in 20 years, for 20,000 00: amounting to $97,947 30. But no part of either of these loans has been applied to the ordinary support of the penitentiary. On the contrary, the productive labor of the institution has contributed large sums to the erection of its buildings and other improvements, as will presently be shown.

The cells or dormitories of the prisoners, finished in 1829, cost $46,823; new parapet for the walls of the penitentiary, 1832, cost 1,420; Ground and buildings for a granite workshop, including the walls, 1833, cost, exclusive of prisoners' labor, 12,644; for granite sheds, 1834, exclusive of prisoners' labor, 1,176; total expenditures for the new buildings and appurtenances, adapted to the Auburn discipline, up to 30th November, 1837, 56,500; new machinery for carding wool, 850; assessment for opening Madison street 932; assessment for paving Madison street, 912; for making sewer from penitentiary to Jones' Falls, 700; paid on account of improvements since 30th November, 1837, 334; repairing machinery, 367: total, $122,658; from which deduct the loans since 1827, 70,000, leaving a balance of $52,658.

On the loans of 1822 and 1828, the institution has regularly paid the instalments of principal as they became due. It has also regularly paid the interest on *all* the loans up to the 1st of January last, inclusive.

Thus, it is shown, that since the year 1827, the productive labor of the penitentiary has been made to contribute to permanent improvements no less than $52,658; and if $35,000, paid for interest and instalments on loans, be added, the entire expenditures of the institution, for the last 11 years, will be $87,658 over and above all the loans granted for the use of the penitentiary within that period, and exclusive of the ordinary expenses for the support of the prisoners. Had the appropriation asked for, been granted, the institution would have continued to provide for the interest on its loans. In consequence of the loss sustained by the want of such an appropriation the institution will now require much larger aid from the Legislature than would *then* have been necessary.

In the view of the actual and prospective state of the market for the products of prison labor, the Directors would feel that they had not discharged their duty to the State were they to omit the present opportunity, through your Excellency, to urge upon the Legislature, in the most decided manner, their conviction of the necessity of an immediate appropriation to sustain the institution of not less than $30,000.

The present completes the second year since the "Auburn discipline" has been carried into general effect in the male department of the penitentiary. It affords the Directors high gratification that they have been confirmed in their belief in the good effects of the system, as expressed in their last year's report, after the experience of about a twelve-month. In regard to all the essential benefits to be derived from any prison discipline, tending, as its object is, to produce order, regularity, silence, obedi-

ence and diligence, combined with the moral and religious improvement, and the preservation of the health of the convict—the Directors are fully satisfied that the Auburn discipline in our penitentiary, has accomplished, or affords assurance that it can be made to accomplish all that was anticipated from its introduction. They do not say that it has been carried yet into complete operation in this institution, or attained the degree of perfection of which it is capable. The improvement has been steadily progressive, but much remains to be done.

In the female department the system has not been, and in the present construction and arrangement of the workshops and sleeping apartments, cannot be introduced.

The Warden is of the opinion that reformation is much more frequent since the introduction of the Auburn discipline, than before. In the appearance, cleanliness, and deportment of the prisoners, as well as in the general appearance of the institution, the improvement has been strikingly obvious.

WILLIAM McDONALD, President.

Crimes.—Stealing, 69; manslaughter, 7; murder commuted, 4; murder, second degree, 4; assault, with intent to kill, 3; rape, 2; burglary, 1; receiving stolen goods, 1: total, 91.

Color.—White males, 45; white female, 1; black males, 27; black females, 18.

Places of Nativity.—Maryland, 58; Pennsylvania, 3; New Jersey, 2; Delaware, 1; Virginia, 2; Connecticut, 1; New York, 1; District of Columbia, 4; Germany, 9; Ireland, 9; England, 1.

Counties where Convicted.—Baltimore, 44; Queen Anne, 4; Washington, 4; Somerset, 4; Frederick, 6; Prince George, 1; Harford, 1; Charles, 1; Cecil, 5; Kent, 2; Anne Arundel, 8; Talbot, 2; Caroline, 2; Allegany, 5; Carroll, 2.

Term of Sentences.—Over 1 year and under 2 years, 13; 2 years, 20; over 2 and under 3 years, 9; 3 years, 6; over 3 and under 4 years, 5; 4 years, 2; over 4 and under 5 years, 5; 5 years, 9; over 5 and under 6 years, 4; over 6 and under 7 years, 2; 7 years, 2; over 7 and under 8 years, 1; 8 years, 1; over 9 and under 10 years, 3; 10 years, 4; over 11 and under 12 years, 1; 12 years, 1; over 12 and under 13 years, 1; 15 years, 1; over 17 and under 18 years, 1.

Of the 58 prisoners received into the institution, who are natives of Maryland, there were born in Baltimore city and county, 20; Worcester, 2; Queen Anne, 5; Somerset, 2; Anne Arundel, 5; Talbot, 4; Dorchester, 3; Kent, 5; Montgomery, 3; Allegany, 2; Cecil, 2; St. Mary's, 1; Harford, 3; Caroline, 1.

Discharged, their time having expired, 100; pardoned, 14; died, 11: total, 125. Confined in the penitentiary, 30th November, 1837, 387; received from the 1st December, 1837, to 30th November, 1838, 91; remaining in the penitentiary, 30th November, 1838, 353.

Disbursements.—Household account for balance, $4,311 36; one year's salary of matron, 400 00; assessment for paving Madison street, 912 85; one year's salary of Warden, 1,300 00; one year's salary of Executive Committee, 1,250 00; one year's salaries of Clerk, Physician, and Deputy Keepers, 9,750 00; discount account for balance, 4,253 18; weaving account for balance, 7,023 01; interest account, paid one quarter's interest on loan of 1822, for the redemption of which by the treasurer, in 1852, the last instalment was paid by the institution in 1833. Interest on amount of loan 27,947 30. to be paid until its redemption, 349 34; one quarter's interest on loan of 1828, 375 00; one quarter's interest on loan of 1825, 250 00: total, $29,994 74.

Receipts.—Sundry small accounts for balance, $912 13; cordwaining, for grain, 1,375 55; carding and spinning, for grain, 690 54; sawing stone, for grain, 971 52; stock account for balance, 26,046 00: total, $29,994 74.

1839.—Directors' Report.

The results of the several productive departments have been much more favorable than were those of the same departments in the entire year of 1838, as exhibited in the last annual report.

According to that report, the weaving and carding and spinning accounts, conjointly, sustained a loss in 1838, of $6,332 47; whereas, a gain of $10,498 66 has been produced by the same branches of business since the 11th February last—making a disparity in the results of the two periods of $16,831 13 in favor of the latter.

The total expense of the year ending on the 30th November last, for the support of the convicts, pay of overseers, and discounts for the use of money, has not materially

varied from that of the previous year; the difference having been but $206 96 excess in 1839.

In connection with this subject, it is important to remark, that the average number of prisoners in confinement during last year, was 47 less than in 1838—a circumstance which, although one of congratulation to the State at large, has seriously tended to impair the pecuniary gain of the institution.

With respect to the discipline, we are happy in being able to state, that it has attained to a stage of improvement probably unsurpassed by that of any other prison on the Auburn plan. The utmost regularity and system pervade every department under the direction of the Warden, and the principles of silence and non-intercourse among the convicts, upon which the discipline is based, and to which every regulation is subservient, are steadfastly maintained.

The degree of punishment endured in such a state of deprivation is one of much severity, but at the same time it is free from any other than the most wholesome influences; awakening as it does, and to undisturbed action, only feelings of contrition and such as incite to amendment. One great end of prison discipline, that of preventing a further corruption of convicts, is certainly secured by it, and in the subdued and tranquil temper now prevailing among the prisoners, there seems to be reason for belief that in many cases it is conducive to permament reform.

The minor punishments for infractions of the prison regulations appear to have been gradually lessening in amount, and the corporal punishment has been greatly mitigated in its rigor by the adoption of an instrument for the purpose, inflicting a degree of pain more transient in duration and of much less severity than that which was caused by the implement formerly in use. Corporal inflictions are avoided as much as they may be consistently with a due enforcement of the discipline, and solitary confinement is resorted to in their stead.

The diminution of the number of convicts to which we have before alluded, is in part an effect of the act of 1836, ordering that negroes found guilty of a second offence shall be sold out of the State. JACOB G. DAVIES, President.

The number of convicts admitted into the penitentiary during the year were 87.

Crimes.—Stealing, 45; felony, 5; larceny, 4; horse stealing, 4; burglary and stealing, 2; stealing, and obtaining goods under false pretences, 1; breaking and entering a house, 2; receiving stolen goods, 1; burglary, 1; highway robbery, 1; circulating a book tending to excite insurrection, 1; aiding a slave to run away, 1; enticing slaves to run away, 1; kidnapping, 1; perjury, 1; passing counterfeit notes, 1; rape, 1; assault with intent to kill, 9; assault and battery with intent to kill, 5.

39 were white males, 2 white females, 38 colored males, and 8 colored females.

Place of Nativity.—Maryland, 56; Delaware, 1; Virginia, 1; New Jersey, 1; Massachusetts, 1; New York, 1; North Carolina, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Ireland, 17; England, 1; Germany, 4; Jamaica, 1.

Counties where convicted.—Baltimore, 37; Frederick, 4; Harford, 3; Charles, 1; Allegany, 14; Washington, 3; St. Mary's, 2; Anne Arundel, 7; Cecil, 3; Kent, 1; Caroline, 1; Talbot, 4; Queen Ann's, 3; Worcester, 2; Somerset, 2.

Term of Sentences.—Over 1 and under 2 years, 20; 2, 12; over 2 and under 3, 4; 3, 2; over 3 and under 4, 8; over 4 and under 5, 8; 5, 4; 5 and under 6, 7; 6, 1; 6 and under 7, 2; 7, 1; 7 and under 8, 2; 8, 2; over 9 and under 10, 3; 10, 1; 15 and under 16, 7; 17 and under 18, 3.

Of 56 natives of Maryland, there were born in Baltimore city and county, 18: Talbot county, 10; Somerset, 5; Anne Arundel, 4; Charles, 4; Harford, 3; Cecil, 3; Frederick, 2; Caroline, 2; St. Mary's, 1; Washington, 1; Dorchester, 1; Queen Ann's, 1; Worcester, 1.

During the year, 89 have been discharged, their time having expired; 12 were pardoned, (of whom 10 were pardoned by Gov. Veazy, in 1838 and early in January, 1839,) 11 died.

353 prisoners remained in the penitentiary, on the 30th November, 1838. 87 were received from the 1st December, 1838, to the 30th November, 1839. 112 were discharged. 328 remained in the penitentiary on the 30th November, 1839.

Expenses on account of Prisoners.—Clothing, exclusive of shoes, $1,752 71 shoes, 1,361 50; provisions, 14,403 64; fuel, 2,535 77; furniture and bedding, 263 15: total, $20,316 77.

Household Expenses.—Amounts paid to prisoners on their discharge, maintenance of prisoners, not employed in productive departments, cost of oil, paints, repairs, etc., $4,681 84.

Pay of Officers.—Per diem late "Executive Committee," from December 1, 1838, to 12th February, 1839, $250; salaries of the Warden and his assistant and deputies, and of the Clerk, Physician and Matron, 12,548 17; Per diem for attendance of agents, and of directors for attendance at meetings of the board, and on the monthly committee, 1,392 00: total, $14,190 17.

Disbursements.—Household expense account for balance, $3,162 60; salaries of officers, 10,314 81; per diem of officers, 1,392 00; interest for the use of money at the rate of 6 per cent., 1298 12; ditto in excess over 6 per cent.. 1,058 74: total, $17,226 27.

Receipts.—Weaving, carding, and spinning, $10,498 66; cordwaining, 1,484 07; sawing, 1,521 18; stock account, for balance, 3,722 36: total, $17,226 27.

1845.—Directors' Report.

There were remaining in the prison, on the 30th of November, 1844, 280 convicts; there were received in the year ending the 30th November, 1845, 98; making 378: and of these, 70 have been discharged, their terms of service having expired, 7 have been pardoned, and 14 have died, leaving in the prison on the 30th November, 1845, 287. (Of those who were pardoned, two were pardoned by the late Acting President Tyler, three by the late Governor Francis Thomas, and two by Governor Thomas G. Pratt.) Of the 14 deaths, a very large proportion were afflicted, previous to entering the prison, with chronic diseases, of which they died—and the others of maladies not peculiar to the prison. The healths of the prisoners, generally, has been remarkably good, and, with the exception of three or four cases of varioloid, of a light type, there has been no contagious disease or epidemic among the prisoners.

It is believed that at no time has the conduct of the prisoners been more orderly, their work performed more willingly, or the amount of their labor been greater; and, from their own experience, and the concurrent testimony of many who have visited the institution, the undersigned have pleasure in being able to say, that there is not a better regulated prison in the United States.

The dormitory erected some years since, for the separate confinement of the male prisoners, was the first movement made in this institution for the introduction of the Auburn system of discipline.

The workshops which were subsequently erected for the employment of the male convicts, are believed to be on the very best plan that has yet been devised.

But these improvements in the dormitory and workshops, left the female department and the male hospital as they existed under the vitiated system of almost unrestrained intercourse among the inmates of them. The directors, in March last, decided to improve these as far as the means of the institution would allow.

They commenced with the female department. Here the convicts not only associated together during the day, but some half dozen or more were crowded into a room at night to sleep. To remedy these evils, the west wing—which was the first portion of the prison erected, in 1809, for the confinement at night of the convicts of both sexes—was materially altered in its internal arrangement. That portion of the second story which had been previously used as a female hospital, was enlarged by taking into it two of the adjoining cells, and the room fitted up for a workshop for the women. The hospital was removed to the cells adjoining the rooms appropriated for the Matron, and steps erected so as to secure separate entrances to the yard from the workshops and hospitals.

The male hospital has been entirely remodelled. This apartment is situated in the third story of the west west wing. It has been enlarged by taking in two adjoining cells, making a room 57 feet 6 inches by 35 feet. An inspection avenue has been placed along the centre, from which the officer on guard can see, without being seen, all that is going on in the room, and alcoves or small rooms have been set apart on each side of the hospital, in which patients will be put singly. These alcoves are formed by wooden partitions that run about six feet high, leaving a space of about six inches below them, so that a free circulation of air is allowed over and around them. The hospital kitchen has been provided with a hot water apparatus, put up in a very admirable manner, which affords hot and cold water for the use of the hospital and bath-house at all times, and by other pipes the hot and cold water is carried down into the female hospital, to supply that department.

As a proper security for the men's workshops, a drying-house has been erected in the yard, which will allow the necessary, but heretofore dangerous, work of drying the cotton and woollen yarn, to be done with entire safety to the other buildings, and

much more speedily and better. At the same time a smoke-house, suitable to the wants of the institution, was erected.

The religious instruction of the convicts in the prison is secured by the voluntary services of several ministers of different denominations, and by stated preaching on Sunday by preachers of the Methodist society. Every opportunity is allowed to the convicts to receive religious instruction, and they are left entirely at liberty to select for the purpose the minister of any religious denomination whom they may prefer, and who is willing to attend on them. This voluntary system, while it commends itself to the regard of the convicts, as being undertaken entirely for their benefit, secures to the prisoners all the advantages of regular religious worship.

Under the perfect isolation of mind which is now secured among the prisoners, no contagion of vice is spread; and the novice in evil-doing who comes into the prison for the first time, is sure to learn no evil habits there; and the adept in crime who returns to it for a second or a third time, sees and hears nothing to encourage him in his course of infamy, or to which he can ascribe his perseverance in wrong-doing; but, on the contrary, all the inmates of the prison, under its present discipline, have only examples of industry and faithful perseverance in duty before them; are encouraged to activity in the execution of their tasks, by proper rewards and words of kindness—and see so constantly the advantages of proper conduct, even to themselves, while in prison —that it can scarcely be, that the favorable impulse given to their good dispositions can be so far lost, after they leave its walls, as not to influence, in some degree, their future lives.

It is desirable that all the convicts who can read should be furnished with books, and it would be an important aid in the amelioration of their condition, and the reformation of their habits, if a library were connected with the institution. The Maryland Branch of the American Tract Society has furnished to the institution a number of the valuable books published by them, which it is hoped will be the beginning of a proper and well-stored library. The institution has also received a number of valuable and instructive works from Miss Dix, of New England, a lady whose benevolent exertions in behalf of the improvement of prison discipline are deserving of great praise, and worthy of emulation. A number of other benevolent persons have also sent books for the use of the prisoners, and they have been allowed to procure for themselves such useful and proper books as the authorities of the institute may approve; so that already every convict who can read, and who desires it, can be furnished with a book for perusal during the hours when he is not engaged in his work.

We should expect much more favorable results from the effects of the discipline in this institution, were the jails of the several counties so constructed as to prevent the intercourse that now necessarily takes place among the prisoners confined in them. The evil of this is not so manifest in the jails of the counties, but in that of Baltimore city and county it is one which materially defeats the benevolent designs of the State in erecting this penitentiary. About two-thirds of the convicts here come from that jail. We have understood, and we believe, that the management of it is as good as it can be under the present arrangemet of its buildings. The whole evil arises in the want of separate rooms or cells for the confinement of its inmates, so that they may be cut off from the vicious association which now takes place among them, and to which association many an unfortunate youth—that suspicion had wrongfully accused, or some trivial offence had brought within its baneful influence—traces his ruin, and justly ascribes most of the vices of his after life.

It is almost impossible to exaggerate the evil of confining any number of criminals or accused in a common room day and night; and while this continues to be the case in the principal jail in the State, it must be expected that those who reach the penitentiary, no matter how young, or how new or unfortunate in their crime, will be well tutored in all the vices, and skilled in all the tricks, that make up the accomplished rogue—and that the acquaintances formed *there* will hover around them when their term of service has expired *here*.

We would call your attention to the laws for the punishment of slaves or free negroes committing crimes less than capital. In the case of the slave, no matter how high his crime, or aggravated the circumstances under which it is committed, if it be one not punished with death, he is only sold out of the State, suffering but a mere change of masters, which, it may be questioned, is no punishment at all. In the case of the free negro, who is convicted of a second offence, the only punishment inflicted on him is to sell him out of the State, it being altogether uncertain whether his case is made better or worse by this, though his offence may be one for which the severest punishment short of death, should have been inflicted.

The rule forbidding the use of convicts as servants in the front building, and the substitution for them of servants hired from out the prison, has been found to be impracticable; and even if it were practicable, it is believed it would be of evil effect.

JAMES FRAZER,
ROBERT HOWARD,
H. R. LOUDERMAN,
J. N. BROWN,
JOSHUA JONES,
T. E. HAMBLETON, } Directors.

Crimes.—Stealing, 56; felony, 22; murder, in the second degree, 3; manslaughter, 2; burglary, 2; assault with intent to kill, 2; enticing or assisting slaves to run away, 3; perjury, 2; bigamy, 1; felony and forgery, 1; receiving stolen money, 1; attempt to commit a rape, 1; arson, 1; obtaining goods under false pretences, 1: total, 98.

Color.—White males, 56; white females, 3; colored males, 35; colored females, 4.

Places of Nativity.—Maryland, 62; Pennsylvania, 5; Virginia, 1; Massachusetts, 3; Delaware, 2; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; New York, 1; Indiana, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Germany, 12; Ireland, 4; England, 1; Scotland, 2; Africa, 1.

Counties where convicted.—Baltimore, 69; Somerset, 1; Talbot, 4; Washington, 3; Frederick, 4; Howard Dist., 2; Queene Anne's, 1; Harford, 3; St. Mary's, 1; Cecil, 1; Allegany, 1; Calvert, 1; Charles, 1; Anne Arundel, 3; Dorchester 1; Kent, 2.

There were confined in the penitentiary, November 30, 1844, 280. Discharged, their term of service having expired, 70; pardoned, 7; died, 14: total, 91. Old prisoners remaining, 189; received this year, 98: leaving confined in the penitentiary, November 30, 1845, 287.

Term of Sentences.—Over 1 and under 2 years, 30; 2 years, 10; over 2 and under 3, 12; over 3 and under 4, 9; 4 years, 1; over 4 and under 5, 6; 5 years, 12; over 5 and under 6, 7: over 6 and under 7, 4; over 7 and under 8, 1; over 8 and under 1, 10; over 13 and under 14, 4; 40 years, 1.

Disbursements.—For provisions, $9,821 04; clothing, 2,914 86; shoes, 952; fuel, 2,012 59; furniture and bedding, 236 57; household expenses, consisting of amounts paid to prisoners on their discharge, maintenance of prisoners not employed in productive departments, cost of oil, paints, repairs, etc., etc., 2,882 87; salaries and per diem of officers, 13,519 49; discount paid for the use of money, 2,087 90; net gain, 1,220 92: total, $35,648 24.

Receipts.—Gross gain by weaving and dyeing, carding and spinning, cordwaining, and sawing accounts, $34,489 46; for admission of visitors, 227 73; labor of prisoners employed in the household service of the institution, cooks, bakers, tailors, house cleaners, etc., etc., estimated at the cost of their maintenance, 931 05: total, $35,648 24.

Report from the Warden of the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, *August* 24, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—I hope you will pardon me for neglecting you so long. Both of the Second Annual reports of your Prison Association came safely to hand. As the answers to your questions will require some explanation on my part, and, at the same time, not having in my possession copies of all the annual reports of the Inspectors of this institution that I can send you, I imagine it will answer all practical purposes for me to give you a general statement of the affairs of the institution in my own way. In doing so, I shall endeavor to be as brief and explicit as the nature of a communication of this description will allow.

This penitentiary was ready for, and the first prisoner received, April 9, 1831; and up to July 8, 1845, 405 were received.

Number received during the following years.—1831, 10 white males, 7 colored males, and 4 colored females: total, 21. 1832, 15 white and 6 colored males: total, 21. 1833, 16 white and 13 colored males, and 2 colored females: total, 31. 1834, 7 white and 5 colored males, and 2 colored females: total, 14. 1835, 15 white and 19 colored males, and 1 colored female: total, 35. 1836, 9 white and 14 colored males, and 6 colored females: total, 29. 1837, 8 white males, 2 white females, 18 colored males, 2

colored females: total, 30. 1838, 18 white males, 1 white female, 8 colored males, and 6 colored females: total, 33. 1839, 14 white males, 1 white female, 7 colored males, and 1 colored female: total, 23. 1840, 6 white and 10 colored males, and 1 colored female: total, 17. 1841, 14 white and 11 colored males, and 3 colored females: total, 28. 1842, 11 white and 12 colored males, and 1 colored female: total, 24. 1843, 13 white males, 1 white female, 15 colored males, and 2 colored females: total, 31. 1844, 12 white males, 1 white female, 11 colored males, and 1 colored female: total, 25; 1845, 13 white and 14 colored males, and 2 colored females: total, 29. 1846, 4 white and 8 colored males, and 2 colored females: total, 14. Total number received during the 16 years—185 white males, 6 white females, 178 colored males, and 36 colored females: total, 405.

Number discharged.—1831, 0; 1832, 9 time expired, 2 pardoned, 4 escaped: total, 15. 1833, 5 time expired, 1 pardoned, 1 died: total, 7. 1834, 12 time expired, 2 pardoned: total, 14. 1835, 22 time expired. 1836, 18 time expired, 1 pardoned, 1 escaped: total, 20. 1837, 21 time expired, 6 pardoned: total, 27. 1838, 24 time expired, 1 pardoned: total, 25. 1839, 42 time expired, 3 pardoned, 2 died: total, 47. 1840, 20 time expired, 3 pardoned. 1 died: total, 24. 1841, 18 time expired, 1 pardoned, 3 died: total. 22. 1842, 18 time expired, 2 pardoned, 2 died: total, 22. 1843, 26 time expired, 4 died: total, 30. 1844, 25 time expired, 2 pardoned: total, 27. 1845, 18 time expired, 1 pardoned, 2 died: total, 21. 1846, 18 time expired, 1 pardoned: total, 19. During the 16 years, 296 time expired, 30 pardoned, 5 escaped, 1 died: total, 342.

Remaining in the Penitentiary on December 31st of each year.—1831, 21; 1832, 27; 1833, 51; 1834, 51; 1835, 64; 1836, 73; 1837, 76; 1838, 84; 1839, 60; 1840, 53; 1841, 59; 1842, 61; 1843, 62; 1844, 60; 1845, 68; 1846, 63. On July 8, 1846, 63.

The annual reports from this penitentiary are made up to the 31st of December of each year. The following is the Warden's return of their employment on the 31st of December, 1845: shoemaking, 50; broommaking, 4; carpentry, 2; tailoring, 1; cooking and baking, 3; washing, mending, etc., 4; laborers, 3; in hospital, sick, 1: total, 68.

"The comparatively small number of convicts, and the short terms of time for which they are sentenced, are the principal reasons why the penitentiary is not more profitable. Again: many of them have their constitutions impaired by disease previous to being admitted, and nearly all of them are without any mechanical trade; hence they have to be taught. As an illustration of this remark, I will state, that although the number engaged in shoemaking (50) may appear large, yet out of this number only 1 served a regular apprenticeship (out of the institution) to the business."

Those confined in the penitentiary, July 8, 1846, are classed as follows:—White males, 26; colored males, 33; colored females, 4: total, 63. Of the colored prisoners, there were born free, 33; born slaves, 4. Born free, natives of the District of Columbia, 16; born free, out of the District of Columbia, 17; born slaves, out of the District of Columbia, 4: total, 37.

Recommitments.—2nd time committed, 18 white males, 1 white female, 21 colored males, and 3 colored females: total, 43. 3rd, 3 white and 7 colored males, and 1 colored female: total, 11. 4th, 1 white and 3 colored males: total, 4: grand total, 58.

Of the white males received, 3 were sent from the State of Virginia, for offences committed against the United States.

Out of those who were pardoned, 4 white males returned to this penitentiary, and 2 white males went to other similar institutions, and one of the colored males came back. 1 colored male was pardoned on account of being pronounced incurable, and died in a few days after his liberation; and 3 blacks were pardoned on account of their being slaves; for no slaves are sent here unless the court be unapprised of the fact before sentencing them.

There have been no deaths, so far, during the year 1846. The general health of the prisoners has been uncommonly good: not so with the officers. We have had but 1 case of bilious fever, from which the prisoner has entirely recovered.

Of the 5 who escaped, 4 were white males and 1 a colored male; 3 of the white males were subsequently sent to other penitentiaries; 1 was never heard from; the colored male was taken, lodged in the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, and died of cholera on the very day the officers arrived there to bring him back.

Of those who died, 6 were white males and 5 colored males; 3 of the white males were diseased when received, and 2 brought on disease by discontented and fretful dispositions; 2 of the colored males were diseased when received. The Physician is directed to "*adopt such means of precaution as may guard against the introduction of*

any infectious disease from the clothing or person of such prisoner." Thus you observe, that should a prisoner be otherwise diseased, no record upon his first examination is made. The record is, "*free from all contagious disease.*"

The sleeping prison for males is of the following dimensions in the clear, namely, 115 feet 5 inches long from east to west, 45 feet 5 inches wide from north to south, and 36 feet high; lighted and aired by 12 windows and 2 doors on the south and 14 windows on the north, and 6 doors on the west side, 2 of each leading respectively into a dining hall, chapel, and hospital—each of which are in the clear 48 feet 3 inches by 46 feet 1 inch. Within the external wall of this prison, the cells occupy a space of 91 feet 11 inches. They form a double row, facing north and south, and carried up 4 stories high, with a gallery around the whole block of 3 feet 8 inches wide.

By the construction of the cells, a space is left between the external wall and the wall of the cells of 36 feet high, 12 feet 2 inches on the north and south, and 11 feet 9 inches on the east and west, with a flight of stairs at each end. There are 20 cells in a row—with the exception of the 4th story, on each side of which 10 cells are contracted to 5—thus making in this prison 150 cells. The single cells are 3 feet 4 inches by 8 feet 1 inch, exclusive of the thickness of the face or outer wall, which is 1 foot 5 inches, outside of which the door is hung. The door is of iron, 5 feet 5½ inches by 1 foot 11 inches, and for a space of 3 feet 3½ inches from the bottom is solid or blank. The upper portion of the same is divided into 42 apertures, 1½ by 1½ inches, with an aperture at the bottom of 1½ inches wide by the width of the door. These apertures are for the purpose of admitting fresh air, the foul escaping at the back, and near the top of the cell, by a flue 6 inches by 4, carried up the entire height of the cell. The ceilings are semicircular, and are 7 feet 9½ inches high. In the main roof are 2 ventilators, ample for the purpose for which they were constructed.

The prison is warmed by 2 large tinplate stoves, in which oak wood is burned, and 1 large upright cast iron coal stove, which renders the same warm and comfortable in the coldest weather. In the summer, this prison is the most airy and cool part within the scope of our entire establishment. Should the weather continue damp for any length of time in summer, fires are made to expel the same. In the winter season, for a portion of the day, all of the windows are opened for the purpose of ventilation. Each cell in the prison is perfectly dry, and is furnished with a wooden bedstead, (which is to be replaced by a wrought iron one, hung to the wall and working on a hinge, so it may be turned up and out of the way at the option of the occupant of the cell, and thus affording more room for exercise,) straw bed, 1 sheet, 3 blankets, and 1 counterpane. If these are not considered sufficient for the comfort of the prisoner, more is given him. The straw of their beds is renewed twice in a year—oftener if requisite, and their bed and bed-clothes are hung out on the galleries every day, so that they may be aired; and at intervals through the summer, or other portions of the year, they are taken out in the main yard and sunned. Each cell is supplied with a can filled with water for drinking, and a night bucket. They are thoroughly whitewashed 2 or 3 times in a year, and also a touching up of the same nearly every month if found requisite. This requirement is caused, or obviated, by the occupant of the same, or his employment, for some will keep their cells in better condition than others. Whenever a thorough whitewashing is going on, the prisoner is not allowed to sleep in the cell the same night of the day it has been done, unless the same is perfectly dry. They are not permitted to work in their cells, and no two prisoners occupy one cell; neither are they allowed to sleep in their clothes. Each cell is furnished with a Bible, and such other moral and religious books as may conduce to their reformation. Two officers are on guard in this prison during the night to prevent any conversation among the prisoners, and attend to them should they be taken sick; and one officer is in the outside guard-room, where the keys of this, as well as all other parts of the institution, are kept.

The main prison yard, to the south, contains about 1½ acres of ground, inclosed by a brick wall 25 feet high, on the top of which are two watch-houses, and a platform for the guards to walk during the day; within this yard are the workshops, bath-house, bake-house, privies, dispensary, and clothing buildings; in this yard is also a well and pump, which produces an inexhaustible supply of as good water as any portion of the world can boast of.

When a prisoner is received, he has his hair cut close and the hair burned, and if he is infested with vermin, (which unfortunately is too often the case after laying in jail any length of time,) the hair of his head is shaved close, his face shaved, and his whiskers, (if any,) are taken off; and as an additional preventive against the introduction of vermin, he is made to strip and leave his clothes in a retired part of the yard, then

marched to the bath-house where he is placed in a hot bath, and washed with a plentiful supply of soap; he is then dressed in the prison uniform, and if the Physician is in attendance he is examined to ascertain if he is free from contagious diseases; he is then measured and a general description of his person is taken, which is recorded in a book kept for this purpose; the rules of the institution are then read to him, and if free from contagious disease is put to work. They labor from sunrise until sunset in winter, and from sunrise until six o'clock, P. M., in summer, except on Saturdays, when they are locked up at 4 o'clock, P. M. The prison and prisoners are free from all vermin, except occasionally bed-bugs.

To promote health, and aid in cleanliness, they are bathed several times during the summer, and, if found necessary, or the prisoner desires it, in the winter season also. Though prisoners are shaved twice a week, and have their hair cut monthly, before the expiration of their sentence two months are allowed for their hair to grow.

The sleeping prison for females is on the east of, and separate and distinct from, but similar in construction to that for males; and contains 64 cells, the cells are 4 inches wider than in the male prison. On the east of this prison are four rooms in the second story of the assistant-keeper's house, intended for work-rooms, each 19 feet 4 inches by 18 feet 4 inches, and 12 feet 10 inches, ceilings, with a passage of 7 feet 11 inches wide running through the same; and above these is a chapel 39 feet 8 inches by 27 feet 5 inches, and a hospital 39 feet 8 inches by 18 feet 3 inches; each of which rooms have a ceiling 11 feet 1 inch, and above these a garret-room 27 feet 3 inches by 22 feet 3 inches, and a ceiling 6 feet 9 inches high. The small number of females, and their general good health, causes these rooms to be entirely useless. The females have a large yard on the north of their prison, to which they have free access, in which is a wash-house and a well and pump of water like that in the main yard. No officer is allowed to go into the female prison unattended. The small number of this class of prisoners prevents the employment of a matron. They are engaged in washing, ironing, mending and making clothes. As a check upon their conduct, there is inserted in the wall between this and the main prison, a winker or private aperture, which is opened by a key at irregular intervals through the day, thus affording to the officer, under whose charge or superintendence they are placed, an opportunity to overlook their department.

All punishments are ordered by the Warden, and are limited by our regulations to confinement in the dark cells or dungeons, upon bread and water, not exceeding, for each offence, a longer period than 20 days. When so confined, their bed and bed-clothes are furnished them the same as in their other cells. This punishment is graduated from 1 to 20 days, according to the crime committed; and all punishments are registered and reported to the Board of Inspectors. This mode of punishment has, in many instances, its desired effect; but as there are many bad and outrageous spirits to subdue, other means are adopted, which is done without the use of the cat, colt, or cowskin. Boys are whipped with cowskin, and are not struck hard enough to draw blood. No bath is used except for health and cleanliness. At one time efforts were made to govern the prisoners through moral suasion, and the influence of the Bible; and this plan had not been long adopted before the department of the prisoners became such as to threaten the safety of the officers, and the security of the prison. These fears were fully realized, as an open rebellion took place, and the philanthropic designs of the Inspectors and Warden had to be abandoned. There are two pair of stocks which have not been used for some 6 or 7 years, they being considered injurious to health. In all cases where punishment has been resorted to, (if guilty of the charges preferred against them, of which a due and merited investigation is made,) the justness of the same has never been called in question. In no case does the complaint of one prisoner against another cause the punishment of the prisoner complained of; nor is the evidence of a prisoner taken against another, unless the same is substantiated by the positive and direct testimony of an officer. When punishment has been inflicted, no officer is allowed to taunt a prisoner with the same, and they are treated with the same attention and kindness as if their conduct had not merited our condemnation. My plan has been, never to inflict punishment except in extreme cases, or for a continuance of bad conduct; and when it has been ordered, it is done efficiently and to the extent that may be directed, no abatement upon professions or promises. This I find decidedly the best plan, both for the prisoner and myself, for it deters him from repeating the offence, while I am, thereby, relieved of the painful necessity of treating a fellow-creature as if he was void of all feelings to appreciate good treatment. This course of conduct commenced when I entered upon the duties of this office, and being followed up for some six weeks, was the means of causing all the troublesome prison-

ers to keep from me; and has also lessened the complaints of the officers against them. While I am on this subject I will observe, that in all cases, the more ignorant or illiterate a prisoner is, the more troublesome he is. Again, it may appear strange, but I find those who have been committed for manslaughter are better behaved than the petty thief. The conduct of the prisoners at this time, with few and very few exceptions, is uncommonly good.

In the morning, when the prisoners are turned out of their cells, they take down their water-can and night-bucket, and deposit them in the places respectively assigned them; they are then brought to the troughs, wash their faces and hands, and are then conducted to their shops, where they are employed until breakfast, to which they walk by the lock-step; after grace by one of their number they take their seats; all eat in a common hall, the whites on one side and the blacks on the other; they continue seated until all have finished, when at a signal by one of the officers in charge, one of the prisoners arises and returns thanks, after which all arise, form into line, and return in the same order; this is repeated at dinner and supper. After supper they form in line and are searched; after this process is gone through with, by orders given, each takes his bucket and can, and they are marched to their cells, enter the same, and remain standing opposite to their door, which is shut by one of the prisoners selected for this purpose on each gallery, and by him fastened by an iron bar working on a pivot; the keeper in charge then follows after and locks them in, and as a precaution that all is secure, the keepers exchange galleries and inspect each other's work.

The daily ration is as follows, namely:—12 ounces of pork or 16 ounces of fresh or salt beef, 10 ounces of wheat flour, and 12 ounces Indian corn meal, ½ gill of molasses, with 2 quarts of rye for coffee, 4 quarts salt, 4 quarts vinegar, 1½ ounces pepper, and 2½ bushels potatoes to each hundred rations. This is varied to suit the season of the year. Soup, meat, bacon, salt fish, rice and molasses, with beans, lettuce, turnips, cabbage, sprouts, etc. etc., are substituted, and prove decidedly advantageous to the health, as well as the contentment of the prisoner, while in nearly all cases they are less expensive. They all eat the same kind of bread, which is a mixture of wheat flour and Indian corn meal, and baked by one of the prisoners, unless the physician directs other kinds of bread to be used. My estimate of the expense of victualing a prisoner for a year, is $28 97¼; although I doubt if it costs this amount. When a lot of prisoners are received they consume more than their rations. If they desire more it is given them. After a few weeks they cannot eat what is given, and the ration is lessened to suit their wants. Their appearance would betoken to a stranger that they had plenty to eat.

The clothing consists, in winter, of a black and white woolen cloth, the different parts of which are mixed in color. If this is not enough for their comfort, by direction of the Physician, flannel under-shirts and drawers are furnished. In summer a similar dress, out of twilled cotton goods, is supplied, which is blue and drab, and made up after the same fashion. These constitute a working and Sunday dress, and are washed and changed once a week, and oftener, if found necessary. It is very difficult to come at the actual cost of clothing, bed and bedding; but it may be set down at about $9 50 a year for each prisoner. No tobacco, in any shape, is allowed, except the same is ordered by the Physician. The Physician is a non-resident of the institution; has an annual salary, and attends every other day, and in urgent cases oftener. If a prisoner leaves his work from a slight indisposition, he remains in his cell; if he is sick enough to be sent to the hospital he is attended to with the greatest care, and such medicines or diet as may be ordered, are promptly given, and one or two of the prisoners are selected to remain with him during the night or day. In many cases the Physician is called on for medicine when, if the prisoner was at liberty, he would not think of taking the same.

Religious services and Sunday school are held on the forenoon of each Sunday, by the Chaplain, (who is a salaried officer of the institution,) attended by the officers in charge, to which all of the males are compelled to attend unless prevented by sickness. Out of the whole number, all can read except 3; 11 have learned to read during the last six months, and 4 have had a liberal education. By their attention to the services they give promise of reformation. After dinner, on Sunday, they are locked up until Monday morning, taking with them their suppers, which are eaten in their cells. The females are instructed in their prison.

No prisoner is allowed to converse with another, unless in directing or instructing him in his work; and then only in presence of the officer in charge. Visitors are admitted by a permit from one of the Inspectors, without the payment of any fee. No prisoner is permitted to write to, receive letters from, or be visited by their relations

or friends, except in extreme cases, and all correspondence has to pass the Warden's inspection. The prohibition of the visits of relatives and friends may appear a harsh regulation, but it is evidently a wise one; for the intention of an institution of this description is the repentance and reformation of those who should unfortunately be sent here, and also as a punishment for their transgressions against the laws; and if a prisoner's mind is continually engrossed with information from without, they are rendered more difficult to manage. Whenever information is given to the Warden of the health of the prisoner's relatives, they are notified of this fact: in the event any of the prisoner's relatives should die or be sick, they are not told of it until their liberation. The prisoners are measurably buried from the world as an expiation for their offences, and should any of them be made aware that efforts are making for their pardon, they are uniformly rendered miserable, and cause trouble to their keepers; while at the same time the institution is measurably deprived of their labor. This continues until they are finally liberated, or all hopes of pardon are lost. No insane person has ever been received here, neither has any become so while here. Whenever a prisoner's time expires, he is furnished with a plain, but good suit of clothes, (provided he does not bring with him a better one,) and from 2 to 15 dollars, which sum of money is graduated according to circumstances; and such advice is given him as may tend to keep him in the path of rectitude; and also, if possible, employment is found for them. They invariably leave us with kind feelings; and if any officer should meet a prisoner after his discharge, they accost him in the most respectful terms, and appear glad that they have an opportunity to converse with him.

I would mention that in all our published documents, no prisoner's name is given to the public in full: the initials of their name only is given. Neither is the public made aware of their release through the public prints. They are liberated with a hope of their reformation, and no efforts are made by us to fasten public disgrace on them. As an exception to this rule, if we are satisfied in our own minds that there is no hope of their reformation, and that they will again commit depredations on the community, the police are privately notified of their release, so they may govern themselves accordingly.

In conclusion, I would state, as many of your questions are of such a nature as would give me great trouble to answer, while with others it would be impossible to do so, as our books do not aid us, I shall have to be excused until some future occasion, when I shall endeavor to give you all the information in my power. The mode of keeping our accounts has been changed by our present clerk, and hereafter I will be the better able to comply with your wishes. I have had in many instances to consult with the older officers of this institution in preparing this communication, as I only entered on the duties of Warden the 1st September, 1845.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT COLTMAN, Warden.

To JOHN D. RUSS, M. D.

Synopsis of the Reports of the Virginia Penitentiary for the Years 1845 *and* 1846.

1845.—DIRECTORS' REPORT.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that for the first time since the building of the prison, no death has occurred among the prisoners within the year. Among 208 persons, condemned for crimes committed against the laws of the State, of whom 121 are white persons, and 87 free blacks, not a case of disease, proving fatal, has arisen within the last entire year. While the prisoners have enjoyed this remarkable degree of good health, the board regret to acknowledge, that there has been for now more than twelve months, a restless spirit of insubordination manifested, and an obstinate determination on the part of some of the prisoners, not to yield obedience to the salutary discipline of the institution, which finally resulted in the murder of one of the turnkeys. Although this outrage has been followed by the conviction of the offender, and may end in his execution, and while, since his conviction, it seems to have had a beneficial influence on the deportment and conduct of the other prisoners, the board do not feel very sanguine that this will be more than temporary. Our prison has become

overcharged with some of the most desperate offenders who have ever been convicted of crime. In addition to these, the number of those who are now sentenced to confinement for life in the prison has decidedly increased, and these latter, feeling the hopelessness of their condition, are often prepared for the perpetration of any offence.

The stock on hand is greater this year than it was last.

The profits from the manufacturing operations, the board believe, can be greatly increased, by giving a greater variety to them. Already new subjects of manufacture have been introduced with decided advantage, and so soon as it can be prudently done, a farther diversion of the labor of the prisoners ought to take place, and so applied to other manufactures. The leather business is overdone.

In view of these considerations, the board would respectfully suggest the propriety of authorizing by law the erection of a shop on the James river canal, and in sight of the prison, in which stone might be dressed and prepared for use in the erection of buildings, and for other purposes. The commonwealth incurs an annual expense of more than $1,400 for an interior guard to the penitentiary. I am directed by the board, to express the opinion and to recommend that this guard ought to be discharged, and in this opinion and recommendation I entirely concur. If this proposition shall receive the approval of the general assembly, it may and will be necessary to provide another officer for the prison, with a salary of from $500 to $600.

It is an anomaly in our judicial system, that the duty should be assigned by law to a mere ministerial officer, of examining into the regularity of proceedings in criminal cases after they are ended, and of detecting the error of the judge and reporting the fact to another judge, to be by him corrected by a new and farther judicial action. And yet the last general assembly found our criminal laws in such a deplorable and chaotic condition, so confused and so unsatisfactory, that hardly any two minds would construe them alike, and were constrained to bestow the power above referred to, on the superintendent of the penitentiary, and to create the judge of the superior court of law for Henrico county and the city of Richmond a *quasi* court of errors in criminal causes, to set right the mistakes of all the other judges in the commonwealth.

ROBERT G. SCOTT, President of Board of Directors.

1843.—Superintendent's Report.

The earnings of this prison for the last three years have been as follows: Year ending September 30, 1843: by ward No. 1, $10,247 43; do. No. 2, 2,271 74; do. No. 3, 5,081 73; do. No. 4, 5,089; productions of garden above expenses in money, 345 49: total, $23.035 39. Year ending September 30, 1844: by ward No. 1, $9,705 00¼; do. No. 2, 3,802 91¼; do. No. 3, 4,391 95¼; do. No. 4, 4,844 17¼; productions of garden above expenses in money, 424 40: total, $23,168 44. Year ending September 30, 1845: by ward No. 1, $9,585 65¼; do. No. 2, 5,346 32¼; do. No. 3, 4,074 31¼; do. No. 4, 5,167 87¼; productions of garden above expenses in money, 267 95: total, $24,442 11.

Although we have met with embarrassment in the sale of shoes and brogues, it would not be safe or just to abandon the business. Some of the prisoners are good workmen when received—others are better qualified to learn that than any other trade; and to many it is the most desirable; still, however, the business may be safely diminished, and other branches increased, after the enlargement of the shops shall have been completed.

This improvement, so necessary, may now be made by the means of the institution under existing law on the subject, after which any branch of business may be conducted in the most advantageous manner to the commonwealth, and in more safety to the officers. Hitherto we have been limited to particular branches, for want of room to change to others when it would be prudent to do so. In this respect all the new prisons have greatly the advantage of ours, as well as in regard to labor-saving machinery.

With the exception of bilious and congestive diseases last fall, and chronic cases, in broken down constitutions, the year has been characterized by unusually good health. We are able to say in truth, which every member of the board can witness, that the inmates enjoy a degree of health in every respect equal to what might reasonably be expected in the same persons if at full liberty in the city of Richmond. I feel a proud satisfaction in saying, that there is no prison in this or any other country, where the personal appearance of discharged prisoners is better than here. It has ever been my desire to manage the institution with the least personal restraint upon the prisoners, consonant with safety; to exercise the greatest forbearance and humanity possible towards them; and to inculcate principles of morality, industry, and self-respect for

themselves, as the surest basis for that reform essential to a future religious and virtuous life.

It gave me great pleasure in my last report to say that the discipline had improved within the year, and that it was attributable to the amendment of the law in regard to rebellion and other offences committed in the prison. The prisoners had long entertained the opinion, as they have frequently expressed it, that they would not be punished for any offence committed against the officers or guards. And this opinion was not without some plausibility of reasoning; for many years ago, when there was an open rebellion, and twelve or thirteen convicts, by force, took the control of the interior of the prison, and were restrained from escaping only by the guard outside, and could not be quelled until the whole public guard marched into the prison, no punishment was inflicted, other than that of a mere disciplinary character. A second and third case occurred of the same character. These things, being known to the prisoners, have had their influence.

In June last, a conspiracy of some magnitude was discovered to be in progress, for the purpose of breaking the prison and the conspirators escaping. But it was detected in due time, and the ringleaders arrested and confined to their cells.

Some time after the conspiracy had been discovered and subdued, an occurrence, more melancholy than any that had ever preceded it, took place. I allude to the assassination of the second assistant keeper by a free negro convict, under a sentence of ten years for burglary and larceny. This murder was marked with deliberation and atrocity. The murderer has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung.

It is due to the administration of justice to say that the conviction of Johnson has had a moral effect upon the general conduct and deportment of the prisoners, visible to all.

Disbursements.—To amount on hand October 1st, 1844, $19,462 88; for raw materials delivered from October 1, 1844, to September 30, 1845, 27,848 42;* fuel, 1,660 61; materials for permanent improvement, 47 13; contingent expenses, 843 19; hospital stores, 353 14; discharged convicts, (money paid them,) 245 28; stationery, 54 09; gardening, 54; contingent compensation of assistant keepers, 690 65; reductions on manufactures by order of the board, 1,419 63; discounts to enable agent to make sales, per order of the board, 1,127 35; provisions paid for to Sept. 30, 16; amount of compensation of the board of directors from October 1, 1844, to Sept. 30, 1845, 690; amount of salaries of superintendent and other officers, including physician, 7,393 51; rations purchased by superintendent by order of the board from Oct. 1, 1844, to Sept. 30, 1845, 2,620; to which add for do. on hand, Oct. 1, 1844, 440 08; and from which deduct amount on hand, Sept. 30, 1845, 40 49; sundry vegetables on hand, Oct. 1, 1844, 309 12; do. raised in 1845, and used to Sept. 30, 1845, 140 54; gain on vegetables reported in ground, Sept. 30, 1844, 50 41; balance in favor of manufacturing operations, 7,233 01: total, $72,658 55. Balance brought down, 7,233 01; commissions and contingent expenses at store, 3,333 15; balance on manufacturing and mercantile operations, 3,899 86; amount for transportion of convicts, 3,781 58; amount for guard for interior of penitentiary, $1,460.

Receipts.—From October 1, 1844, to September 30, 1845: for cash sales made at the penitentiary, $4,258 40; credit accounts, 11,771 72; articles delivered general agent during week, 6,591 94; do. do. weekly, by the board, 22,697 51; clothing, etc., furnished Eastern asylum, 690 85; do. do. Western asylum, 1,145 16; do. do. furnished prisoners and transports, labor on permanent improvements, etc., ward No. 1, 847 20 clothing, etc., furnished discharged convicts, etc., ward No. 1, 210 07; materials, etc. furnished, repairs, labor on permanent improvements, etc., ward No. 2, 129 04; cloth etc., furnished for prisoners and transports, labor on permanent improvements, etc., ward No. 3, 1,320 37; materials, etc., furnished, repairs and labor on permanent improvements, etc., ward No. 4, 354 25; materials for permanent improvements, paid for by general agent as per contra, 47 13; materials furnished and labor done on Capitol square and governor's house, 1,112 32; amount of contingent accounts, 167 57; vegetables raised in 1845, 321 95; raw materials, 6,097 50; machinery, tools, etc., 5,239 41; raw materials upon which labor has been expended, 1,945 65; articles of contingency, 3,150 77; manufactured articles, 4,559 74: total, $72,658 55.

Receipts from the following sources.—From the manufacture of boots and shoes, $14,285 06; coats, pantaloons, etc., 2,789 30; harness, collars, saddles, etc., 1,187 37; 7,365 axes, 6,781 33; chains, 169 24; 21,000 yards cloths, carpets, etc., 7,172 40; wagons, carts, and drays, 5,760 20; wheatfans, wheelbarrows, ploughs, etc., 9,000;

* This sum contains the materials received and used in the year, the agent reports those paid for including some used last year.

jobwork and mending in the different departments, 4,906; from the garden, vegetables, etc., 631; labor on Capitol square, 1,100.

C. S. MORGAN, Superintendent.

On the 1st of October, 1844, there were in prison: white men, 114; do. women, 5; colored men, 65; do. women, 6. Received from October 1, 1844, to September 30, 1845: white men, 27; colored men 27. Pardoned, died, and discharged: white men pardoned, 4; do. do. died, 3; do. do. discharged, 17; white women discharged, 1; colored men died, 1; do. do. discharged, 9; colored women discharged, 1. Remaining in prison, September 30, 1845: white men, 117; white women, 4; colored men, 82; colored women, 5. Total, 208. Increase, 18.

Slaves for Sale and Transportation.—On the 1st October, 1844, there were in prison: males, 5; females, 1. Received from October 1, 1844, to September 30, 1845: males, 15; females, 1. Sold by the executive, and died the property of the purchaser before delivery, 1. Remaining in prison September 30, 1845: males, 19; females, 2.

Of the persons received into the penitentiary from the 1st October, 1844, to the 30th September, 1845, there were: for murder in second degree, 3; voluntary manslaughter, 3; maiming, 2; unlawful stabbing, 3; wilful stabbing, 1; malicious wounding, 1; rape 1; robbery, 1; burglary, 3; burglary and larceny, 6; breaking store and larceny, 3; house burning, 2; horse stealing, 5; mule stealing, 1; grand larceny, 10; feloniously carrying off slaves, 4; do. do. and larceny of other goods, 2; forgery, 2; petit larceny by a free man of color, (error,) 1.

They were sentenced as follows: 4 for 18 years; 1 for 15; 1 for 13; 6 for 10; 1 for 9; 24 for 5; 3 for 4; 8 for 3; 6 for 2.

Those sentenced for two years are under the time prescribed by law, but all received since the 21st of February, 1845, may be corrected under the act of that date passed for the purpose.

A statement of the number of persons confined in the penitentiary on the 30th of September, 1845, their crimes, and sentences, viz.:—

Crimes.—Murder in second degree, 36; voluntary manslaughter, 6; wilful and unlawful stabbing and wounding, 9; maiming, 4; rape, 3; robbery and accessory to, 7; burning houses, stables, etc,, 3; burglary, 34; horse stealing, 33; hog stealing, 1; grand larceny, 40; carrying off slaves feloniously, and enticing slaves to abscond, 14; forgery, 12; passing counterfeit money, 2; other felonies, 4: total, 208.

Term of Sentences.—For two years, 13; 3 years, 22; 4 years, 6; 5 years, 75; 6 years, 8; 7 years, 10; 8 years, 6; 9 years, 4; 10 years, 30; 12 years, 2; 13 years, 2; 14 years, 1; 14 years and 10 months, 1; 15 years, 5; 16 years, 3; 18 years 13; 21 years, 1; for life, 12.

Places of Nativity.—Virginia, 161; Pennsylvania, 8; New York, 5; Maryland, 8; North Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 1; Ohio, 1; District of Columbia, 1; New Jersey, 1; Massachusetts, 3; England, 3; Ireland, 5; Germany, 4; Connecticut, 1; Maine, 1.

Ages.—Males, from 14 to 20, 37; 20 to 25, 63; 25 to 30, 42; 30 to 35, 17; 35 to 40, 14; 40 to 45, 12; 45 to 50, 5; 50 to 60, 5; 60 to 70, 4. Females, from 15 to 20, 3; 20 to 30, 3; 30 to 40, 2; 40 to 60, 1.

Admittances into the Hospital and Days lost by Sickness, from October 1, 1844, *to September*, 30, 1845.—October, 19 admittances, 183 days lost; November, 13 admittances, 165 days lost; December, 8 admittances, 83 days lost; January, 16 admittances, 180 days lost; February, 16 admittances, 163 days lost; March, 14 admittances, 163 days lost; April, 16 admittances, 163; May, 15 admittances, 204 days lost; June, 37 admittances, 215 lost days; July, 23 admittances, 158 days lost; August, 28 admittances, 211; September, 9 admittances, 106: total, 214 admittances, 1,995 days lost.

Days of solitary confinement, 810.

1846.—Directors' Report.

The recent enlargement and improvement of the shops, although effected at considerable cost, constitute the most decidedly advantageous changes in the penitentiary, whether they are considered as tending to improve its discipline, or advance its profitable management. With these great and costly additions, there can hereafter be no doubt that the mechanical employments of the prisoners can be diversified so as to secure an increased profit from the labor, while the shops are so arranged as to ensure a more perfect discipline. Much of the labor of prisoners and transports has been applied in the past year to the erection of these new, valuable, and permanent structures

The number of prisoners at the end of the last fiscal year in the penitentiary was 226, against 208 on the 30th September, 1845, being an increase of 18. The number of prisoners received into the institution from the 1st of October, 1845, to the 30th of September, 1846, (inclusive,) was 53, who were sentenced to serve therein, in the aggregate, 286½ years. In the year commencing on the 1st of October, 1844, and ending on the 30th of September, 1845, inclusive, 54 convicts were received into the prison, whose aggregate term of imprisonment was 337 years, manifesting a slight diminution in the number of those convicted of crime, and a very striking one in the duration of their imprisonment.

ROBERT G. SCOTT, President.

1846.—General Agent's Report.

The sales for the past year are $7,790 02 greater than they were the preceding year; and the stock, which has been constantly accumulating for years past, has been reduced by the agent's ordinary sales $3,427 81.

Although the aggregate of sales is greater, yet owing to the failure of the wheat crop, and to the great decline on low priced woolen goods, there has been a considerable falling off in the sale of wheatfans and bags, flour barrels, and heavy kerseys, making the sales of the last quarter less than usual. The largest increase in the sales was on wagons and axes, both of which have a high character, and are in great demand. There were manufactured and sold during the year, 8,160 axes, which, for their durability, handsome finish, and admired pattern, will compare favorably with any brand brought to this market. Their superiority, and the increased demand for them, would probably justify a considerable increase in the manufacture of this article.

There was paid into the treasury by authority of the Board $3,000, which added to the sum paid on account of permanent improvements at the penitentiary, makes the sum of $5,765 28 paid the State during the year—a larger sum than has been paid by the Agent for some years past.

JAMES C. SPOTTS, General Agent.

1846.—Superintendent's Report.

The aggregate of the earnings of the prison has continued to increase, and was greater than in any former year. The followng statement will exhibit the results in the several wards, as well as the aggregate amount earned the last year, to wit:—

Ward No. 1, $9,536 66; No. 2, 6,211 44; No. 3, 5,288 79; No. 4, 4,947 05: total, $25,983 94. Productions of garden above expenses in money, $430 32.

Although considerable efforts have been made for several years to divert the labor from shoemaking, and turn it to a more profitable account, the want of shop room has still rendered it impracticable, and it will be seen that the earnings in this ward (No. 1) continues to be the largest of the four.

The enlargement of the shops (spoken of in the last annual report as in contemplation) has been carried on through the year, in such manner as not to diminish the amount of manufactures delivered to the general agent, and consequently so as not to embarrass the fiscal operations of the institution. The walls of the shops are up, consisting of an addition of 32½ feet wide and 244 feet long, attached to the north side of the old shops; and the whole is covered in, with a new roof of slate laid in hydraulic cement. Most of the flooring has been laid, but the interior arrangement is not yet completed. The whole will be done in time, it is hoped, to enable the operatives still farther to increase the amount of earnings. Some additional machinery (though not expensive) will be required to give greater efficiency to the increased and increasing number of prisoners.

The increase of manufactures will render it more than ever necessary to enlarge the field of operations, by some means, in the selling department, so that any excess of goods which may be manufactured beyond the demands of this market, may be sent to another. We have had sufficient experience to know, that holding goods until they go out of fashion, or otherwise become deteriorated in value, and then of exposing them to auction, or reducing them until they can be forced off, will not fail to prove injurious to the commonwealth.

The first great object I had in view in taking charge of the penitentiary, was to contribute something, in effecting what, from several years examination in another character, I thought practicable, to wit: that of meliorating the condition of the prisoners, so far at least as to secure to them the greatest degree of health and comfort compatible

with a condition of imprisonment for felony; and secondly, to secure from their labor a full indemnity to the commonwealth for the aggregate expense of imprisonment How far the former has been effected, the reports of several years past will satisfactorily attest; and I know of nothing that I can at present recommend for the improvement of health or comfort, except the introduction of iron bedsteads, which would greatly contribute to the cleanliness and preservation of the clothing, and consequently, in many cases, might prevent diseases. In regard to the latter proposition for indemnifying the commonwealth, it may not be improper to remark, that the earnings of the prison for the four years, which ended six months after I took charge of the institution, amounted to an average of $16,781 13 per annum. They are now raised to the amount of $26,414 26, (an increase of $9,633 13,) and will, with proper management, soon go up to $30,000.

The amount of money drawn from the public treasury, and chargeable by law to the manufacturing operations for the year ending 30th of September last, amounted to $11,628 28 In addition to the current repairs and ordinary improvements which have been necessary to the institution, and the payment of money to discharged convicts for their support in returning home, the following sums may be fairly set off against the said sum of $11,628 28. To wit: Materials furnished, and labor done by the penitentiary in building new shops, $1,734 42; cash paid by Agent for materials for said shops, 2,528 58; labor and materials furnished for improvements at governor's house, and on Capitol square, by the penitentiary, 910 65; cash paid by the Agent for materials for same purposes, 236 70; goods furnished lunatic hospital, 635 40; money paid into the treasury by the Agent, 3,000 00: total, $9,045 75. Balance in favor of treasury, $2,582 53.

Cash in the hands of the Agent as per settlement, $12,141 48; from which deduct the balance of 2,582 53: leaving in the Agent's hands, $9,558 95; to which add stock of goods at the store, 30,112 35: leaving in the hands of the Agent the ample amount of cash and stock of goods of $39,671 30.

Not more than one-sixth of the prisoners are usually able to labor at any of the trades to advantage when received, while others are entirely unable to earn anything; consequently, much the larger number require to be instructed some time before they can be useful or profitable to the institution. The recent increase of convicts, (17 in the year,) has made it necessary to incur additional expenses in dieting, clothing, etc., without any adequate remuneration as yet from their labor. The character of the convicts in the northern and western penitentiaries is different from ours, in regard to their capacity for profitable labor. The proportion of negroes is smaller, and of mechanics much larger.

It will be seen that 43 whites and 10 free colored persons, making 53 convicts, and 7 slaves for transportation, were received within the year; that of the whites, 8 were pardoned, 12 discharged, and 1 died—making 21. Of the free blacks, 2 were pardoned, 11 discharged, 1 died, and 1 executed—making 15; and the slaves were all transported but 1. Leaving in the prison on the 30th of September last, 140 white males, 3 white females, making 143 whites; also, 78 free men of color and 4 women, making 82 free negroes and 1 slave; in all 226 persons. Of the 226 persons in prison, 107 only were free white native Virginians.*

The free negro population is a most productive source of crime. The punishments for petit larceny, and many other inferior offences, are entirely inadequate to the ends of justice and public security. The losses and sufferings sustained in the community by these small offences, far exceed in amount those by the higher crimes, so far as the rights of property are concerned; and the public administration of justice towards the delinquents is little else than a preparatory schooling for the penitentiary.

The average number of persons imprisoned during the year was 220. The whole cost of diet, including hospital stores, was $4,246 25, being $19 30 for each person. The whole cost of clothing was $2,080 91, or $9 46 each—making for dieting and clothing $28 76. The contingent expenses of the prison for bedding, soap, candles, oil to light the prison, spectacles, razors, trusses, shovels, spades, printing reports, postages, gasket to pack steam-engine, etc., fuel to run said engine, for cooking, and all other purposes except blacksmithing, amounted to $2,621 14, or $11 91 for each person; so that in fact, the actual cost of dieting, clothing, bedding, fuel, and all contingencies of mere imprisonment, (other than salaries of officers and guards, and repairs to the build-

* Population of Virginia in 1840: Free whites, 740,968; slaves, 448,987, free negroes, 49,842: total, 1,239,797.

ings,) amounted to the sum of $40 67 for each person, or twelve cents per day. The earnings being $26,414 26, amounted to $120 06 for each person.

CHARLES S. MORGAN, Superintendent.

In 30 years from the 1st of October, 1816, to the 30th of September, 1846, there were received in the penitentiary, to wit: Free whites, imprisoned only, 1,378, or 1 in 541; free negroes, 435 imprisoned and 30 transported—465, or 1 in 107; slaves transported, 453, or 1 in 991, according to the population in 1840.

On the 1st of October, 1845, there were in prison, 117 white men, 4 white women, 82 colored men, and 5 colored women: total, 208.

Received from October 1, 1845, to September 30, 1846, 43 white and 10 colored men: total, 53.

White men pardoned, 7; died, 1; discharged, 12: total, 20. Colored men died, 1; pardoned, 1; hung, 1; discharged, 11: total, 14. White women pardoned, 1; colored women discharged, 1: total, 2. Grand total, 36.

Remaining in prison, September 30, 1846, 140 white men, 3 white women, 78 colored men, and 4 colored women: total, 225. Increase, 17.

Slaves for Sale and Transportation.—On the 1st October, 1845, there were in prison, 19 males and 2 females; received from Oct. 1, 1845, to September 30, 1846, 7 males: total, 28. Sold by the executive, 25 males and 2 females: total, 27. Remaining in prison, September 30, 1846, 1 male.

Crimes of Convicts in Penitentiary on September 30, 1846.—Murder, 2nd degree, 31 whites and 6 colored; voluntary manslaughter, (!!) 3 white and 3 colored; voluntary and unlawful stabbing and wounding, 4 white and 5 colored; maiming, 3 colored; rape, 6 white; robbery, 4 white and 1 colored; arson, 1 white and 3 colored; burglary, 8 white and 18 colored; felony and breaking store, 1 colored; breaking store, and larceny, 7 white and 3 colored; horse and mule stealing, 28 white and 6 colored; hog stealing 1 white and 1 colored; cow stealing 1 colored; grand larceny, 26 white and 12 colored; stealing slaves and enticing slaves to abscond; 5 white and 8 colored; forgery, 12 white and 2 colored; passing counterfeit money, 6 white; stealing bank notes, 1 colored; poisoning, 1 colored; receiving stolen goods, 1 white; other felonies, 1 white and 3 colored: total, 225.

Term of Sentences.—For 2 years, 3; 3, 36; 4, 10; 5, 78; 5½, 1; 6, 3; 7, 8; 8, 6; 9, 4; 10, 30; 12, 1; 13, 3; 14, 1; 15, 6; 16, 3; 18, 14; 21, 1; 42, 1; life, 8.

Places of Nativity.—Virginia, 184; Pennsylvania, 6; New York, 3; Maryland, 7; North Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 1; Ohio, 2; New Jersey, 1; Connecticut, 1; England, 3; Ireland, 4; Germany, 3; Maine, 1; South Carolina, 1; Illinois, 1: total, 225.

Color.—Whites, 143; colored, 82.

Ages.—Males, from 14 to 20, 24; 20 to 25, 54; 25 to 30, 49; 30 to 35, 33; 35 to 40, 23; 40 to 45, 13; 45 to 50, 7; 50 to 60, 8; 60 to 80, 7. Females, from 15 to 20, 2; 20 to 25, 1; 25 to 30, 2; 30 to 40, 1; 40 to 60, 1.

Admittances into the Hospital and Days lost by Sickness, from 1st October, 1845, *to* 30*th September*, 1846.—October, 19 admittances, 181 days lost; November, 6 admittances, 157 days lost; December, 3 admittances, 84 days lost; January, 13 admittances, 132 days lost; February, 4 admittances, 58 days lost; March, 8 admittances, 90 days lost; April, 5 admittances, 71 days lost; May, 6 admittances, 55 days lost; June, 9 admittances, 87 days lost; July, 5 admittances, 134 days lost; August, 7 admittances, 183 days lost; September, 10 admittances, 259 days lost: total, 95 admittances, 1,491 days lost.

Time lost by the sick, treated in their cells, 675 days; time lost by solitary confinement, 1,025 days: total number of days lost, 3,191.

Table showing the Number of Convicts received into the Penitentiary of Virginia, from the time it was opened in 1800, *with the Pardons, Deaths, Escapes, and Discharges in each Calendar Year, until the* 30*th September*, 1846, *and the Number on that Day.*

Calendar Year.	No. white males received each year.	No. white females received each year.	No. colored males received each year.	No. colored females received each year.	Total No. received each year of both colors.	No pardoned each year.	No. died each year.	No. escaped each year.	No. discharged each year.	No. in prison on the 1st of January of each year.	No. received for 2d, 3d, and 4th offences, included in the whole No. received.	No. pardoned for 1st offence, and afterwards convicted, and year when last received.	No. pardoned for 2d offence, and again convicted, and year when last received.	No. sentenced for life, and afterwards pardoned, and year when pardoned.	No. sentenced for life, and died in prison, and year when died.	No. under 2d, 3d, and 4th sentences, (but not for life,) who died in prison, and year when died.	No. under 2d, 3d, and 4th sentences, who were discharged, and year last discharged.	No. now in prison for 2d, 3d, and 4th sentences, and year when last received.
1800	18		3		21		1	1										
1801	28		5		33		1		10	19								
1802	35		8	1	44		1		16	41								
1803	48	3	4		55	3	2		31	68								
1804	37		4		41	1	1	3	33	87	1							
1805	38	1	9	2	50		1		21	90	2							
1806	32	1	7		40	5	5	1	34	118	1							
1807	35	1	16	2	54	18	3		22	113	3							
1808	30		7		37	11			29	124	2						2	
1809	36		4		40	8	1		31	121	5						2	
1810	13		8	4	25	11	3		20	121	2						2	
1811	21	4	5	3	33	10	5		18	112							1	
1812	33		16	1	50	34			11	112	5	1						
1813	30	1	18	3	52	17	5		33	117		2					3	
1814	21		12		33	23	3		15	114	3	2						
1815	31		13	2	45	9	6		14	106	6							
1816	60	2	10		74	9	3		26	122	3							
1817	58		19		77	16	9		39	158	4	3	1			1	5	
1818	41	1	17	1	60	9	7		47	171	5							
1819	59	1	17	3	80	12	11		34	168	4				1	2	3	
1820	72	1	16	4	93	20	9		44	191	6		1	1		1	4	
1821	61	4	14	2	81	13	15		55	211	1	1				1	2	
1822	74	2	24	3	103	20	12		60	209	6						2	
1823	58	1	24		83	12	14		66	220	5	1				1	3	
1824	54	3	4	1	62	15	16	5	45	211	5	1			1	1		
1825	34				34	1	23		47	192	1				2	2	3	
1826	52				52	6	18		33	155	1				1	1	1	
1827	43				43	4	16		28	151	1					1	2	
1828	41		8	1	50	6	17		21	145	1							
1829	41		12	2	55	4	21		24	151	1					3	1	
1830	40	1	14	2	57	4	15		25	157	1						1	
1831	39		9	1	49	5	25		22	170	2				1	1		1
1832	34		7	2	43	12	51		20	167				1		3	1	
1833	28		9	3	40	15	11		24	127	1					1	1	
1834	41	1	10	2	54	9	3		20	117	1	1		2			1	
1835	46	1	13	3	63	2	7		22	139	3		1					
1836	53	2	8	1	64	4	12		35	171	1							1
1837	44		26	1	71	13	7		37	184	5					1		1
1838	43		12	1	56	7	25		41	198	2				1	1		2
1839	40	1	16	2	59	9	19		34	181	5	1			3			5
1840	37		14	1	52	10	8		30	178	7		1				1	5
1841	29	1	19	3	52	6	2		28	182	2							2
1842	44	1	11	2	58	9	10		28	209	1						1	1
1843	34	2	16	2	55	7	5	2	37	209	3							2
1844	26		13		39	5	6		44	213	3					1	1	3
1845	42		33		75	6	1		40	197	1							1
1846*	28		4		32	7	2		11									
	1882	36	538	63	2519	427	438	12	1405		112	13	4	4	10	23	43	24

* Nine months only.

Terms of Sentence.—For 2 years, 3; between 2 and 3, and for 3 years, 35; for 4, 7; for 5, 83; for 6, 4; for 7, 8; for 8, 7; for 9, 4; for 10, 29; for 12, 1; for 13, 3; for 14, and between 14 and 15, 2; for 15, 6; for 16, 3; for 18, 14; for 21, 1; for 42, 1; for life, 14.

Color.—White men, 140; colored men, 78.

Occupations.—Shoe and bootmaking, 44; harnessmaking, 2; tailoring, 13; blacksmithing, 9; striking and stonecutting, 14; axmaking, 10; axgrinding and polishing, 5; runner, 1; warping and webtwisting, 2; weaving, 31; woolspinning, 2; woolsplicing and picking, 8; quilling and spooling, 16; woolcarding, 2; wheelwrighting, 13; carpentering, 8; coopering, 8; painting, 1; runner, 2; yard hands, 16; runner, 1; washer, 1; engineer and miller, 1; nurse, 1; cooks, 4; invalids, 3; white women engaged in sewing, 3; colored women engaged in binding, etc., 4. 1 slave for sale and transportation.

1846.—Physician and Superintendent's Report.

The number of cases of disease in the penitentiary during the past year has been far greater than in any previous one since the existence of the cholera in 1832; and although owing to injurious influences necessarily incident to imprisonment, the prisoner's constitution can oppose but feeble resistance to active disease, and it is, therefore, more fatal in prisons then elsewhere; yet we are happy to report that such was its character as to yield more readily to remedies, even in its graver forms, than similar cases ordinarily do. In more than 300 cases treated, only 2 have died—one an old man of 60, the other a very delicate and unhealthy man—and both had, when brought to the infirmary, the fatal symptom, hiccough, which continued until their death.

J. N. BROOCKS, Physician.
CHARLES S. MORGAN, Sup't.

Number of Deaths from December 1, 1845, *to September* 30, 1846, *with the causes thereof, etc.*—Moses Johnson, colored, from the city of Richmond, received at the prison January 25, 1843, and executed December 19, 1845, was sentenced for 10 years, for rebellion and murder of Felix Ferguson, an assistant keeper, on the 9th September, 1845. Luther Nelson, colored, from Henrico county, received at the prison January 2, 1840, sentenced for 10 years, died of typhoid fever, March 29, 1846; he was very feeble and unhealthy, and his disease rapid in its progress; on examination after death, all the organs of the abdomen were found to be greatly diseased and congested, and the glands of peyer and brunner much enlarged. D. M. Prather, white, from Franklin county, received at the prison May 21, 1846, sentenced for 5 years, and died of congestive fever, September 18, 1846; he was an infirm man of 60; the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines appeared, on a post-mortem examination, to be greatly congested—that of the large intestine the color of coffee-grounds—dark spots in several places of the mucous membrane of the stomach, and the liver and spleen highly congested and enlarged.

Synopsis of the Reports of the Kentucky Penitentiary for the Years 1845, *and* 1846.

1845.—Keeper's Report.

In consideration of the losses sustained by fire, in August, 1844, the Legislature authorized the commissioners of the sinking fund to allow to the present Keepers of the penitentiary a credit on their obligation to the State for the buildings and machinery that had been erected and furnished by them in the Penitentiary, previous to the passage of said act, and to supply the losses occasioned by the late fire, and to erect such *other* buildings and machinery as they might deem necessary for the proper and profitable employment of the inmates of the prison, not exceeding $10,000 in value, exclusive of the value of the buildings and machinery already erected and furnished.

The buildings authorized to be erected as above, have been completed, the necessary machinery placed in them, and as we trust, in successful use and profitable operation, with the exception of a female prison, which is still unfinished, but is in such a

state of forwardness as may be completed early the ensuing season. After we had commenced building, we saw plainly that the interest of the institution would require some few alterations and changes in the original plans and arrangement of the buildings, and that such alterations, if made, would change the original estimates of the contemplated cost of them; but as the increased cost would be but trifling when compared with the actual conveniences and advantages arising from the change, and the consequent enhancement of the value of the buildings, we determined to risk the responsibility, and have the proper alterations and amendments to the original plan made. The original estimates amounted in the aggregate to the sum of $9,999 14. These alterations will increase this aggregate to the sum of $10,671 11, being $671 11 more than the law of last session authorized to be expended, that is, when the female prison is finished.

It will be seen from the accompanying report of the clerk, that the profits of the institution are not so great as the reports of other years have shown. Misfortunes over which we had no control, have not come singly, but in whole battalions. How we have met them, and battled with them to the last, a few simple statements will show. The State's portion, or stock in trade, ($25,000,) which should have been furnished us at the commencement of our partnership with her in this institution, as promised by the act under which we were elected, was never advanced, and we were cut off by this failure from a fund upon which we confidently depended to commence operations, and which the act under which our partnership commenced, expressly declares was necessary for the "efficient and profitable management of the institution." Being thus unexpectedly thrown upon our own resources to commence the business of the firm, we applied our means and energies industriously to accumulate a stock on hand, sufficient to meet the exigencies, which the failure on the part of the State to furnish stock had thrown around us. At the date of the fire we had accumulated a fund of $10,055 63, in raw materials and manufactured articles, and had it not been for that disastrous event, we would have closed the year's business under the most flattering indications of prosperity. Again, we were without stock, without tools, without shops to work in, destitute of everything needful to make the institution prosperous, thrown again upon our own resources. Since that time we have devoted our whole energies, means, and credit to the rebuilding of the workshops, etc., and the replacing of machinery and tools destroyed by the fire, and we now confidently assert that the institution is better prepared for the prosecution of its various manufactures and trade than it ever was before.

We have erected buildings, and placed in them machinery at an aggregate cost of $21,246 70, and to do this we have advanced for the institution $11,190 65. A reference to the clerk's reports of last year and this, will show that we have met the current expenses of the prison, amounting, since the 1st of March, 1844, to $60,038 17, and that the institution now, after deducting its supposed liabilities, has a balance in its favor of $5,799 55; this amount, when the ruinously low prices of bagging and rope (upon which the profits of the institution actually depend) are taken into consideration, presents a result which we have before remarked, is even more favorable than could have been reasonably anticipated.

The want of a suitable school-room and chapel has rendered it almost impossible to effect anything of importance in that way. We have availed ourselves of every possible means in our power to carry out the wishes of the Legislature and the true philanthropist in regard to the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners. We have had preaching nearly every Sabbath during the past year, and on some occasions two sermons in one day.

There are yet more improvements badly wanting in the institution, and the yard itself is quite too small for its business operations.

CRAIG & HENRY, Agents and Keepers.

Disbursements.—Hemp, lumber, iron, leather, etc., etc., $15,703 29; materials for new buildings, brick-work on same, etc., 7,415 24; for victualing prisoners, 4,252 67; machinery, tools, and implements of trade for workshops, 3,001 47; pay of officers and guards, 2,955 57; wagons hauling hemp, stone, lumber, wood, etc., 1,411 25; wood and coal for engine, blacksmiths shop, kitchen, etc., 747 73; prisoners clothing, 616 31; cash paid to prisoners on liberation, $5 each, as directed by law, 245 00; ministers of the gospel, and others, for the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners, as directed by law, 176 00; stationery for use of office, 64 81; medicines and medical instruments for use of prison hospital, 64 06; prison rules, office blanks, advertisements, etc., 53 70; rent—ground of prison, used as a garden, 15 00; postage on letters sent and received on business of institution, 6 55: total, $36,728 65.

Receipts.—By Craig & Henry, advanced for institution, $6,623 75: cash received for the sale of bagging and rope, 13,800 00; cash received for the sale of articles at prison, 1,975 20; cash loaned by the State, per act approved 10th February, 1845, 5,000 00; cash received for lock-up fees, for the safe keeping of slaves, 610 00; cash received for hospital charges, for medical attendance upon slaves, imprisoned for safe keeping, 112 50; by barter—manufactured articles given in exchange, 8,607 20: total, $36,728 65.

Number of prisoners in confinement on the 1st day of December, 1844, 151; received into the prison from the 1st day of December, 1844, to the 1st day of December, 1845, 75: total, 226.

The number discharged during the same time is as follows:—By expiration of sentence, 30; by pardon of Governor Owsley, 14; by restoration to rights of citizenship, by pardon of Governor Owsley, one day previous to expiration of sentence, 4; by pardon of President of the United States, 1; by death, 1: total, 50. Leaving in confinement on the 1st day of December, 1845, 176.

Of the above number there are—White males, 157; colored males, 19.

Number from each County.—Barren, 2; Boone, 2; Breckinridge, 2; Bullitt, 2; Christian, 2; Carroll, 2; Daviess, 1; Estill, 1; Fayette, 4; Fleming, 1; Franklin, 2; Green, 1; Grayson, 1; Gallatin, 2; Greenup, 1; Hardin, 2; Hickman, 4; Henry, 2; Hopkins, 1; Hancock, 1; Henderson, 1; Jefferson, 94; Jessamine, 2; Kenton, 4, Livingston, 5; Logan, 4; Lawrence, 1; Madison, 1; Mason, 3; McCracken, 4; Meade, 1; Marion, 1; Mercer, 2; Morgan, 1; Nicholas, 1; Ohio, 1; Pendleton, 2; Scott, 4; Shelby, 1; Simpson, 2; Washington, 2; Warren, 1; Whitley, 1; United States Court, 1.

Crimes.—Larceny, 67; horse stealing, 26; felony, (particular offence not stated in clerk's transcript of conviction,) 19; passing counterfeit money, 15; manslaughter, 12; burglary, 8; assisting slaves to run away, 8; robbery, 5; counterfeiting, 4; arson, 3; forgery, 2; intent to kill, 2; mail robbery, 1; bigamy, 1; escaping, 1; rape, 1; perjury, 1.

Term of Sentences.—For 3 years, 40; 4 years, 37; 2 years, 24; 5 years, 13; 10 years, 12; 7 years, 11; 1 year, 8; 8 years, 7; 6 years, 6; 1 year and 6 months, 4; 40 years, 3; 3 years and 6 months, 2; 2 years and 6 months, 2; 22 years, 1; 15 years, 1; 9 years, 1; 5 years and 6 months, 1; 4 years and 6 months, 1 3 years and 4 months, 1; 1 year and 10 months, 1.

Places of Nativity.—Kentucky, 39; Pennsylvania, 27; Virginia, 19; Ohio, 10; New York, 13; Tennessee, 8; Ireland, 9; North Carolina, 7; Maryland, 5; England, 3; District of Columbia, 4; Indiana, 4; France, 2; South Carolina, 3; New Jersey, 3; Germany, 4; West Indies, 2; Vermont, 2; Arkansas, 1; Mississippi, 1; Georgia, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Delaware, 1; Scotland, 1; Maine, 1; Mexico, 1; Africa, 1; Louisiana, 1; Sweden, 1; Alabama, 1.

Education.—Superior, or those who have a classical or scientific education, 1; Good, or those who have had the benefit of a general English education, 8; Common, or those who can read, write, and cipher, 60; Poor, or those who can only spell and read, 54; None, or those who are entirely destitute of education, 53.

Ages.—From 15 to 20, 20; 20 to 30, 93; 30 to 40, 39; 40 to 50, 11; 50 to 60, 12; 60 to 70, 1.

1845.—Physicians' Report.

By reference to the following table, it will be seen that 215 cases have been treated, the diseases being of almost every kind common to this climate:—

Asthma, 2; bronchitis, 2; catarrh, 30; cephalalgia pereodica, 13: constipation, 39; cholera morbus, 8; diarrhœa. 10; epilepsy, 1; remittent fever, 6; continued, 2; typhoid, 2; typhus, fatal, 1; intermittent, 18; feruncle, 10; gastro entiretis, 1; hæmoringuinal hernia, 1; incised wounds, 6; opthalmæ, 8; parotitis, 5; pleuro, pneumonia, 7; pleuritis, 4; rheumatism, acute, 8; do. chronic, 13; do. syphilitic, 3; syphilis primary, (diseased when admitted into the instititution,) 3; do. secondary, 1; uritcaria, 4; zona, 1; prolapsis ani, 1.

We have to report the death of one of the inmates, which occurred in June, and was the result of a violent attack of typhus fever. Our best efforts were used to prevent a fatal termination of the case, but its violence baffled our treatment, and the case terminated fatally, after a continuance of over thirty days. There are a few chronic cases on hand at this time, resulting from diseases contracted before the individuals were admit-

ted into the institution. These cases, we hope, by the prompt use of means, to cure, but some time will be required for its accomplishment.

So far as our information extends, we know of no institution of the kind, in the United States, where the inmates enjoy as good health as they do in this. Whether this depends upon locality entirely, we will not say. We, however, incline to the belief, that the *treatment* which the inmates receive has much to do in producing a result so desirable. Occupation, exercise, and diet, it is well known, when properly regulated, has much to do in promoting a healthy condition of the physical system; and when abused, is followed by results varying in proportion to the amount of that abuse.

The diet furnished the inmates is abundant and good, and probably has as much to do in promoting their health as any other single cause. Besides the good effects produced by an abundant supply of food upon the health of the inmates, they are rendered much more manageable than they would be if kept upon a scant supply of indifferent food. All experience teaches, that men can be easily governed when they are well fed. The hungry are prompted by the goadings of an empty stomach to the worst acts known to our race. It is a sad mistake that the convicts, in many of the penitentiaries of this country, are kept at that exciting point of hunger which changes man into a devil in feeling, and a brute in conduct. The average daily consumption of each prisoner is about 1¾ lbs. of bread, ¾ lb. of bacon, 1¼ lbs. of beef, and rye coffee, without sugar, for breakfast.

They are furnished with vegetables in their season, two or three times a week; Irish potatoes, cabbages, and turnips are supplied in abundance. Soup is served very often, and is made of beef, seasoned with potatoes, cabbages, turnips, etc. Of this they are allowed to eat freely. When vegetables or soup is given them, the quantity of meat is lessened, but the bread is not. They are also furnished with buttermilk in large quantities during the summer and fall.

A special diet is allowed the sick, and is furnished from the private table of the Warden.

The present hospital is too small for the accommodation of the sick during the summer season, and if an unusual amount of disease should occur at any time, great inconvenience and much suffering would be felt for the want of suitable accommodations for the sick.

LEWIS SNEED, }
W. C. SNEED, } Physicians.

1846.—Keeper's Report.

During the last session of the Legislature, a law was passed authorizing the purchase of a certain lot of ground adjoining the penitentiary, which was accordingly done, at a cost of $3,400; the commissioners of the sinking fund were also authorized to contract with the Keepers of the penitentiary to inclose said lot with a good and substantial wall, so as to include it within the prison limits. This contract was closed at the low price of $4,731, and the work is now complete. The wall stands on a foundation 6 feet broad at its base, and 5 feet below the surface of the ground; its thickness, at the surface of the earth, is 4 feet, height 25 feet, and battered on both sides to two feet thick at the top. In regard to the eating-room and chapel, we have to say that the contract for this building is closed with the commissioners of the sinking fund, the foundation laid, and as soon as the weather will permit in the spring, it will be completed. The airing and lighting of the cells, by inserting eight large windows, in obedience to an order of the commissioners, proves to be an excellent improvement. The female prison has, since last session, been completed, and is ready for your inspection; it is very strong, and entirely fire-proof.

The financial condition of the institution, we find, is rather better than we had anticipated, though the principal branch of business carried on in it, from which the much greater portion of the profits of former years has been derived—to wit, the manufacture of bagging—has dwindled down to comparatively nothing, and the net profits arising from that important branch have been exceedingly small. We have not, however, made the first dollar of bad debts in the sale of that article. We have been buying hemp at from $2 50 to $3 per hundred weight, and have sold bagging at from 7 to 8½ cents per yard; and while we have been buying hemp at the same prices which other manufacturers have paid, we have been able, in consideration of the quality of our manufactured article, to not only find a market, and a preference given our article, but also a better price than many have been compelled to sell at, and at the same time pick our purchasers; and while we have barely sustained ourselves in that branch, many of our

brother manufacturers have been crushed to ruin by the low prices at which they have been compelled to sell. In regard to the manufacture of hemp in future, we are not fully determined as yet; but will certainly avoid it as far as practicable. Many, indeed, of the other branches of manufactures in the institution are affording so little profit, that we shall be compelled to abandon some of them, if we can possibly find a substitute by which to do better.

We have availed ourselves of every possible means in our power to carry out the wishes of the Legislature and every true philanthropist in regard to the moral and religious instruction of this unfortunate portion of our race; and we most heartily acknowledge that it is a source of much gratification to us, to see the manifest disposition on the part of nearly all the prisoners to conform to law and good morals, submitting to the laws of the prison with that character of submissiveness which ought to be gratifying to every true lover of man.

We look forward with pleasure to a day early in next season, when we will be prepared with a suitable school-room and chapel, where we can carry on the work of moral and religious instruction more perfectly, and where those ministers of the different denominations who have labored with us can be rendered more comfortable than we have been able to make them heretofore, while they farther aid us in the most pleasant part of our duties; and although a fair proportion of our best energies have been constantly engaged in endeavoring to promote the moral and religious interests of the prisoners, yet, for want of suitable buildings and other means, we have not been able to do what we would wish; but sufficient provision having been made, we most confidently promise to present to your honorable body, at the meeting of your next session, their condition in a much more favorable light. Ministers of the different denominations of our town and its vicinity, generally, have contributed to aid us in advising the prisoner for his good, to whom we feel thankful.

CRAIG & HENRY, Agents and Keepers.

1846.—Clerk's Report.

Disbursements.—For hemp, lumber, iron, leather, etc., $29,375 02; victualing prisoners, 5,719 57; clothes and bedding for prisoners, 1,281 63; wood and coal for engine, blacksmith shop, etc., 2,473 74; wagons, hauling hemp, stone, lumber, wood, etc., 1,800 56; pay of officers, physicians, and guards, 4,387 35; cash paid to prisoners, $5 each, as directed by law, 285; tools and implements of trade for workshops, 966 41; brick and lumber for new buildings, 388 24; cash paid town of Frankfort, water privilege for use of engine, and repairs of pipe, 68 70; travelling expenses to various points, including trip east on business of the institution, 227 55; cash paid ferriage and turnpike for wagons, hauling stone, hemp, etc., 176 02; medicines and medical instruments for use of prison hospital, 60 69; rewards and expenses incident to arrest and return of escaped convicts, 83 45; lot purchased for extension of prison wall, as authorized by act of assembly, 2,400; cash paid stonemasons engaged in the erection of prison wall, 836 63; moral and religious instruction, 237 38; stationery for use of office, 52 20; printing office-blanks, advertisements, etc., 44 37; postage, letters sent and received on business of institution, 9 05; tobacco for use of prisoners, as directed by law, 166 25; two yoke of oxen purchased for use of prison, 75: total, $51,114 81.

Receipts.—By Craig and Henry, advanced for institution, $2,311 20; cash received for the sale of bagging and baled hemp, and for the manufacture of bagging, 30,299 11; cash received for the sale of articles at prison, 6,287 47; cash loaned by the State, per act approved Feb. 23, 1846, 6,000; cash received for lock-up fees, for the safe-keeping of slaves, 195; by barter, (manufactured articles given in exchange,) 6,022 03: total, $51,114 81.

The number of prisoners in confinement on the 1st day of December, 1845, was 176; received into the prison from the 1st day of December, 1845, to the 1st day of December, 1846, 71: total, 247. The number discharged during the same time is as follows: By expiration of sentence, 32; by pardon of Gov. Owsley, 22; restoration to rights of citizenship by pardon of Gov. Owsley, 1 day previous to expiration of sentence, 3; death, 2; escaping, 1: total, 60. Leaving in confinement on the 1st day of December, 1846. 187.

Color.—White males, 166; colored males, 21: total, 187.

Crimes.—For manslaughter, 13; burglary, 9; larceny, 72; horse stealing, 32; assisting slaves to run away, 8; felony, 12; intent to kill, 4; passing counterfeit money, 13; forgery, 3; highway robbery, 4; arson, 3; counterfeiting, 3; perjury, 3; bigamy, 2; rape, 2; mail robbery, 1; poisoning, 1; slave stealing, 1; mayhem, 1: total, 187.

Counties.—Allen, 1; Breckinridge, 6; Barren, 2; Ballard, 1; Boone, 2; Bracken 2; Bullitt, 1; Christian, 3; Clay, 1; Clarke, 2; Campbell, 4; Carroll, 1; Daviess, 1; Estill, 1; Fayette, 6; Fulton, 2; Gallatin, 2; Greenup, 1; Hardin, 2; Hickman, 2; Hopkins, 4; Harrison, 1; Henry, 1; Henderson, 1; Jefferson, 84; Jessamine, 1; Kenton, 4; Livingston, 5; Laurel, 1; Lincoln, 2; Logan, 4; Madison, 2; Mercer, 3; Mason, 5; M'Cracken, 1; Meade, 1; Monroe, 1; Morgan, 1; Nicholas, 1; Ohio, 1; Owen, 1; Pulaski, 1; Russell, 1; Scott, 4; Shelby, 1; Simpson, 2; Washington, 5; Warren, 1; Wayne, 2; Whitley, 1; United States Court, 1: total, 187.

Term of Sentences.—For 40 years, 3; 22 years, 1; 15 years, 1; 12 years, 1; 10 years, 15; 9 years, 2; 8 years, 7; 7 years, 10; 6½ years, 1; 6 years, 10; 5½ years, 1: 5 years, 11; 4½ years, 2; 4 years, 38; 3½ years, 1; 3 years 4 months, 1; 3 years, 33: 2½ years, 2; 2 years, 25; 1 year 10 months, 1; 1 year 6 months, 1; 1 year 1 day, 1: 1 year, 19: total, 187.

Education.—Superior, or those who have a classical or scientific education, 3; good, or those who have received a general English education, 20; common, or those who can read, write, and cipher, 49; poor, or those who can only spell and read, 53; none, or those who are entirely destitute of education, 62: total, 187.

Ages.—From 15 to 20 years of age, 20; 20 to 30, 87; 30 to 40, 44; 40 to 50, 19; 50 to 60, 14; 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 80, 1: total, 187.

Previous Habits.—Habitually intemperate, 62; occasionally intemperate, 95; temperate, 30: total, 187.

Relations.—Single, 96; married, 75; widowers, 11; separated, 5: total, 187.

Number of prisoners received from the different counties for the last 11 years:—

Counties.—1836: Adair, 1; Bourbon, 2; Breckinridge, 2; Campbell, 2; Fayette, 2; Fleming, 1; Green, 1; Harlan, 1; Hart, 1; Hickman, 1; Jefferson, 20; Knox, 2; Livingston, 1, Laurel, 2; Lewis, 2; Mason, 1; Mercer, 1; Owen, 2; Ohio, 1; Perry, 1; Scott, 1; Washington, 1: total, 49. 1837: Adair, 1; Breckinridge, 1; Campbell, 1; Daviess, 1; Fayette, 4; Greenup, 2; Hopkins, 1; Harrison, 1; Hickman, 2; Jefferson, 21; Livingston, 1; Laurel, 3; Lawrence, 1; Mason, 1; Morgan, 1; Mercer, 1; Nicholas, 3; Oldham, 1; Rockcastle, 1; Scott, 1; Whitley, 1; U. S. Court, 1: total, 51. 1838: Boone, 1; Bath, 2; Bullitt, 1; Christian, 1; Clay, 1; Campbell, 5; Floyd, 1; Fleming, 1; Harrison, 5; Hancock, 2; Hardin, 1; Hickman, 1; Jefferson, 34; Livingston, 1; Mason, 1; Madison, 1; Nelson, 1; Nicholas, 1; Pike, 2; Russell, 2; Trigg, 1; Warren, 1; U. S. Court, 1: total, 68. 1839: Bath, 2; Bullitt, 3; Christian, 1; Clarke, 1; Clay, 2; Campbell, 4; Daviess, 1; Fayette, 3; Greenup, 2; Green, 2; Harlan, 1; Henry, 1; Henderson, 2; Hickman, 2; Jefferson, 30; Jessamine, 4; Knox, 2; Livingston, 1; Lewis, 1; M'Cracken, 1; Montgomery, 2; Muhlenburg, 1; Mason, 1; Morgan, 1; Madison, 1; Pendleton, 1: Shelby, 1; Todd, 1; Trigg, 1; Washington, 1; Warren, 1: total, 78. 1840: Anderson, 1; Bourbon, 1; Bullitt, 2; Christian, 1; Caldwell, 1; Daviess, 1; Fayette, 3; Franklin, 1; Garrard, 1; Green, 1; Harrison, 2; Henry, 1; Hart, 1; Henderson, 2; Hickman, 2; Jefferson, 35; Kenton, 1; Laurel, 3; Logan 1; Lawrence, 1; M'Cracken, 2; Mason, 2; Nicholas, 2; Ohio, 1; Scott, 1; Whitley, 1: total, 71. 1841: Anderson, 1; Breckinridge, 2; Boone, 2; Carroll, 1; Clay, 1; Campbell, 1; Estill, 1; Fayette, 4; Fleming, 1; Gallatin, 1; Hopkins, 1; Jefferson, 36; Knox, 1; Kenton, 2; Livingston, 4; Logan, 1; M'Cracken, 1; Montgomery, 1; Mason, 1; Meade, 1; Perry, 1; Russell, 1; Shelby, 1; Washington, 1; Whitley, 1: total, 69. 1842: Allen, 1; Barren, 1; Bracken, 1; Ballard; Breckinridge, 1: Butler, 1; Carroll, 3; Caldwell, 2; Campbell, 1; Fayette, 1; Franklin, 1; Fleming, 1; Greenup, 3; Graves, 1; Hopkins, 1; Hancock, 1; Henderson, 1; Hickman, 3; Jefferson, 37; Kenton, 2; Laurel, 2; Logan, 3; M'Cracken, 3; Mason, 1; Meade, 1; Mercer, 1; Madison, 1; Pendleton, 1; Washington, 3; United States Court, 1: total, 81. 1843: Allen, 1; Barren, 1; Boone, 1; Bullitt, 3; Christian, 1; Calloway, 1; Caldwell, 1; Fayette, 3; Franklin, 1; Greenup, 2; Harlan, 1; Henry, 1; Hancock, 1; Henderson, 1; Hickman, 3; Jefferson, 27; Knox, 1; Kenton, 7; Livingston, 2; Logan, 1; M'Cracken, 2; Marshall, 1; Mason, 4; Morgan, 1; Monroe, 1; Pulaski, 2; Scott, 1; Washington, 1; United States Court, 1: total, 74. 1844: Barren, 1; Daviess, 1; Fayette, 2; Grayson, 1; Greenup, 1; Garrard, 2; Green, 1; Hopkins, 1; Hardin, 1; Jefferson, 31; Jessamine, 1; Kenton, 2; Livingston, 2; M'Cracken, 2; Mercer, 1; Nelson, 1; Ohio, 1; Pendleton, 1; Simpson, 1; Todd, 1; Washington, 1; United States Court, 1: total, 57. 1845: Breckinridge, 1; Christian, 1; Fayette, 4; Fleming, 2; Gallatin, 2; Henry, 1; Hardin, 1; Hickman, 2; Jefferson, 34: Livingston, 4; Laurel, 1; Logan, 1; Lawrence, 1; M'Cracken, 3; Mason, 2; Marion, 1; Meade, 1; Mercer, 2; Madison, 1; Nicholas, 1; Simpson, 1; Scott, 5; Shelby, 1: Warren, 1, total, 74. 1846: Allen, 1; Bracken, 2; Ballard, 1; Breckinridge, 3; Boone, 1;

Christian, 2; Clarke, 2; Calloway, 1; Clay, 1; Campbell, 5; Fayette, 2; Fulton, 2; Gallatin, 1; Hopkins, 3; Harrison, 1; Jefferson, 24; Kenton, 1; Laurel, 1; Logan, 1; Lincoln, 2; Mason, 3; Mercer, 1; Monroe, 1; Madison, 1; Owen, 1; Pulaski, 1; Russell, 1; Washington, 3; Wayne, 2: total, 71: total in 11 years, 743.

The foregoing 743 prisoners were convicted of the following crimes: For larceny, 251; horse stealing, 86; manslaughter, 44; passing counterfeit money, 42; burglary, 25; forgery, 16; assisting slaves to run away, 15; intent to kill, 14; arson, 12; perjury, 9; highway robbery, 7; counterfeiting, 6; mail robbery, 5; bigamy, 4; stealing slaves, 3; mayhem, 3: rape, 2; poisoning, 1; felony, 198: total, 743.

Of these there were 735 males; 8 females: total, 743.

CHAS. S. WALLER, Clerk.

1846.—Physicians' Report.

An unusual amount of sickness prevailed during the year, as may be seen by the following statement. The number of cases, and the forms of disease, are as follows:—

Asthma, 1; bronchitis, 4; catarrh, 24; cephalalgia periodica, 14; constipation, 57; cholera morbus, 9: diarrhœa, 20; dislocation of hip joint, 1; epilepsy, 3; fever, intermittent, 10; do. continued, 2; do. typhoid, 9; fistula in ano, 1: furuncle, 14; hemorrhoids, 11; hernia, 1; incised wounds, 5; opthalmia, 63; consumption, 1; pneumonia, 11; pleuritis, 6; rheumatism, acute, 21; do. chronic, 16; tubercles of the brain, 1.

Of the above, 47 were diseased when brought to the institution, and consequently had to undergo medical treatment before they were fit for service.

During the year 2 deaths occurred—one from consumption, and the other from tubercles in the brain—a very rare and obscure disease.

There are no idiots nor insane prisoners in the institution, and not more than 5 or 6 persons unfit for service. An old German, afflicted with chronic rheumatism, is now, and has been for many months, in the hospital, and from the nature of his disease, being incurable, must continue to be a tax on the commonwealth as long as his confinement lasts. Another man, with chronic ophthalmia, which he had when admitted, and which is incurable, must also be a tax to the State during the term of his sentence.

Ophthalmia prevailed as an epidemic during the summer and fall, and attacked about one third of the inmates. Owing to the want of proper hospital arrangements, the disease was exceedingly difficult of management, and caused great loss of time and much suffering to the patients. The sick of other diseases, and those with ophthalmia, were necessarily kept together, the consequence of which was that the patients, on recovering from one disease, were almost sure to be attacked with ophthalmia, and had to undergo another course of treatment, in many cases protracted to months.

W. C. SNEED, } Physicians.
LEWIS SNEED, }

Synopsis of the Report of the Ohio Penitentiary for 1846.

1846.—Directors' Report.

The aggregate amount of earnings in the penitentiary is greater than that of last year. The expenses are also increased. This latter circumstance is partly owing to the fact, that the average number of prisoners has been higher than that of last year, and the prices of certain articles of provision also higher. In the article of pork alone, the increased price over other years has increased the expenditures probably ten or twelve hundred dollars. The apparent expenditures have been increased by the payment of several debts, which did not properly belong to this financial year, amounting to some four or five thousand dollars. So far as an increased benevolence, in regard to the food and clothing and general comfort of the prisoners, is extended, just so far will there be, necessarily, an increased expense.

We had been impressed for some time with the fact, that sufficient provision had not been made for the female convicts. Though few in number, yet left so much to themselves, with no one of the pure and virtuous of their own sex to direct and modify their conduct, their condition, in a moral point of view, and, as far as reformation was concerned, seemed deplorable enough. Discord, evil dispositions, excited temper, and sharp contention, would frequently bear sway, without control, among them. Such

being their situation, and an improvement in their condition being so desirable, we have taken the responsibility of authorizing the Warden to employ a female assistant, whose business it is to have the oversight, and direct the movements, of the female prisoners; to minister to their peculiar wants, and make efforts for their moral improvement. Accordingly, he has selected, for this duty, Miss Mary Williams, of Guernsey county—a lady, in our opinion, especially fitted for such an employment. We are happy to learn that salutary effects are already perceivable in the deportment of those persons, and a much increased amount of useful work performed by them. We would respectfully, but urgently, recommend to the Legislature some permanent provision for the continuance of this employment.

The penitentiary has been required to perform some important works, which have involved heavy expenditures; and these works are not in any wise necessary to its own existence or prosperity. Of this number is the appropriation of $25,000 of convict labor to extend the lunatic asylum. About $7,000 of that debt is yet unpaid. It is, however, in progress of liquidation.

The purchase of a stone quarry, and the construction of a railroad to the same, were made a part of the duties of this board. This duty has been discharged, we think, upon terms highly favorable to the interests of the State, but it has involved the penitentiary in a debt which presses very heavily upon it, and indeed renders the situation of those whose duty it is to conduct its affairs somewhat unpleasant.

It was also the duty of this institution to construct a turnpike, with a sidewalk, from the prison to Broad-street, near the Scioto bridge. This is not far from completion, but requires an additional cash expenditure.

But the most important and expensive requirement which has been made upon the Ohio penitentiary is the construction of a new State-house, the necessity for which is every year made more manifest by the increase of population and the dilapidation of the old structure. And now we think it would not be asking too much of your honorable body, to relieve our institution of the debt which hangs over it in the purchase of the stone quarry, and for the unpaid portion of the debt due the lunatic asylum.

B. F. GARD,
HORATIO J. COX, } Directors.
J. RIDGWAY,

1846.—Warden's Report.

On entering upon the discharge of my duties as Warden of the penitentiary, I determined, as far as possible, to rule by the law of kindness and humanity, believing that by so doing a more salutary influence might be exerted over the minds of the convicts, and that a resort to severe and rigid measures of discipline, instead of being constant, would only be occasionally necessary. So far the results of this course have answered my expectation.

Since entering upon the discharge of my duties in June last, with but comparatively few exceptions, the prisoners have been quiet and orderly in their deportment. Excluded, by their infraction of the laws, from intercourse with their fellow-men, branded with crime, and doomed to a life of infamy, feeling that they have forfeited the confidence and respect of community, they are, nevertheless, and perhaps for that very reason, susceptible to expressions of tenderness and sympathy, to a degree which would much surprise those who are accustomed to regard this class of people as utterly hardened and incorrigible, and strangers to the sympathies, and feelings, and softer emotions, which generally reside in the human breast.

There may be cases, it is true, where hardened offenders have their moral sensibilities so blunted as to be little susceptible even to considerate acts of kindness, and have thus passed, in the career of crime and degradation, beyond the point where reformation can be reasonably looked for. But such cases, it may well be believed, are exceptions to the general rule, and should not be regarded as characterizing the whole class.

A great difficulty with convicts is a feeling of recklessness and despair. Their reputation is gone, the confidence of the community is forfeited—ignominy is written upon their history, and they feel themselves to be objects of scorn and contempt, uncared for and unpitied; and under the rigorous sway of a severe and rigid disciplinary system, they settle down into stolid indifference and desperation, and become callous to the just claims of God and man upon them. Steeped in degradation, they fear no more the world's frown or its disgrace. Unaccustomed to the mild tones of commiserating condescension and pity, they hope nothing, they ask nothing, from the sympathy of an "unfeeling world;" and when their term of sentence expires, they leave their

prison abode, *punished* it is true, but not reformed, and at once seek their level with the vile and vicious, and are ready to commence anew their career of crime and wickedness, preying upon society, rather than exerting an influence to promote its safety and good order. Thus the great desideratum of prison discipline, namely, REFORMATION, is defeated.

Reformation is, and should be, the paramount and absorbing interest of the State, while the mere matter of profit accruing from convict labor should be quite a secondary consideration. True, the internal police of the prison should be conducted by a strict adherence to system, and by a resort to all needful severity to insure strict compliance with necessary requisitions. Systematic and careful measures of economy should be adopted and strictly adhered to, that the prison may sustain itself, if indeed it does not afford a revenue to the State; while at the same time the greatest benefit that the State can realize will be in the mended morals, improved heart, and general reformation of offenders, and their restoration to usefulness as members of society. An individual thus reclaimed and saved, and returned to society, is of far more consequence to the State than a few dollars, more or less, wrung from his toil under a severe, unyielding, and unpitying disciplinary system, having pecuniary gain for its chief end, the convict to be restored under it, at the end of his term of service, to freedom simply—not to the confidence of his fellow-men, but to the haunts of vice, and a renewed course of crime and degradation.

Our penitentiary systems, looking to the reformation of offenders, have been and are defective; but it is a gratifying consideration that the active benevolence of the humane and philanthropic is directed to remedy this defect, and the beneficial influence of such exertions is beginning to be felt in prisons where cruelty, rather than kindness, has sometimes been predominant. The true principle of reform seems at length to have been discovered. The lash, or any form of corporal chastisement, may coerce, but never can reclaim. Kindness may touch the hardest heart, and subdue and chasten the most rebellious spirit. This is a principle which enters deeply into the philosophy of the human mind; nay, more—it finds place in the divine philosophy of Him who formed the human mind, and knows all its secret springs of action.

"Love, and love only, is the boon of love."

This principle holds good everywhere, and will assert its power and integrity wherever human intercourse is known, and will be found existing as well in the cell of the convict as in the virtuous walks of life. Kindness, then—a principle founded in the soundest philosophy, and so clearly adapted in its influence to the structure of the human mind—should surely be permitted to have the ascendency in every disciplinary system whose end is reformation, over the more savage code which commands and insures every act of obedience by brute force. By the operation of mildness and pity, hope may even lighten up with its lambent flame the cell of the convict, and the penitentiary itself cease to be a den of despair to a majority of its inmates.

The system adopted for the management and government of this penitentiary, is believed to be one calculated to exert a beneficial influence upon the convicts. While, by the regimen of the prison, each has his own separate cell, and all speaking intercourse with each other is prohibited, except in the presence of an officer, yet they are permitted to mingle with each other in the shops in silent labor, enjoying their meals in common, together listen to the instruction of the Chaplain on the Sabbath, and share in the exercises of the Sabbath school; and thus, in a variety of ways, have the dull monotony of the prison scene broken, and the mind kept from falling back entirely upon itself without relief or resource from without. In this respect our system is believed to possess advantages over those which confine the prisoner to a nearly unbroken and unvarying solitude, as it regards all the circumstances of labor, refreshment, and repose. From the nature of things, it would seem that exclusively solitary confinement must be prejudicial to the health, both mental and physical, of the prisoner. In every system of discipline, the great fact should be borne in mind, that man is a social being, and thus made for society, and that long, protracted, solitary confinement must work his injury, or his ruin. Convicts, to a great extent, are uneducated men, and have but few internal resources, of their own to sustain the mind. Such individuals depend upon the sight of the eye, intercourse with their fellow-men, and external resources generally, for their mental activity and vigor. In case of the solitary confinement of such individuals, the mind, thrown back upon itself, with but scanty furniture, and no resource from within to supply the deficiency of its customary external aliment, preys upon itself, and sooner or later demolishes its own structure, producing imbecility or insanity. This consequence is illustrated in the case of men of active business habits, who, after

years of activity, withdraw from business to spend the remainder of their days in retirement and repose. In vain do such individuals seek for happiness and contentment. Deprived of their accustomed pursuits, they find retirement and solitude uncongenial; their minds prey upon themselves, become diseased, and insanity and suicide are not unfrequent results.

The library of the prison, which, according to the report of the Chaplain of last year, numbered less than 300 volumes, has this year been increased, by the efforts of the present Chaplain, to 2,000 volumes. Each prisoner is supplied with a book every Saturday, and eagerly receives it as a precious boon; and thus the library will prove to be, no doubt, an important instrument in promoting the work of reform, and in aiding to reclaim many of the convicts.

The present number of convicts in the penitentiary is 498, and a fact of much interest, and worthy of particular notice is, that for six or eight years past, notwithstanding the great and rapid increase of population in the State, the number of convicts has not materially increased. This is a fact that speaks well for the good order and morality which seem to keep pace with the growing numbers of our population.

The number of female convicts is only 9. A number so disproportionate to the whole, must attract attention, and afford cause for special felicitation, that the gentler sex are not more numerously represented among the convicts of our penitentiary.

By a resolution of your board, the Warden of this penitentiary was authorized to secure the services of a female superintendent, to take the more particular charge and oversight of the female convicts. The services of such a superintendent have been secured, and she has entered upon the discharge of her duties with a prospect of great usefulness in her particular sphere.

The receipts of the institution, for the year ending on the 30th of November, 1846, are as follows:—

Cash received on account of smith, hame, lace, and saddle-tree shops, $17,299 84; toolmakers, 2.394 75; pail and rake shops, 2,478; tailor shop, 2,461 34; engines and machinery, 2,253 58; carpetmakers, 2,496 16; State shoemakers, 254 63; prison slops, 1,002 24; lumpers, (promiscuous labor,) 256 16; interest, 491 74; incidental expenses, 15 50; visitors, 1,064 62; United States, 659; fuel and light, 731 13; stonecutting, 23; cooper shop, 4,353 65; carpenters, 1 03; dental instrument and toolmaking, 566 75: total cash receipts, $38,803 12.

Additional earnings for the present year, for which cash has not been received:—

Convict labor on lunatic asylum, $3,534 54; new State-house, 1,269 12; State avenue, 525 60; railroad, 104 80; lime kilns, 200 80; repairing prison, 605 60; amount due from United States, 380 50; do. from individuals, 121 15: total, $6,742 11.

Which show the earnings of the past year to have been $45,545 23.

The expenditures from December 1, 1845, to December 1, 1846, for the support of the institution, have been as follows:—

Cash paid for clothing, $3.289 96; furniture, 833 38; fuel and light, 1,886 28; provision, 10,269 02; forage, 199 31; incidental expenses, 314 80; discharged convicts, 372 55; stationery, 37 88; teams, 92 49; escaped convicts, 160 42; engines and machinery, 507 52; salary, 8,882 68; smiths' shop, 60 40; printing and postage, 43 84; visitor's guard, 227 66; moral instructor, 400; guards salary to lunatic asylum convicts, 300; State-house, do., 687 25; hospital, 186 65; State shoe shop, 21: total, $28,085 84, showing the earnings of the past year over expenses to have been $17,459 39.

The number of prisoners in confinement on the 30th November, 1845, was 482; the number recevied into the penitentiary from that time to November 30, 1846, is 151: making in all, 633.

This number has been reduced during the year, as follows: By expiration of sentence, 20; pardon from the governor, 43; restoration to citizenship, 60; death from disease, 7; writs of error, 4; pardon from President of United States, 1: total, 135.

Leaving in confinement, November 30, 1846, 498.

Of the above number of convicts in confinement, November 30, 1846, there are white males, 438; white females, 5: colored males, 52; colored females, 3.

In conclusion, I will only add, that it must afford matter of sincere congratulation to every benevolent mind, that the severity of ancient prison discipline is universally relaxing—that sentiments of philanthropy and tenderness are penetrating the walls of penitentiaries—and that the State itself, in an important sense, becomes the kind and affectionate guardian of the interests, the welfare, and moral well-being of a class of her people, who, though having offended against the laws, and the good order of society, and thus become the victims of their own crimes, are, nevertheless, objects of pity and commiseration—are still members of the human family, and, as such, not cut off from

the sympathies of our common natures, and are still worth a strenuous effort to save and reclaim. With such sentiments, and such discipline existing, the penitentiary, instead of being the school of vice to harden still more deeply in iniquity, may, and will, become, to a degree, a nursery of morality and virtue, where the wayward, the vicious, and the criminal, may be reclaimed from the error of their ways, and taught to tread the paths of rectitude and virtue—to feel that they are not entirely lost, either as it respects this world, or that world of retribution which lies beyond this transitory scene.

LAUREN DEWEY, Warden.

Number of Convicts from each County.—Ashtabula, 3; Adams, 3; Athens, 5; Brown, 3; Belmont, 5; Butler, 9; Cayahoga, 46; Champaign, 1; Clinton, 1; Coshocton, 1; Columbiana, 3; Clark, 2; Clermont, 2; Carroll, 1; Delaware, 5; Defiance, 2; Erie, 2; Franklin, 15; Fairfield, 5; Gallia, 6; Guernsey, 1; Geauga, 2; Greene, 3; Hamilton, 173; Harrison, 9; Huron, 4; Highland, 5; Hocking, 2; Holmes, 2; Henry, 1; Jefferson, 5; Jackson, 1; Lawrence, 14; Lorain, 8; Logan, 7; Lake, 2; Lucas, 10; Licking, 3; Montgomery, 8; Miami, 1; Muskingum, 18; Morgan, 2; Meigs, 3; Medina, 1; Marion, 2; Monroe, 3; Portage, 12; Pickaway, 8; Preble, 3; Perry, 1; Ross, 6; Richland, 4; Stark, 6; Shelby, 3; Scioto, 15; Summit, 4; Sandusky, 2; Seneca, 3; Tuscarawas, 2; Trumbull, 1; Washington, 6; Warren, 10; Wayne, 4; Knox, 3.

Married, 215; single, 283. Temperate, 165; intemperate, 333.

1846.—Moral Instructor's Report.

Knowing its powerful influence to restore the soul, and call it off from the misery and degradation into which their course of crime had plunged them, and the more effectually to accomplish this purpose, and to enlarge the range of thought, and give a healthy action to the mind, I resolved on enlarging their library, which consisted of about 300 volumes, and these mostly Sabbath-school books, much too limited for their wants. I proposed my intention to the Warden, contractors, and to some of the citizens of Columbus—they subscribed liberally to this object, and I made an appeal to the church and generous public, who promptly responded to the call, so that now we have about 3,000 volumes of books in the library, with the assurance of several hundred volumes more.

The inmates have increased much in their desire to read, and many have become interested in acquiring useful knowledge; the result is, they are much more cheerful and contented. Am I asked, can these men be reformed? I answer yes, many of them can, by kindness, and by giving them something to hope for; and I trust many of them are reformed in their purposes for future life. and some of them have been changed in heart by the regenerating power of the Holy Spirit.

We have public worship every Sabbath in the chapel, and this has not been in vain. The prisoners pay great attention both to the reading of the Holy Scriptures and the preaching of the word, and the gospel is applied with power to their hearts. We have also worship in the female department every Sabbath, and all have a Bible in their cell. We also have prayer every morning at the breakfast table, and also in the hospital when it is convenient. We have a Sabbath school, which is well attended, under the direction of some Christian gentlemen of the city, and great praise is due to them for their zealous and faithful labors. I have commenced a Bible class, which I purpose to continue.

I cannot conclude this report without calling your attention to a class of convicts, which may, with great propriety, be called children, from 14 to 18 years of age, who for some minor offence have been sentenced to imprisonment here, for from 1 to 3 years; some of them have respectable and pious parents, who, with their families, are wounded and feel disgraced. These youths have been led off in an evil hour by bad associations, and by a milder treatment might be reclaimed, without having a mark of disgrace fixed on them for all future life.

I would respectfully suggest, whether it would not be much better for the Legislature to provide a house of refuge or correction, to which all such should be sent, and make it a manual labor school. This would not attach so much disgrace, and would be more likely to reform. I believe all parents who know the temptations to which their children are exposed, would give their hearty approbation.

J. B. FINLEY, Moral Instructor.

1846.—Physician's Report.

I am unprepared to offer, in the way of comment upon the tables, anything which I could suppose, at the present time, of essential utility, and have only to add in this connection, that if the number of deaths is somewhat less than has heretofore been the fact, it is possible that the general character of disease within the walls may have been less grave than at previous periods. This, point of course I am incompetent to determine. With respect to the present year, I am not aware, judging solely from my own experience, that there has been any marked difference among the diseases prevailing within, and immediately without the precincts of the prison establishment.

Governed by the conviction that the fixed purpose of the directory ever is, to bestow upon the sick every needful medical attention, I have regarded it as my first professional duty so to time and to number my visits as to meet every probable emergency, and to render every practicable aid.

H. LATHROP, Physician.

The following statements give the aggregate number of different diseases which have occured in the hospital, between the periods of April 16 and November 30, in each of the years 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, and 1846, together with the aggregate number of deaths and lost days during these periods.

Diseases.—1842: Asthma, 3; anasarca, 1; bilious colic, 5; bilious remitting fever, 6; bilious pleurisy, 1; burns, 1; cholera morbus, 1; chronic diarrhœa, 1; chronic ophthalmia, 1; chronic pleuritis, 2; chronic pneumonia, 7; chronic enteritis, 1; congestion of the brain, 1; constipation, 4; consumption, 3; contusion, 8; diarrhœa, 16; disease of kidney, 2; disease of testicle, 2; dysentery, 13; debility, 4; enteritis, 1; erysipelas, 3; epilepsy, 2; fistula in ano, 2; gastritis, 2; gastroc enteritis, 1; gastric irritation, 27; headache, 7; hemicrania, 7; hemorrhoids, 2; hepatitis, 1; hernia, 1; hydrothorax and consumption, 1; intermitting fever, 117; incised wound, 9; insane, 4; irritation of lungs, 26; influenza, 6; inflammatory fever, 5; indigestion, 3; intestinal irritation, 10; inflammation of fauces, 1; lacerated wound, 1; lumbago, 1; neuralgia, 1; opthalmia, 4; otilis, 1; pneumonia, 3; pleuritis, 7; paralysis partialis, 4; pain in breast, 2; pain in face, 1; pain in side, 3; rheumatism, 26; steatomatous tumor, 1; syphilis, 3; spinal irritation, 2; spasm of œsophagus, 1; sore hand, 2; tonsillitis 3; typhoid fever, 4; vomiting, 1: total, 393.

1843: Asthma, 6; anasarca, 1; bilious colic, 5; bilious fever, 21; burns, 3; bilious congestive fever, 5; chronic diarrhœa, 4; chronic pneumonia, 3; constipation, 8; consumption, 1; contusion, 10; colic, 4; cerebritis, 1; diarrhœa 11; disease of kidney, 1; disease of testicle, 3; dysentery, 126; disease of spine, 1; debility, 8; erysipelas, 2; epilepsy, 2; gastritis, 1; gastric irritation, 78; headache, 9; hemicrania, 2; hemorrhoids, 7; hepatitis, 2; hæmoptysis, 2; hernia humoralis, 1; hematuria, 1; intermitting fever, 110; incised wound, 8; insane, 6; irritation of lungs, 39; influenza, 165; inflammatory fever, 21; indigestion, 2; intestinal irritation, 19; inflammation of fauces, 1; inflammatory rheumatism, 1; inflamed face, 1; inflammation of lungs, 1; lacerated wound, 3; menorrhagia, 1; neuralgia, 1; ophthalmia, 6; otilis, 2; pneumonia, 1; paralysis partialis, 1; pain in breast, 4; pain in face, 1; pain in side, 6; peripneumonia, 3; rheumatism, 48; syphilis, 3; sore leg, 3; sore foot, 5; tonsillitis, 9: total, 800.

1844: Abscess, 6; asthma, 2; anasarca, 2; bilious remitting fever, 6; bilious fever, 15; burns, 2; chronic diarrhœa, 3; chronic pneumonia, 9; constipation, 8; contusion, 22; colic, 3; cutaneous eruption, 3; congestive fever, 1; cynanche parotidea, 1; cynancha tonsillaris 3; diarrhœa, 122; disease of testicle, 1; dysentery, 17; debility, 7; diseased scrotum, 1; enteritis, 1; fistula in ano, 3; gastric irritation, 198; gastralgia, 1; gonorrhœa, 1; headache, 20; hemorrhoids, 7; hepatitis, 1; hæmoptysis, 4; hernia humoralis, 1; intermitting fever, 118; incised wound, 6; insane, 2; irritation of lungs, 33; inflammatory fever, 5; indigestion, 11; intestinal irritation, 93; injury of eye, 2; lacerated wound, 4; neuralgia, 4; ophthalmia, 10; pain in breast, 4; pain in side, 14; plethora, 1; rubaola, 13; rheumatism, 42; sore leg, 4; secondary syphilis, 1; sprained ancle, 1: total, 838.

1845.—Abscess, 5; asthma, 2; bilious remitting fever, 1; bilious fever, 24; bilious congestive fever, 1; consumption, 1; contusion, 8; colic, 1; caries of lower jaw, 1; cutaneous eruption, 3; congestive fever, 4; diarrhœa, 48; dysentery, 11; disease of chest, 1; disease of heart, 1; debility, 7; dropsy, 2; erysipelas, 1; fistula in ano, 1; fracture in arm, 1; fever, 7; gastric irritation, 163; hemorrhoids, 9; hæmoptysis, 2; hernia humoralis, 2; intermitting fever, 221; incised wound, 1; insane, 9; irritation of lungs, 23; inflammatory fever, 6; indigestion, 1; intestinal irritation, 26; inflammation of lungs, 1; lacerated wound, 1; ophthalmia, 3; pneumonia, 1; pleuritis, 1;

pain in breast, 6; pain in side, 3; peripneumonia, 4; periodical headache, 3; rheumatism, 22; sore hand, 1; sore leg, 1; scrofula, 2; tonsillitis, 1: total, 644.

1846: Abscess, 6; asthma, 4; consumption, 1; contusion, 11; colic, 14; caries of lower jaw, 1; cutaneous eruption, 1; cynanche parotidea, 2; cerebritis, 2; concussion of brain 1; chorea, 1; diarrhœa, 140; disease of kidney, 1; dysentery, 28; disease of heart, 4; debility, 6; dropsy, 5; diabetes, 3; erysipelas, 1; epilepsy, 7; fever, 39; gastric irritation, 88; gastralgia 17; headache, 49; hernia humoralis, 1; intermitting fever, 298; incised wound, 19; insane, 10; irritation of lungs, 36; inflammatory fever, 2; intestinal irritation, 97; inflammation of fauces, 21; inflammatory rheumatism, 2; inflammation of fetis, 1; inflamed face, 4; inflammation of lungs, 2; jaundice, 1; lacerated wound, 18; ophthalmia, 14; otilis, 2; ptyalism, 1; pleuritis, 2; pain in breast, 23; pain in side, 22; rheumatism, 58; scrotal abscess, 2; typhoid fever, 5; ulcer on leg; 11: total, 1,084.

Deaths.—1842, 6; 1843, 11; 1844, 8; 1845, 10; 1846, 5.

Lost Days.—1842, 4,760; 1843, 5,858; 1844, 6,100; 1845, 6,087; 1846, 4,527.

Synopsis of the Reports of the State Prison of Michigan, for 1845 *and* 1846.

1845.—Inspectors' Report.

All due regard to cleanliness and regularity in the management of the internal affairs of the prison, is strictly observed and enforced, and instances of insubordination among the convicts, during the past year, have rarely occurred.

In all cases when it has been deserved, punishment in the usual manner has been administered, but in no instance has personal chastisement been inflicted, until other and milder means were found unavailing to reclaim and bring under subjection the disobedient convict.

The usual religious exercises and means of moral culture, authorized by law, continue to be impartially extended to the convicts. Every Sabbath afternoon the Chaplain attends divine service within the walls of the prison, at which all the convicts are required to be present, together with a sufficient number of the keepers and guards to preserve order and regularity, and the balance of the Sabbath is devoted to the reading of the Bible, a copy of which is given to each convict on his entering the prison.

The privilege of writing to their relations, or on business, if thought necessary, once in every three months, or thereabouts, is granted to the convicts, the letters in all cases being placed in the hands of the Agent or deputy keeper for perusal, before they are permitted to leave the prison—and through the same medium the convicts are allowed to receive letters from their friends. The intercourse kept up in this way is productive of much real benefit to the convicts, and renders them more submissive to the wholesome restraints to which they are subjected by the discipline of the prison. The consciousness that they are remembered by their friends, though cut off from their society, and that those friends still feel an interest in their welfare and moral reformation, lighten the burden of their imprisonment, and keeps alive those peculiar attributes of the mind, which are only brought into action by the social relations of life.

It is not uncommon to witness a good degree of interest on the part of the convicts in improving their moral and mental condition, and with many, a sense of gratitude seems to be manifested for the privileges before enumerated, the effects of which are more or less apparent in their daily conduct, and by a more strict attention to their duty.

The building of the State prison at this place was commenced in the summer of 1838, from which time to the 31st October, 1845, there have been 327 commitments, of which 15 were the second, and 1 the third. Of the foregoing commitments, 135 have been discharged by expiration of sentence, 26 have escaped, 5 have died, 1 committed suicide, 1 killed in an attempt to recapture him, and 40 have been pardoned. Other facts in relation to this subject are embraced in the report of the Agent hereto attached.

During the past year 4 convicts have made their escape from prison, and are still at large.

The convicts have been supplied with provisions during the past year, at the rate of 6¾ cents per daily ration for each convict, and a contract for the ensuing year has been

let for that purpose at the of 6 7-30 cents for the same quantity and quality of the various kinds of provisions.

The condition of the prison is such that it has been absolutely necessary to appropriate the entire proceeds of the labor of the convicts for the continuation of the buildings, yard wall, workshops, and for the purchase of and fitting up machinery, in order that the convicts may be kept with a greater degree of safety, and be more profitably and advantageously employed.

IRA C. BACKUS,
LEWIS BASCOM,
MICHAEL SHOEMAKER, } Inspectors.

1845.—Agent's Report.

My annual report for the year ending October 31, 1845, is herewith respectfully submitted. The following is a brief synopsis of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending as aforesaid:—

Disbursements.—Balance overpaid per last annual report, $456 65; paid guards, 2,957 06; for rations, 2,859 15; clothing and materials, 1,297 82; wood, 977 11; hospital stores, (part for former year,) 159 73; wool, 80 78; discharged convicts, 105 40, expenses of fugitives, 97 65; agent's travelling expenses, 78 06; convicts deposits, 17 00; sundry expenses and materials, 617 74; total expenditures, 9,247 44: total, $9,704 09.

Receipts.—From State Treasury, $8,000 00; visitor's fund, 199 21; convicts deposits, 18 61; sundries, 5 00: total receipts, $8,222 82. Balance overpaid on this account, $1,481 27.

Receipts on Building Account.—Balance on hand per last annual report, $281 07; from contractors for convict labor, 6,366 81; sundry persons for labor, 100 16; from United States for support of convicts, year ending June 30, 1845, 386 15; rent account, 108 98; State warrants redeemed, 108 27; articles sold, 37 49; total receipts during the year, 7,107 86: total, $7,388 93. This amount expended per account current with vouchers herewith submitted and rendered Auditor General, $5,691 86: balance on hand on this account, $1,697 07.

Summary.—Expenditures on convict account including balance, $9,704 09; expenditures on building account, 5, 691 86; balance on hand, October 31, 1845, 215 80: total, $15,611 75.

Since making my last annual report, that portion of the yard wall which then remained in an unfinished state, has been completed. There has been built for the use of the furnace and machine contractors, an additional and commodious brick workshop, 50 feet by 65, one story high, and in all respects a substantial and suitable building for that branch of business.

The second tier of cells has been advanced as far as was considered necessary for all practical purposes, and so far completed that new cells for the reception of convicts, can be arranged on very short notice.

With your advice and approval, a temporary apartment has been fitted up on the floor of the second tier of cells, for the accommodation of the sick, which has thus far proved a very great convenience.

The centre building of the main prison was commenced in June last, and the basement story from the foundation, has been erected, including the partition walls, according to the plan heretofore adopted for the continuation of the prison buildings. This building in extent is 61 by 83 feet on the ground, and joins on to the east gable end of the west wing, and when completed will be four stories, or about 50 feet in height from the level of the yard. The first, or basement floor, is intended for the kitchen, mess-room, cellars, etc., for the use of the prison, the second floor for the offices, turnkey's hall, and other conveniences, and the third floor and above the same, for the residence of the Keeper of the prison.

This department of the prison buildings, thus far, is constructed of substantial stone masonry, the exterior and partition walls varying from 2½ to 3½ feet in thickness, and placed upon a rock foundation. The front of this building projects about 23 feet from the south wall of the two wings, and the face side of the outer wall window and door caps and sills is composed of cut stone, which, for beauty and durability, is not surpassed by any building material in the western country.

With ordinary success it is not unreasonable to expect that this building can be nearly or quite completed during another year.

The prison has long felt the want of a supply of water, in addition to the quantity

afforded from the wells within the yard, which can only be relied upon for ordinary purposes, but should the buildings of the prison take fire, it would be found wholly inadequate for the emergency.

That difficulty has, however, been obviated by bringing the water from the Ganson spring, the free use of which for that purpose, having been heretofore granted to the State by the proprietor.

The water from said spring, which is situated about 150 rods from the prison, is conducted the whole distance in logs under ground, and is discharged in a reservoir located in about the centre of the prison yard. This reservoir is of circular form, 12 feet deep and 13 feet in diameter, and is lined with a substantial brick wall, laid in water-lime, and plastered on the inside with the same material. The entire expense of the work, exclusive of the labor of convicts, has been about $35.

For the year ending October 31, 1844, the number of days lost in consequence of sickness and other causes, was 4,400, and during the year past, from the same causes, but 2,882, which is a falling off of over 1,500 days.

The accurate average number of convicts supported during the past year, is 125, and of that number from 80 to 85 have been contracted.

After the prison buildings are completed, and the convicts all let on contracts, except the few that may be required for the ordinary duties connected with the prison, it is fair to presume that with 175 able-bodied prisoners the institution can be managed so that it will not have to rely upon the treasury for any portion of its maintenance.

J. H. TITUS, Agent.

The following is a statement of the number of days' work performed, and the amount earned by convicts during the year ending 31st October, 1845:

For Contractor.—In shoe shop, 2,345 days, at 40 cents a day, $938 00; do., 1,756 days, at 38 cents a day, 667 28; do., 373 days, at 25 cents a day, 93 25; do., 265 days, at 20 cents a day, 53 00; do., 66 days, at 15 cents a day, 9 90; in coopers shop, 2,448½ days, at 38 cents a day, 930 43; furnace and machine shop, 5,577¾ days, at 30 cents a day, 1,673 32: do., 162¾ days, at 25 cents a day, 40 69; in wagon shop, 3,065¾ days, at 33⅓ cents a day, 1,021 91; in woolen manufactory, 5,287 days, at 25 cents a day, 1,321 75; do., 686¾ days, at 10 cents a day, 68 67; in cabinet shop, 275 days, at 30 cents a day, 82 50: in tailors shop, 44 days, at 50 cents a day, $22 00.

For State.—Carpenters shop, 206 days, at 50 cents a day, $103 00; tailors shop, 957 days, at 50 cents a day, 478 75; weave shop, 645 days, at 50 cents a day, 322 50; stone quarry, 1,263 days, at 50 cents a day, 631 50; yard wall, 255 days, at 50 cents a day, 127 50; grading yard, 872 days, at 37½ cents a day, 327 00; prison buildings, 1,824 days, at 50 cents a day, 912 00; stone cutting, 593½ days, at 75 cents a day, 444 37; cooking, washing, driving team, and other work about the prison, 4,315 days, at 25 cents a day, 1,078 75; lost by reason of sickness, bad weather, and old age, 2,882 days: total of earnings, $11,348 07. Amount of labor for contractors, $6,922 70; amount of labor for State, $4,425 37.

Remaining in prison October 31, 1844, 122; received during the year ending October 31, 1845, 37: total, 159.

Number discharged during the year ending October 31, 1845, by expiration of sentence, 26; by pardon, 9; escaped, 4: died, 1: total, 40.

Number remaining in prison October 31, 1845, 119.

Employment.—For Contractors—In coopers shop, 10; furnace and machine shop, 20; shoe shop, 18; wagon shop, 14; woolen manufactory, 22. For the State—Carpenters shop, 3; tailors shop, 4; stone quarry, 7; washroom and kitchen, 5; cutting stone, 2; mason work, etc., 5; hospital, 1; teamsters, 2; barber, 1; females, 2; aged and infirm, 3.

Color.—White persons, 102; colored persons, 17.

Crimes.—Larceny 17; arson, 2; keeping house of ill fame, 2; passing counterfeit coin, 1; assault and battery, with intent to murder, 2; burglary and larceny, 4; aiding prisoners to escape, 1; uttering forged note, 1; having in possession counterfeit money, with intent to pass the same, 3; counseling burglary and larceny, 1; murder, (sentences commuted,) 2; burglary and larceny, and breaking jail, 1: total, 37.

Number from each County.—Washtenaw, 5; Eaton, 1; Jackson, 1; Wayne, 16; United States Court, (Wayne,) 1; Calhoun, 2; Cass, 2; Branch, 1; Oakland, 2; Lenawee, 3; Macomb, 1; Kalamazoo, 1; St. Joseph, 1.

Term of Sentences.—1 year, 5; 1 year and 6 months, 1; 1 year and 8 months, 1; 2 years, 1; 2 years 6 months and 1 day, 1; 3 years, 8; 4 years, 5; 5 years, 6; 7 years, 1; 7 years 6 months and 1 day, 2; 8 years, 3; 10 years, 2; life, 1.

The following is a statement of the whole number of commitments during each year respectively, from March, 1839, to October 31, 1845, also in what counties convicted, and the number discharged, died, escaped, and pardoned during said time:

Received in 1839, 33; in 1840, 56; in 1841, 47; in 1842, 50; in 1843, 43; in 1844, 31; in 1845, 37: total, 327.

Discharged by expiration of sentence, 135; by pardon, 40; escaped, 26; died, 5; committed suicide, 1; killed in an attempt to recapture him, 1: total, 208. In prison, October 31, 1845.

Counties where the above were Convicted.—Wayne, 156; United States Court, (Wayne,) 17; Lenawee, 20; St. Joseph, 8; Berrien, 11; Jackson, 14; Washtenaw, 26; Monroe, 12; Oakland, 13; Macomb, 3; Calhoun, 8; Kent, 4; Ottawa, 1; Kalamazoo, 8; Cass, 5; Saginaw, 2; St. Clair, 3; Van Buren, 1; Branch, 6; Hillsdale, 5; Mackinaw, 2; Eaton, 1.

Color.—White males, 271; white females, 4; colored males, 51; colored females, 1.

Ages.—Under 15 years, 4; 15 to 20; 28; 20 to 30, 155; 30 to 40, 74; 40 to 50, 39; 50 to 60, 13; 60 to 70, 13; 70 to 80, 1.

Money received from Visitors.—Balance on hand, November 17, 1844, $104 26; received during the year ending November 17, 1845, 198 24: total, $302 50. Paid H. M. Roberts, Chaplain, $100 00; charged Agent in cash account, 135 65; charged H. L. Russel, late assistant keeper, 8 00: total, $243 65. Balance on hand, November 17, 1845, $58 85.

Officers' salaries during the year ending October 31, 1845, $5,133 21.

1845.—Physician's Report.

During the 6 months which have elapsed, since the commencement of my charge of the medical department, the general health of the convicts has been good. The total number of prescriptions during the period, is about 420, being an average of nearly 3 daily—the number of convicts prescribed for, about 50, or nearly one-half of the whole number—a proportion which, considering the generally bad habits of the convicts prior to their incarceration, is believed to be somewhat less than occurs in general practice. Many of these cases, moreover, were of so slight a nature that without the walls of the prison, they would have been treated only with domestic appliances.

In none of the cases can the influence of the discipline or *hygienic* regulations of the prison be traced—on the contrary there can be no doubt that the regularity of habits induced by the discipline, and the simplicity and wholesome nature of the diet and regimen exert a highly salutary influence upon the health of the convicts.

A reference to the hospital register shows that by far the greater number of diseases occurred during the latter part of summer and the earlier autumnal months, a fact which finds its explanation in the greater intensity of the endemic influence at that period—yet such has been the general healthfulness of the season, that comparatively few cases of remittent, none of continued fever, and not a single death, have occurred.

A. SAGER, Physician.

1846.—Inspectors' Report.

The earnings of the convicts for the year have been $11,016 63, showing an excess of expenditures over earnings of $7,987 76.

During the ensuing year, all reasonable efforts will be made to adopt and carry out the policy of having as great a number engaged on contracts as can possibly be spared from other branches of labor: and for the support of the prison, we shall endeavor to rely more upon the receipts from the labor of convicts, and less upon the treasury, than heretofore, unless it may be thought advisable to proceed with the erection and completion of the centre or main building, which has already been commenced. This building, in its present condition, is of no possible utility, besides being liable to continual damage, and its completion is very material to the management and welfare of the prison, as well as very important to the safe keeping of the convicts.

Experience has clearly demonstrated, that the laws at present in force relating to the State prison, are entirely inadequate for the purposes of good government. The law commences by stating that "the prison shall be under the direction and government of three Inspectors," while in its after provisions it renders their power a nullity, except in providing rules and regulations, leaving them without power to cause even those to be enforced.

The law does not make the Agent the executive officer of the prison under the direction of the Board of Inspectors, and is entirely wanting in that clearness and perspicuity in pointing out the duties of the two offices, which should be definitely expressed.

At present, all moneys received for the labor of convicts can be expended by the Agent as his judgment may dictate, without the advice or consent of any other officer of the prison, he reporting monthly to the Inspectors the amount and objects of the expenditures. He has also sole charge of the building department, and may extend or contract the building operations without reference to the opinions of the Inspectors. The labor of the convicts can be, and has been, leased by him to one bidder, in opposition to a resolution adopted by the Board of Inspectors, requesting him to lease the men to another and a higher bidder. The operation of the present system cannot be better exemplified than by appending a statement of facts in connection with the letting of the last contract for convict labor.

The Agent advertised for sealed proposals: the bids being submitted, it was found that one bid was for from 20 to 30 men at 38 cents per day: another bid was for from 30 to 50 men at 28 cents per day; both bidders being considered perfectly responsible. A majority of the Board decided in favor of the *highest* bid, and recommended the Agent to accept it and execute a contract; but, after mature deliberation, he decided to accept of the *lowest* bid, and executed a contract. This was done in accordance with a written stipulation, which the Agent had given before the letting of the labor had been advertised, that he (the lowest bidder) should have the labor of the men at a stipulated price, provided he should notify the Agent within a given length of time that he would accept of the proposition; which notice the bidder gave. After making his decision, the Agent proceeded to execute a contract without exhibiting it to the Inspectors or counseling or advising with them, which contract was so contrary to the terms of the bid, that when it was presented to the Inspectors, the following resolution was adopted by them and placed upon the record of the Board:

"*Resolved*, That for the following reasons, the Board cannot approve of the contract recently made with Pinney, Howard, and Co., to wit: There are more kinds or branches of business included in said contract than were bid for, namely, carpet weaving, coach and harness plating, and plating generally; also, the furnishing of water to a greater extent than was understood when the bid was accepted—the agreement to furnish a store-house for materials and manufactured articles—the granting to them the use of the steam-engine, without the provision that they were not to have the use of the same after they procured one of their own—the withholding from the State the privilege of letting any one or more of the trades named in the bid, which they did not intend to prosecute—and also for giving them a preference in letting a new contract, after the expiration of the one under consideration. The Board consider the foregoing provisions as embraced in said contract contrary to the letter and spirit of the original understanding with Mr. Pinney, who acted for Pinney, Howard, and Co., when their proposal was accepted."

Much embarrassment is now experienced in consequence of the failure of a part of the contractors to pay for the labor of the convicts, according to the stipulations of their contracts.

The difficulty mainly arises from there being no clause in the contracts by which they become forfeited, if the contractor fails to pay. We would therefore recommend that the law be so amended, that in all contracts hereafter let, a failure to pay according to the stipulations of the contract would (at the discretion of the Agent and Inspectors) forfeit and annul the same.

The Legislature, at its last session, in adopting the revised statutes, having decided to reduce the salaries of the various officers of the prison, we cannot, in justice to the future welfare of this institution, abstain from expressing our opinion that the present salaries are already sufficiently low, and that it would be difficult to obtain men qualified for the stations at any reduction from the present rates.

We think the conclusion is reasonable, that the business talent required cannot be commanded at any less than the salaries now paid.

There is perhaps no officer in the State requiring so great versatility of talent as the agent of this prison; requiring integrity, decision, and business abilities in conducting the financial affairs, in prosecuting the prison buildings, and in having the convicts steadily and advantageously employed, combined with benevolence, firmness, and an intimate knowledge of human nature, to enable him to obtain the confidence and respect of the convicts; for without these, a proper degree of discipline cannot be maintained.

One of the most important considerations in the government of this prison should be the reformation of the convicts. We conceive that the State would derive greater benefits from the practical reformation of these men, or a portion of them, than from any sum they may be made to earn while confined here; so that when their sentences expire, they will leave the prison with a determination to earn an honest livelihood, respect the laws, and redeem their lost character.

We are now restricted by law to paying $100 as the salary of the chaplain, and as we deem it of paramount importance towards the reformation of the convicts that the chaplain should devote more time to their instruction than can be asked or expected for the present salary, we would recommend that the restriction be removed.

We would also suggest whether it would not have a great tendency towards the reformation of the convicts, if the Legislature would, by law, allow the Inspectors to adopt rules by which the prisoners could be classified and rewarded as they were found worthy; the reward to consist of a small portion of their earnings, and to be paid to them when they leave the prison. Under the present law, the convicts, without distinction, receive $3 each upon their discharge. This amount is so small that many of them are driven to commit crime from necessity; looked upon with suspicion, unable to obtain employment, without the means of support until they can get where they are unknown, they become desperate: the commission of crime, detection, and recommitment to prison, follow almost as a matter of course. Would this be so, if the convict knew that by a proper course of conduct during his confinement, he was laying up a small store that would support him until he could find and obtain employment?

IRA C. BACKUS,
LEWIS BASCOM,
MICHAEL SHOEMAKER, } Inspectors.

1846.—Agent's Report.

It has not been considered necessary to construct any additional cells during the past season, as I found the second tier in such a state of progress, that new cells could be fitted np for occupation, with very little time and labor.

The centre or main prison building remains in the same condition as reported by my predecessor, with only the basement walls erected, it having been impracticable to progress with it in consequence of other and more important improvements, to which my attention and the means of the prison have been directed. Additional shop room, having in view a suitable and proper division of the various branches of labor under contract, seemed to be required to accommodate the contractors in the mechanical trades, and to obviate the inconvenience, it was thought advisable to make a very considerable addition to the range of shops. In fartherance of that object, a new and commodious brick shop has been completed, 100 feet in length by 35 feet in breadth, 2 stories high, running east and west, and forming a right angle with the previous range; also on the east end of the new shop, there has been built a substantial brick engine-house, of sufficient dimensions for an engine of eighty horse power; one of which, to half that extent, now being in process of construction by Messrs. Pinney, Howard, and Co. The shop, occupied by the iron foundry contractor has been extended about 76 feet of its length, in place of the old wooden building which has heretofore stood adjoining the foundry, and temporarily used for that purpose.

There are now within the yard, workshops to the following extent: The north and south range is 1 story high, 310 feet in length by 35 feet in breadth, separated into 3 apartments by brick partitions, and is now occupied by the coopers, shoemakers, wagon makers and blacksmiths, steam-engine, and by some portions of the manufacturing machinery. The east and west range—the new shop before mentioned—is 100 feet in length by 35 feet in breadth, and is now, together with the engine-house, occupied by Messrs. Pinney, Howard, and Co., contractors for sundry branches, which are hereafter more particularly enumerated.

The iron foundry shop, which stands in the centre of the yard, is 1 story high, 136 feet in length, by 56 feet wide. The above buildings are all built of brick, laid upon suitable stone foundation walls, and are well supported with timbers and covered with good pine shingle roofs.

A. FERRIS, Agent.

The following are the receipts and expenditures during the year ending October 31, 1846:—

Receipts.—Balance on hand October 31, 1845, $215 80; received from State treasury, 6,500; contractors for labor, 6,523 65; sundry persons for rent, articles sold, etc., 448 52; visitor's fund, 141 19; from United States, support of convicts, 160 82; for convicts, on deposit, 11 60: total, $14,001 58.

Disbursements—Paid guards, $2,769 48; rations, 2,818 85; clothing and bedding, and materials, 1,438 96; wood, 928 34; wool, 289 19; medicines and hospital stores, 183 66; fugitives, 195 78; discharged convicts, 98 00; agent's travelling expenses, 30 25; convicts deposits, 15 63; expense account, (convict department,) 844 39: total expended for support of convict department, $9,612 53; add building and repairs account, 4,385 86: total expenditures, $13,998 39. Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1846, $3 19.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the convicts for the year ending October 31, 1846:—

On Contracts.—Iron foundry, 5,577½ days at 30 cents a day, $1,673 47; do. 53½ days, 25c a day, 13 38; shoe shop, 3,320¼ days, 40c a day, 1,328 10; do. 452½ days, 25c a day, 113 12; do. 616½ days, 20c a day, 123 30; do. 294 days, 15c a day, 44 10; do. 133½ days, 10c a day, 13 35; do. 40½ days, 12½c a day. 5 06; coopers shop, 3,011 days, 38c a day, 1,143 88; wagon shop, 4,606¾ days, 33⅓c a day, 1,535 58; woolen factory, 3,019½ days, 25c a day, 754 88; do. 115 days, 10c a day, 11 50; do. 2,488 days, 28c a day, 696 78: total earned on contracts, $7,456 50.

For the State.—Prison buildings, 1,590 days, at 50 cents a day, $795; stone quarry, 942 days, 50c a day, 471; tailors shop, 1,200 days, 50c a day, 600; grading yard, 1,023 days, 37½c a day, 383 63; stocking loom, 146 days, 50c a day, 73; cutting stone, 298 days, 75c a day, 223 50; various State work, 4,056 days, 25c a day, 1,014; lost by sickness, bad weather, and old age, 4,612 days. Total earnings, $11,016 63.

Number of convicts in prison October 31, 1845, 119; received during the year ending October 31, 1846, 40: total, 159.

Number discharged, etc., during the year ending October 31, 1846: by expiration of sentence, 24; by pardon, 9; escaped, 3; died, 1: total, 37.

Number remaining in prison October 31, 1846, 122.

Employment.—For contractors in coopers shop, 11; iron foundry, 20; shoe shop, 18; wagon shop, 16; woolen factory, etc., 24: total on contracts, 89.

For the State—tailor's shop, 4; cutting stone, 2; carpenter work, 3; teamsters, 2; stone quarry, 5; mason work, 4; hospital, 1; barber, 1; wash room, kitchen, and prison hall, 7; females, 2; aged, and infirm, (unemployed,) 2.

White persons, 108; colored persons, 14.

The number of convicts received into prison, the crimes for which they were convicted, and the counties in which they were sentenced, during the year ending October 31, 1846, are as follows:—

Crimes.—Larceny, 14; forgery, 3; perjury, 2; burglary and larceny, 5; having in possession counterfeit bills with intent to pass the same, 3; voting at an election knowing himself to be unqualified, 1; assault with dangerous weapons with intent to commit murder, 4; keeping house of ill-fame, 1; passing counterfeit money, 1; forging and counterfeiting promissory notes, 1; counterfeiting and aiding and assisting in counterfeiting U. S. coin, 2; assisting prisoner to escape from State prison, 1; carnally knowing a female under 10 years of age, and assault, etc., 1; escaped and retaken, 1: total, 40.

Number from each County.—Branch, 1; Monroe, 6; Wayne, 14; do. U. S. Court, 2; St. Joseph, 1: Lenawee, 5; Calhoun, 4; Clinton, 1; Jackson, 1; St. Clair, 1; Macomb, 2; Kalamazoo, 1; escaped, retaken, 1.

Term of Sentences.—For 6 months and 1 day, 2; 1 year, 7; 1 year 6 months, 1; 2 years, 5; 3 years, 10; 4 years, 2; 5 years, 2; 6 years, 3; 7 years, 2; 8 years, 1; 9 years, 1; 10 years, 2; 20 years, 1; escaped, retaken, 1.

Synopsis of the several Contracts now existing for the employment of Convicts at the Mechanical Trades.

George H. Wilcox, contractor for from 15 to 20 convicts at shoemaking, at 40 cents per day, contract to continue five years from April 1, 1845.

D. Fisher & Co., (formerly Eaton & Co.,) contractors for from 10 to 15 convicts, at 38 cents per day, contract to continue 5 years from April 1, 1845.

Harmon De Graff, contractor for from 18 to 30 convicts at manufacturing iron machinery, stoves, and other castings, at 30 cents per day, contract to continue 5 years from November, 1843.

J. E. Beebe, contractor for from 6 to 15 convicts, at wagon-making and blacksmithing, at 33⅓ cents per day, contract to continue 5 years from April 1, 1843.

Pinney, Howard, & Co., contractors for from 30 to 50 convicts, at manufacturing woolen goods, farming tools, saddle-trees and trimmings, coach and harness plating, webbing and coach lace, paper, shovels and hardware, door trimmings, locks, etc., at 28 cents per day, contract to continue 5 years from May, 1846.

Highest number above contracted, 130; lowest number contracted, 79.

Officers' salaries, during the year ending October 31, 1846, $5,006.

1846.—Chaplain's Report.

Besides attending public worship, and preaching on the Lord's day, I have endeavored to see each of the convicts once a week, and to hold such conversation with them as their individual circumstances and character would allow.

By the aid of some friends, I have a form of religious service printed from the "Book of Common Prayer." From the ignorance of the Episcopal Church on the part of most of the convicts, many supposing it was the Church of Rome, at first, there were strong prejudices to be overcome, and many of our books were destroyed.

I am happy to say, that these prejudices were soon removed, and such respectful attention has since been paid by the great body of the men, as to be highly gratifying.

It is desirable that persons who are judged to be injurious to society, should not only be restrained from wrong-doing while in confinement, but should, if possible, be better instructed to understand their own duties and interest, and return to the world capable of being useful citizens, and not, as too often happens, go forth irritated by a confinement, the propriety of which they do not feel, and ready to be revenged upon the community for the fancied wrong done to their liberty.

There have been added to the library of the prison, by donation, from officers and contractors, 100 volumes; from the Protestant Episcopal Prayer Book Society, 20 volumes; from Miss Dix, 163 volumes; besides an abundant supply of tracts.

It appears upon inquiry of the convicts themselves, that of those in prison October 20, 1846, there were:—

Intemperate, 64; moderate drinkers, 43; totally abstinent, 15: total, 122.

Under the influence of liquor when crime was committed, 52.

Married, 50; Single, 66; widows and widowers, 6.

Collegiate education, 1; grammar school, do., 2; common school, do., 73; read and write indifferently, 13; read only, 17; learned to read in prison, 6; cannot read, 6.

American born, 98; foreigners, 24.

C. W. FITCH, Chaplain.

1846.—Physician's Report.

It was my design to have submitted with this report statistical tables, showing the comparative health of the convicts engaged in the different departments of mechanical labor, the monthly per centage of prescription, and the average mortality since its first establishment, but circumstances beyond my control have prevented the fulfilment of that design. It is thus I am obliged to offer you this abridgment of my original design, as a temporary apology, until such period as I am enabled to do the subject justice.*

There has been but one death in the hospital within the past year. The subject was an aged individual, having a complication of chronic difficulties, and being a rare instance of one, who, by his habits of vice, debauchery, and crime, had so depraved his physical constitution as to render futile all therapeutic means.

The diseases which have prevailed with us during the earlier summer months, were of a mixed charcter, chronic derangements with occasional sporadic disease, characterized, as they generally are, by the different varieties of intermittent affections peculiar to our bilious climate. Later in the season were manifested bilious intermittents, remittents, and rarely an occasional continued fever.

Few, indeed, who by misfortune or design, are rendered fit subjects of legal punishment, do not become decidedly improved in physical health and vigor. The cause of this is found in the habits of regularity which govern their eating, sleeping, and laboring hours.

J. TUNNICLIFF, Jr., Physician.

* It is to be hoped the doctor will redeem his pledge in his next report.—P. D. C.

Synopsis of the Reports of the Georgia Penitentiary for the Years 1845 *and* 1846.

1845.—Keeper's Report.

The whole number of convicts in the institution on the 7th day of October, 1844, consisted of—Males, 129; females, 2; in the lunatic asylum, male, 1; received during the political year ending October 6, 1845, 29: total, 161. Discharged during the political year by expiration of sentence, 17; by pardon of the Governor in the same time, 17; by pardon of the President of the United States, 1; deaths, 2: total, 37. Number remaining in prison 6th October, 1845, 124; decrease for the year, 7.

Of the number pardoned, 12 were recommended to executive clemency, by the principal keeper, immediately preceding the expiration of their several sentences, on account of good conduct during their imprisonment, to the end that their civil privileges should be restored, in obedience to an executive order herein recited. One because of insanity (in lunatic asylum;) one because of illegality of conviction; one because of pulmonary disease aggravated by confinement; two on petition and recommendation from the places where convicted.

The moral improvement of the convict, by which he shall be converted from a felon into a useful citizen, is unquestionably the main object of the laws and of the advocates of this mode of punishing offenders; and to the accomplishment of this desirable object, much of my time and thoughts have been employed; and while I frankly acknowledge that success has not been commensurate with my hopes, yet I think I have just grounds for believing that something has been done towards it, and that my solicitude has not been exerted in vain.

If a man does right by compulsion, it is but mechanically done. He can derive no merit from it, and does not experience the consoling influence of an approving conscience, since it does not possess the essential ingredient of virtuous conduct—the union of *intention* and *act*. In every possible view it may be his interest; yet if his understanding is not convinced, and his reluctant will requires the spur of coercion, his act is that of an automaton, in which the motion of the heart has no share; and so far from being substantially benefited, he will be ready to replunge into the same error, whenever the same circumstances shall offer the same temptation. There is an instructive moral flowing from this principle of human nature. It teaches that, in order to succeed in the benevolent purpose of elevating and improving a vicious man, you must so conduct yourself towards him, by words and actions, as to convince him, first, that you desire his good; that you wish to raise, not degrade him; that you take no pleasure in giving him pain of body or mind; that your purpose is not so much to coerce as to attract him to that point from whence he can have a commanding view of the wrong he has done, and the right which the humanity of the law yet allows him the opportunity of doing. There is a vast difference between saying to a man, "If you do not offend, you shall have praise and reward," and telling him, "If you do offend, you shall be punished." The desire of good influences the human heart with equal force, as aversion to pain. The union of rewards and punishments held out in our holy religion, stamps upon the system the approval of infinite wisdom and goodness, and proves incontestably its fitness for the renovation of a fallen creature.

Under the influence of these impressions, strengthened by my opinion of the policy of our laws, it has been my intention to manage the convicts strictly upon parental principles, and to deal with them, as near as possible, as a prudent father acts towards his children. Yet, while I have done this, I have at the same time, when necessary, resorted to coercion in order to compel obedience to the established rules and regulations, when gentler means have proved ineffectual. But nothing connected with the discharge of my official duties has given me more satisfaction than this system of treatment has, in almost every instance, been successful. A resort to force has become matter of very rare occurrence. The conduct of the convicts has been highly commendable in nearly every instance.

I would not be understood, however, as attributing the exemplary conduct of the convicts solely to the foregoing cause, but believe much of it may be ascribed to a system of reward for good conduct, instituted by his excellency the Governor, grounded on the spirit of our law establishing penitentiary punishment. On the 14th December, 1844, an executive order, in words that follow, was directed to the principal Keeper:

It appears proper that in relation to such convicts in the penitentiary, whose conduct

has been orderly in confinement, and justifies the belief that they may be safely restored to society with all their civil privileges unimpaired—

"*It is therefore ordered,* That the principal Keeper of the penitentiary be required to report all such cases just preceding the expiration of the sentences by which such convicts are imprisoned, to the end that *pardons* may be granted in all cases in which the Executive may interfere."

For the purpose of giving to this order its due influence upon those it was intended to benefit, I read and explained it to the convicts, that all who desired to profit by the privilege promised, might have the opportunity to do so. In consequence I have recommended pardons to twelve out of thirty convicts, whose sentences have expired since the reception of the order. From their apparent contrition, and steady, orderly behavior while under my charge, I cherish the belief that the selections were judicious, and that most, if not all of them, will properly appreciate the restoration of their legal rights. My convictions have been strengthened, that however degraded by guilt, while reason maintains its empire over the mind, there is no heart so obdurate that the voice of sympathy and kindness may not reach it. The best evidence of the salutary influences of this use of the pardoning power, and treatment of the convicts, is given in the remarkable fact that no escape has taken place during the year, and but one since I took charge of the institution.

The financial success of the institution has transcended my hopes and expectations.

It may not be improper to say that, after great and unceasing efforts, I have changed the shape of materials on hand, from those suited to operations in wood and iron, to such as are essentially suited to the process of tanning leather. This was effected by manufacturing these materials, selling the fabrics, and with the proceeds purchasing the raw materials for the tannery. The success of the tanning operation has exceeded my expectations, convinced as I was of its practicability.

I have encountered many difficulties, which have greatly retarded the success of my operations, by the want of skilful mechanics as overseers, who cannot be induced to abandon their pursuits at home for the low wages allowed them in the penitentiary. A part of the time I have been compelled to employ a master mechanic, whose wages, if divided and added to the present pay of each of the overseers, would nearly secure a competent master mechanic in each of those departments.

The employment of master workmen to teach the convicts, as directed by the present law, is objectionable, in this—that the mechanic so employed is not held accountable for the work done, or the conduct of the operatives. There is a degree of fidelity with which all the work should be executed, that none but a master workman can appreciate.

The ordinary means promotive of health have been employed, and have been productive, under Providence, of the best results. Since the 1st of January, 1844, to the 6th of October, 1845, nearly 2 years, but 3 deaths have occurred.

The chaplain has attended to the performance of his duty every Sabbath, with two or three exceptions.

There are now in this prison 22 convicts who cannot read or write; 32 who cannot write; and 80 who acknowledge that, either directly or indirectly, they owe their imprisonment to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors. I sincerely regret it has not been in my power to establish and keep up a Sunday-school, for the benefit of those wholly untaught in the first rudiments of education.

I ask leave to call your attention to another subject that I think worthy of notice. It is the practice that has obtained up to the present time of continuing old debts and claims of the institution, that contribute to swell the apparent amount of assets, while it is well known they are unavailable and wholly worthless. And farther: in turning over from one principal Keeper to his successor the damaged, rotten, and worthless materials that have accumulated for successive administrations. This is necessary in order that each principal Keeper may have due credit for what he receipted for. But I suggest that it might answer a better purpose, if, at regular periods, a commission be appointed, of one or more suitable individuals, to appraise the debts, notes, and accounts, and cause such as may be condemned as bankrupt to be discontinued from the books.

Account Current.—To balance of materials remaining on hand October 7, 1844, $20,016 70; amount of materials received from inspector during quarter ending on the 6th day of January, 1845, 5,193 58; expense of account paid by bookkeeper in same time, 2,465 64; amount of materials received from inspector during quarter ending March 31, 1,937 54; expense account paid by bookkeeper in same time, 2,359 21; amount of materials received from inspector during quarter ending June 30, 5,986 17;

expense account paid by bookkeeper in same time, 3,663 79; amount of materials received from inspector during quarter ending October 6, 4,406 45; expense of account paid by bookkeeper in same time, 2,632 60: total amount of debits, $48,661 68.

By amount of manufactured articles and jobwork turned over to bookkeeper during the quarter ending January 6, 1845, $5,390 48; amount of account against United States during same time, 129 55; sinking 16 tan vats, and materials for them, 100; manufactured articles and jobwork turned over to bookkeeper during quarter ending March 31, 1845, 5,125 53; account against U. S. during same time, 111 38; cost of bark-house, letch, and materials for same, 120; manufactured articles and jobwork turned over to bookkeeper during quarter ending June 30, 12,193 65; account against U. States during same time, 103 64; manufactured articles and jobwork turned over to bookkeeper during quarter ending October 6, 9,199 17; account against United States during same time, 111 29; raw materials on hand October 6, 18,348 95; materials on hand in tan yard as ascertained by inventory, October 6, 8,215 87: total amount of credits, $59,149 51.

Recapitulation.—Total amount of credits, $59,149 51; subtract total amount of debits, 48,661 68; balance in favor of profit on the operations of the political year ending October 6, 1845, (after deducting 1,500 for inaccuracies, etc.,) $8,987 83.

There has been a reduction of stock and materials, other than those of tan yard, of $1,667 75; and an increase of tan yard stock during the year, of 8,215 87; amount turned over to bookkeeper, beyond everything drawn from him, 3,719 71; cost of bark-house, 16 tan vats, material, etc., for do., 220: making gross amount of profits, $10,487 83; and an aggregate increase of stock, of $6,548 12.

Of the sum of $18,000 appropriated by the Legislature of 1843, to rebuild, etc., there has been drawn the amount of 10,323 56; leaving unused, $6,676 43.

The aggregate amount of profits for the three last quarters of the political year, 1844, is, as already shown, $11,867 50; aggregate profits for political year, 1845, 8,987 83: total profits for 1 year 9 months, 20,855 33. Subtract for loss of 1st quarter political year, 1844, by fire, etc., 11,424 36½; clear profit remaining on the 2 years, $9,430 96½.

In rebuilding, there has been consumed of materials bought and furnished—not to say anything about the labor done—the amount of $9,433 50.

A list of tools accompanies the quarterly report, an examination of which will show that several useful and costly machines, many valuable tools, implements, and fixtures, have been added to it since the last annual report. In addition, a bath-house and furniture, a large number of wagon and carriage hubbs have been turned, bored, and morticed; and which would swell the items of profits $1,000 or more; yet I have omitted to credit myself with them, in order that every possible contingency might be covered.

A. W. REDDING, Principal Keeper.

1845.—Physician's Report.

The number of cases subjected to medical treatment in the hospital within the last 12 months has been 290; and within that period 1 death has occurred—William Cook, of Jasper county, who died on the 28th September, of typhus fever. There has been one other death in the institution since the 6th October, 1844—William Taylor, of Lincoln county, who was found dead in his cell on the morning of the 1st July last, and who died from the bursting of a blood-vessel—or, more satisfactorily, the bursting of a very large aneurismal sac at the arch of the aorta, as ascertained by a post-mortem examination. There are now remaining in the hospital 6 cases, only one of dangerous character.

The diseases prevailing in the institution during the past year have been such as were common to the surrounding country. We have no diseases which can be regarded as peculiar to the prison; no local cause of disease being allowed to exist about the place, and cleanliness in all departments rigidly enforced.

THOMAS F. GREEN, Physician.

1846.—Keeper's Report.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the N. Y. Prison Association.

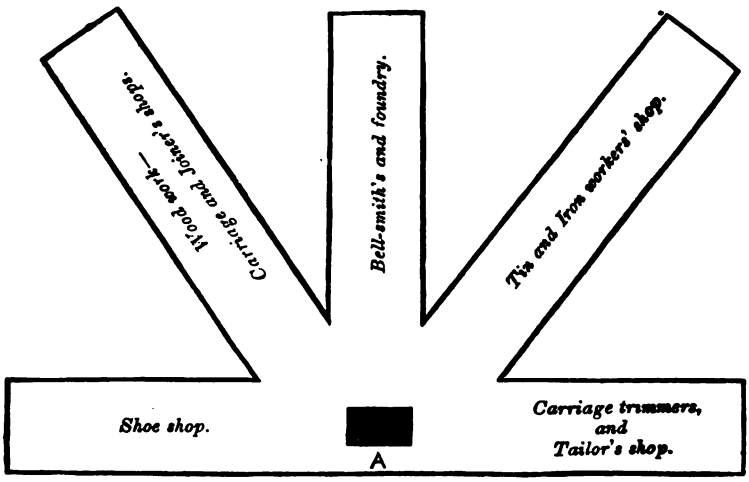
Dear Sir:—Your second request came to hand yesterday, and I make the best reply that circumstances allow me at once. When I received your other, (you say two others, but I have received but one before this,) I laid it by, hoping that shortly the report of 1846 would be published, when I could more readily comply, as well as

satisfactorily; but his excellency deemed it unnecessary, until the end of the present political year, (first Monday in October:)—this postponement is in consequence of biennial sessions. The report of 1846 has been made to his excellency, but not printed, and will not be until the two years are completed.

I send you the report of 1845, and the substance of the past year, and such other statistics as are within my reach—a destructive fire of this prison in 1843 leaving us but few records. I took charge of this prison January 1, 1844, and have had charge ever since.

The number of convicts remaining in prison first Monday in October, 1844, was 129 males, 2 females, and 1 male sent to lunatic asylum—aggregate, 132. In prison, October, 1845, 124, 2 of whom were females. In prison 1st of October, 1846, 123. Received in 1844, 38; in 1845, 29; in 1846, 41.

This prison was opened for the reception of offenders on the 10th of March, 1817, and that day received its first inmate. It has received within its walls, since that time to this date, 1,066, about 25 of whom were for the second and third time. They are sent from one year to during life: the greatest number come for four and five years. The system of management of the prisoners is what may be called the Silent system, all working in shops or buildings erected like the ribs of a lady's fan, terminating at a common centre, and consisting of five shops, thus—



A is an elevated stand, from which the Keeper can command a view of every prisoner and overseer without moving his position. The shops are one story, 9 feet pitch, 24 light windows, 7 by 9, every 7 feet in the sides, and skylights in roof.

The cells, for the reception of prisoners at night, are built of native granite, and is one of the strongest buildings in the United States. The whole is surrounded by a brick wall twenty feet high, and two feet and a half thick, at four right angles, containing about four acres on the inside.

The ration per diem is, of pork ⅔ lb., bacon, smoked, ½ lb., buffalo, fore quarter, 1½ lb., hind quarter, 1 lb., Indian meal, sifted, 20 oz., soap, salt, vinegar, and vegetables: there are ten acres of garden attached to the institution, in which all the kitchen garden vegetables are grown in abundance.

Divine service is performed every Sabbath at 10 o'clock by the State's chaplain. By the charity of Miss Dix, we have 300 volumes in the library, besides many books furnished by the State—Bibles, prayer-books, hymn-books, etc. There is abundant evidence of the success of this institution in producing that moral reformation sought for by its founders. Success in this particular may be said, with great truth, to depend almost entirely upon the qualifications to manage of him who has charge of it. The confidence of the prisoners must be obtained by the keeper,—you must convince him that you have no other motive but his good,—the best precepts and examples must be

constantly held up before him,—and he must be encouraged all the time, and never, at any time, degraded or abused. Indeed, I might say much on this subject had I space and opportunity; but enough on this point.

If I knew precisely what statistics you sought for, I might, I think, increase the list: if, however, you desire it, write me more definitely, and I will do the best the limited materials at my command will permit.

I am, with due respect, your and the Society's obedient servant,
A. W. REDDING, Principal Keeper, Georgia Penitentiary.

Synopsis of the Reports of the Mississippi Penitentiary, from 1841 *to* 1846.

1841.—Select Committee's Report.

The cost and expense of building and of keeping up this institution has, we are inclined to think, been greater than has generally been supposed. The whole amount appropriated by the acts of 1836, '39, and '40, amounting in all to $135,000, has been expended, except a small balance of $246, as appears from the accompanying statement of Mr. Nichols, the State architect.

In addition to this amount, the sum of $33,923 57 has been expended during the year ending November 22, 1841, over and above the receipts. The whole amount expended on account of the penitentiary for the year ending the 22nd November, 1841, is $38,694 38. This amount was expended for the following items, viz.:—

For clothing, $2,303 39; medicines, 256 25; soap, candles, and oil, 396 31; furniture and stationery, 177 41; salaries to officers, 6,974 90; pay of assistant keeper and guards, 4,494 37; building materials, 1,966 46; master workmen, 3,822 44; freight and hauling, 1,288 93; tools, 337 48; working materials, 9,429 21; oxen and horses, 480; forage and fuel, 3,417 39; platform scales, 100; contingencies, 2,598 26: total, $38,694 88.

The whole amount of cash receipts for the same time is $5,102 31; received from blacksmith shop, 2,545 04; carpenter shop, 313 25; wheelwright shop, 1,148; shoemaker shop, 1,071 31; profit and loss, 6 21; visitors, 18 50: total, $5,102 31. Making the general account as follows: to receipts during the year for work done, $5,102 31; to cash paid out by the State, 33,923 57: total, $39,025 38.

Amount actually expended for sundries, $38,694 38; cash on hand, 331 50.

The books show the amount of cash on hand to be only $302 15, which occasions an error against the State of $29 35.

Amount of property as per inventory taken November 22, 1840, $12,516 98; work done for the use of the penitentiary, 3,801 26; work done by convicts, principally brickwork in building, 9,816 60; amount of receipts in money for work sold, 5,102 31: total, $31,237 15.

According to these facts, the State must have sustained loss by the institution, of upwards of seven thousand dollars, for the last year's transaction. About four thousand five hundred dollars of this loss, according to the Clerk's books, was on account of the depreciation of treasury warrants. The item of $3,801 26, credited to the penitentiary, is for work done for the use of it, for which the State has nothing to show, and which was in fact a part of the expenses of the institution. It must also be remarked, that from the Clerk's books, it appears that about three thousand dollars of the expenses charged in account against the institution during the past year, was for debts incurred during the preceding year, an account of which was neglected to be rendered at the proper time by the Superintendent. The items of $12,516 98 for stock on hand 22nd November, 1841, is a proper credit to the institution, as is also the item of $9,816 60, which last is principally for brick-work done in building the walls, which is charged at eleven dollars per thousand, for making and laying. Upon a review of the whole account, then, it will be seen that the actual cost to the State treasury during the last year, ending November 22, 1841, over and above its receipts, was the sum of $33,592 07, except the supposed amount of $3,000, paid on account of debts contracted during the preceding year, which will leave the actual amount of the burden on the treasury upwards of thirty thousand dollars.

It will also be seen from this that the sum of $3,822, 44 was paid to master workmen employed, which sum alone would absolve a greater amount than all the profits on the

articles manfactured and sold. The present Board of Inspectors have, however, dismissed all the master workmen employed, except one, who, it is also in contemplation, to discharge in a short time.

The amount paid to the assistant keeper and guards is $4,494 37, which, when added to the 5,974 90, the amount paid as salaries to the other officers, and the 3,822 44, the amount paid to master workmen employed, makes the large sum of 15,221 71, being the sum of 10,189 40, which all persons employed about the institution have cost the State in the way of pay and salaries alone, over and above the whole money receipts.

In a country like this, where the government is in the people, and where each individual constitutes an integral part of it, all are willing to admit that the safety, welfare, and happiness of the people entirely depends upon their virtue and intelligence. While, then, any individual is permitted to enjoy the right of citizenship, it is of the utmost consequence to the State, that he shall be possessed of those qualities of a good citizen.* It does not seem to have been the policy of any State in the Union which has adopted the penitentiary system, to disfranchise those who are imprisoned, or to divest them of the right of citizenship, beyond the time of their servitude or confinement; and, indeed, it would be impracticable to carry out such a policy throughout so extensive a country as the whole United States, because discharged convicts could easily go into other States or neighborhoods where they are not known, and in a short time acquire a right of citizenship, which would entitle them "to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

The great object, then, should be the reformation of the offender, and this can only be effected by holding out inducements. All cruel and degrading punishments, so far from tending to produce a reformation of character in the unfortunate victim of them, or on the spectators who witness them, have a different tendency on both, and are calculated to corrupt and destroy those finer sensibilities and feelings of our nature which alone are calculated to give true excellence and elevate the dignity of human nature. It is much easier to produce revolutions in governments and change dynasties, than it is to eradicate all prejudices and customs, however absurd or barbarous they may be; and it is remarkable that while we, as a people, profess to hold in detestation monarchical and despotic governments, we adhere to and copy after, many of their customs and usages, fitted only for those countries and governments which regard mankind as they do the beasts of the field—mere creatures, created for their use—to be used, worked, and lacerated as may suit their whims and pleasure. From the reports of the humane and benevolent institutions formed for the purpose of inquiring into this subject, and other authentic information, we are inclined to believe that these remarks justly apply to this system of discipline adopted in many penitentiaries in the United States; and although this remark may not fully apply to our penitentiary, yet we think there is still great room for improvement.

To the credit of the present inspectors, it can be told that they have abolished the old absurd custom of shaving one side of the head of the convicts, and they have permitted their persons to be clothed in a manner that seems to regard them as men, and not as creatures set up for show.

If a system of education on the Sunday school plan were introduced, it would, no doubt, be productive of beneficial results: many of the convicts might be taught reading, and the useful branches of literature and the sciences, in addition to moral and religious instruction. If a small sum, say one hundred dollars, were appropriated in the purchase of suitable school-books, or histories, for the use of the institution, such a library would, no doubt, soon be greatly augmented by the voluntary contributions of the humane and the benevolent.

Those who deny the practicability of the reformation of penitentiary convicts in this manner, only evince the want of a proper knowledge of human nature. Nor ought we necessarily to suppose that all who may be sent to the penitentiary are to be regarded as having lost all character or sense of propriety. To say nothing of those who might be innocently committed under our penitentiary code, even the best citizen may be liable, in a misguided moment of passion, to take the life of his fellow-man, in a manner that would subject him to its penalties; and every person engaged in a duel is subject to the same penalty; that is, the last mentioned offenders are subject to the ignominy of penitentiary confinement for doing an act which many good and distinguished citizens regard as having *no moral turpitude in it*, but which, as a practice, is even now upheld by public opinion.

Nor are we to suppose that all may commit these offences, which are *malum in se*,

* This is an error in relation to several States at least.

are necessarily lost to the State. A misguided youth or young man, under the influence of bad counsels, or perhaps for the want of proper early education, may commit theft, or some act which will subject him to the penalties of penitentiary confinement, which he would not have done under the influence of better counsels, or a better education, or if left to the influence of his own better feelings, and which, under proper correction, he may never commit again. As a part of this proposed system, of making penitentiary confinement answer as a place of correction, and to improve the morals and conduct of its inmates, your committee would recommend the investing the inspectors with powers to add to or shorten the term of their sentence—say, at the end of each month—*upon an unfavorable report of their conduct and behavior, to extend the term of their sentence, not exceeding 5 days; and in like manner, upon a favorable report, to shorten the term of their sentence, not exceeding the same time;* and also, at the end of each year, to advise the Governor to pardon such as he might think proper subjects, upon a favorable representation made to him by the inspectors and keepers.

Believing that the great object of the system should be reformation, and as it cannot be expected that the institution can ever be a source of much profit to the State, their employment should rather be of such a character as would be of public good or usefulness. With this view, experiments might be made, when not done at too great a cost, in the manufacture of articles not yet introduced or extensively used in the country. Among the most prominent of these would be the manufacture of cotton goods, cotton bagging, or the reeling and manufacture of silk.

For the purpose of experimenting in the cultivation and grafting or budding of fruit-trees, the cultivation of the grape, and such exotics or native growths as might be deemed advisable to experiment upon, it would be proper for the State to have ground apart from the penitentiary, which might be cultivated by the more trusty convicts, or by others under sufficient guard. And indeed, there seems to be no good reason why the culture and rearing of fruit-trees for market might not be made a very profitable employment.

One of the most profitable employments at which a limited number of the convicts could be placed, and which would be most valuable to the State, would be the establishment of a printing-office, for the purpose of doing the public printing of the State and other work.

The amount which could be thus annually saved to the State by the labor of a few individuals, would be greater than the earnings of the whole number in the business in which they are now employed.

The business of making brick and erecting buildings, your committee believe, can be carried on more usefully and profitably as a means of employment to most of the laboring convicts, as a saving to the State, than any business in which they can at present be engaged.

UPTON MILLER, Chairman Senate Committee.
G. D. BOYD, Chairman House Committee.

1841.—Inspectors' Report.

Of the state and condition of the prison, we beg leave to represent, that of the lower tier of cells in the wing erected, 50 are completed, and 40 are supplied with all the furniture prescribed by law, and are kept properly ventilated.

The second tier of cells, 50 in number, are finished, with the exception of bolts and locks, and can be readily completed and furnished whenever wanted for use.

The third tier are in the same unfinished state they were in the last year, but can be finished and furnished long before there will be any demand for them.

The designs of the Inspectors to inclose the yard of the prison with a brick wall have been carried into execution. Its dimensions are as follows: foundation, 1½ feet in depth below the surface, and 3 feet in width; height, 17 feet; above the foundation, width 22 inches; length of the wall on the north side, 320 feet; east, 340 feet; south, exclusive of the width of the Keeper's house, 250 feet; west, 340 feet, with towers for guard-houses at each corner, and a gate on the west side.

There has been erected a small brick shop, which was substituted for a hospital during the sickly season. The shops heretofore erected were temporarily built of wood, and it will be necessary the ensuing year to erect suitable brick houses for the different branches of work, as well as for the hospital contemplated by the act of the year 1841. Three cisterns have been erected, and the fourth is being built; a brick

p for burning bricks, and a sufficient number of sheds in the brick-yard, have also n erected.

n respect to the general conduct and behavior of the convicts, it was found that the hishment, "by solitary confinement in a dark cell, upon bread and water," was ufficient to restrain the turbulent and refractory from breaking through all orders d regulations. Some of the most refractory would exhibit their pugnacious dispo- ions by fighting with each other. The act of 1841 having prohibited the infliction f punishment "by stripes or blows," the Inspectors deemed it absolutely necessary, r the preservation of good order and the safety of the institution, to make the follow- ng order, to wit:—

Ordered, That the superintendent be authorized to construct stocks for the punish- ment of the convicts within the walls of the prison, and place them therein when necessary, for the misconduct or violation of the rules and regulations of the prison, not exceeding one hour each day.

Which order being carried into execution, the salutary effects were soon shown by reducing them to due subordination, and evinced by their subsequent good behavior.

Several convicts have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of their keepers, and escaped. All have been retaken except one sentenced for life for the crime of negro-stealing. Upon investigating the cause which led to his escape, it was found that the assistant keeper had neglected for weeks duly to examine the convicts, as by the laws and rules of the institution he was required; and the Inspectors deemed this non-performance of duty of such vital importance for the safe-keeping of the convicts as to demand his removal from office, and it was done.

It is by strict vigilance and close scrutiny alone that the convicts can be retained in their confinement; therefore, the public good demands a rigid exactness of the duties of those to whom their keeping is confided.

There has been a loss to the State, on the year's transactions, of $3,724 89.

C. D. LEARNED, President.
R. P. WINSLOW, } Inspectors.
L. L. TAYLOR, }

The whole number of convicts remaining in the penitentiary, on the 22nd of November, 1841, was 40.

Crimes.—Larceny, 21; manslaughter, 4; burglary, 3; negro stealing, 3; robbery, 2; forgery, 3; attempt at rape, 1; passing counterfeit money, 1; murder, 1; shooting with intent to kill, 1; bigamy, 1.

The longest term for which any are committed is 10 years; the shortest, 1½ years. Since December 4, 1841, 5 more have been committed, 8 discharged, and 1 pardoned; the number in confinement February 4, 1842, is 43.

The cost of the penitentiary, including work and materials, from its commencement up to the time the appropriations were expended, is as follows:—

The appropriation for 1836 was $75,000; 1839, 30,000; 1840, 30,000.

Expended in 1836, $10,000; 1838, 36,000; 1839, 47,772; 1840, 38,777; 1841, 2,255. Unexpended balance, $246.

The amount thus expended covered the building of the east prison, the keeper's house and its appendages, the foundation for the walls and cells of the west prison, and building the outer wall and watch-towers on the south side of the prison ground.

The rooms in the keeper's house have been mostly diverted from their original purpose, as will be seen by reference to the plan adopted by the Legislature. On the principal floor, the large rooms right and left of the entrance passage are constructed with large recesses and flues, to receive cooking apparatus of any description, and, being placed contiguous to the prison, were intended as a kitchen and laundry; and the rooms immediately over them, on the second story, being spacious and airy, were intended as infirmaries for the sick, where they could be well attended and guarded, without extraordinary vigilance to prevent escapes. These rooms are now applied to purposes in which the institution has little interest, while the kitchen is kicked out of doors, into an inconvenient situation, with its unseemly chimneys, disfiguring, smoking, and disturbing the harmony of the principal elevation of the buildings. The hospital has been sent to another part of the premises, and built without regard to the principles which should govern such a structure—to prevent escapes—which are more frequently plotted and consummated in the hospital than elsewhere, and the department will in this instance require an additional guard, night and day.

WM. NICHOLS, State Architect

1843.—Joint Standing Committee's Report.

The Joint Standing Committee on the penitentiary beg leave to report, that they approached the important duties to which they had been assigned, fully impressed with their intimate connection with the due administration of penal justice, and sensibly alive to the philanthropic purposes of government in its attempt to make punishment for crime a means of reformation to the criminal. The voice of vengeance has no place in the popular cry for punishment upon offenders, and the *ne plus ultra* of the science of penal infliction, would seem to be to secure society from the depredations of the evil disposed, while, at the same time, habits of strict and regular industry were superinduced, and the moral sense blunted, if not obliterated by crime, be put into a course of training calculated to restore its vitality, and give it power again, as in earlier and more innocent periods of life, to control action, and shape the destinies of the once lost but now renovated human being. Restriction, close and undeviatingly rigid, is mercy to the guilty slaves to passion and criminality—as such a condition alone can give them freedom from the tyranny which has relentlessly taken from them reputation, wealth, and liberty. As crime is generally the bitter fruit of long-continued lapses from a course of virtue and respectability, so must all true reformation be the result of a length of time, of much deprivation and strict obedience to severe but just requirements, rigidly enforced; and no moral cure of the mind diseased can be pronounced complete until right is loved for its own sake, and wrong loathed and despised for its inherent deformity, rather than for the danger which attends its perpetration.

Another important demand seems to be made by the popular will, which is, that those who transgress the laws of the State, and trespass on the rights of its citizens, shall be no expense to the public while they make atonement to the violated empire of the laws. Therefore, in the American Penitentiary Code, the requisitions of a punishment blended with benevolence, are to place the criminal instantly and effectually out of the reach of the influences of criminal association—to make the living world a blank to his vision—to make temptation voiceless—to show that the pleasures of vice were the seductive lures which have immured him for years in cells, that reverberate only only to his sighs of penitence, and to relieve society, both from his depredations and the cost of his sustenance.

It is believed that the penitentiary of the State of Mississippi, is now fully answering the end of its creation; and responding both to the commands of justice and the anxious desire of benevolence. Like most institutions of the kind, when first established, its earlier prospects were not its brightest. Now the prospects of the institution seem to have put on a more cheering hue. Greater bodily comfort and immunity from sickness exist in the institution, while its annual receipts for the year ending November 27, 1843, exceed the expenditures.

The neat, well-furnished, well-ventilated workshops, where busy industry works out its moral effects upon minds and bodies distempered by crime, are most pleasing objects for the contemplation of the philanthropic visitor; and the pecuniary profit of the substantial and useful manufactures, gratify the lover of retrenchment in public expenses, as much as the articles themselves please the advocates of home production.

Your committee are of opinion that a change, in the mode, of employing the convicts, from the mechanical branches of labor to the manufacture of coarse cotton fabrics of various kinds—of bale-rope and bagging, either of hemp or cotton—would be as advantageous to the State as it would be grateful to mechanics, and those who deal in manufactured articles of merchandise.

Consideration of public policy and economy, as well as a just regard to the rights of free and unimpeachable citizens, demand the change. Such a change could not fail, when once fairly established, to be productive to the revenues of the institution, while it would be an act of sheer justice to a large, respectable, and eminently useful portion of the community, with whose interests the present operations of the institution seriously interfere; and, by doing away with this interference, an immense benefit would be conferred on the State at large, by the introduction, to the planting interests, of a home manufacture, wrought from a home staple, the purchase of which, from abroad, now costs the planters of the State hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

The loud complaints of the mechanical portion of our community are well founded. The subject is one which involves not only sustenance but reputation; and the relative respectability of their several occupations, as no earthly power can prevent the accession of many of these convicts, when discharged from their penal confinement to the occupations and workships of industrious, honored, and unimpeached citizens—thus owering the respectability of these useful employments, and almost irresistibly con

necting the idea of State-prison graduation, with all mechanical pursuits. The mechanic certainly can have no satisfaction in the reflection that what he has achieved by long years of moral, reputable honesty, and laborious apprenticeship, should be as readily attained by an early course of infamy, and the ignoble punishment consequent upon the violation of law, and the outrage of all that is honorable and praiseworthy among men.

There is another disadvantage in the present mode of employing convict labor, which your committee have but briefly alluded to: it is the necessity, which a public institution, like a penitentiary of labor, is under, of making sale of its manufactures at reduced prices, and of holding out the inducement of economy to all the surrounding country, to have their job work done, and instruments of labor wrought, within the walls of the prison, rather than in the shops of reputable and faithful artisans. Much of the former indebtedness of the institution, and the consequent dissatisfaction of the people with its management, arose from this very species of competition, and the reduction of prices, so as to undersell all other manufactures and venders of like merchandise.

The depression and impoverishment of the mechanical classes by the mammoth operations of a great State-workshop, supported from the public revenue, must inevitably lower their position and influence in society, while the annual addition made to their number by the discharged apprentices of a prison, must sink the respectability of their vocations in their own estimation, and in that of their connections; while, more unjust and oppressive still, these very mechanics, by taxation and the part they bear in furnishing the revenues to support government, are compelled to pay for and sustain the monopoly which beggars their families, and compels them, with the iron arm of necessity, to take a lower and less influential station in society.*

No site in the State, or perhaps in the world, could be more healthy than the present site of the Mississippi penitentiary has been proved to be. If all convicts admitted to the penitentiary were to have sound and undecayed constitutions, sickness and mortality would be items scarcely to be found in the prison annals. No place, therefore, in the bounds of the State, could be better adapted to an entirely secluded imprisonment, and the energetic and profitable prosecution of in-doors manufactures.

At the time the Inspectors made out their report, the inventory of stock, tools, manufactured articles, materials, and all other property belonging to the penitentiary, amounting to $15,021, had not been made out, and they could not, therefore, place that sum to the credit of the institution, as they did not know the precise amount. The small discrepancy between the present statement now furnished by your committee for the fiscal year of 1843, and the partial report made to the Legislature, is easily accounted for by the complex and confused mode of book-keeping practiced in the prison —in stating which, your committee do not intend to bring any charge of incapacity or want of attention on the part of the late clerk. They only intend to assert, that the present mode of keeping the books of the institution is such as to render all efforts to find out the actual situation of the affairs of the prison difficult and uncertain; and to effect a change in this mode, your committee respectfully submit a document which contains a mode believed to be plain, and, at the same time, correct; and which, at all times, will show the actual gain or loss of the institution.

The carding machine and the foundry, two important accessories to the proposed change, can be put in operation by the surplus revenue of the institution during the past fiscal year. The surplus revenue of the present year, your committee have just grounds to believe, will exceed that of the past by a considerable amount.

Your committee respectfully submit the following resolutions:—

Resolved, 1st, by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the superintendent of the State penitentiary is hereby authorized to erect, within its walls, a wool-carding machine and an iron foundry; and that the sum of $1,500 be, and the same is, hereby appropriated out of the funds now on hand in the treasury of the institution for such purposes.

Resolved 3rd. That all the net profits of the institution shall hereafter be set apart and appropriated, under the direction of the Legislature, to the purchase and erection of machinery, with the view of establishing in said institution, a manufactory of coarse cotton and woolen fabrics, and bagging and rope, either of hemp or cotton.

* It may be proper here to state, what should have been stated at an earlier moment, that in making these selections from the various reports, the Committee do not consider themselves as in any way endorsing the various opinions therein expressed, their desire and endeavor being simply to give a fair and honest synopsis of their contents.—P. D. C.

Resolved, 4th. That the clerk of the penitentiary be immediately required to keep the books and accounts of the institution agreeably to the plan detailed in document marked "F;" and that books for that purpose be purchased by the funds of the institution.

G. R. FALL, Chairman of House Committee,
J. ALEXANDER VENTRESS, Chairman of Senate Committee.

Disbursements.—Amount disbursed during the fiscal year of 1843, from the 27th November, 1842, until the 27th November, 1843, $27,131 50; amount of inventory, taken 27th November, 1842, 13,740 39; amount to balance, 1,386 32: total, $42,258 21.

Receipts.—Amount of cash received and charged as per income and stock book, from 27th November, 1842, to 27th November, 1843, $11,615 48; amount of inventory, taken 27th November, 1843, 15,021 93; amount of salaries due for services rendered last year, and paid and charged this year, 2,766 94; bill of iron purchased in 1842, and paid for in 1843, 4,895 21; bill purchased in 1842 and paid in 1843, 373 28; permanent improvement from 27th November, 1842, to 27th November, 1843, 4,015 94; amount for building cistern for the State, 1,225; amount of difference between State warrants and par funds, 2,344 43: total, $42,258 21. Amount gained by the penitentiary this year, $1,386 32.

1844.—Inspectors' Report.

Condition of the Prison.—The lower tier (50 cells in number) is all complete and in good order. In the second tier there are 36 cells completed and 14 others which can be ready for use at very small expense. The workshops are in good condition, and suited for the various branches of business carried on therein. There are also sheds, etc., for the sheltering of the articles manufactured, such as wagons, ploughs, etc. The buildings and yard about the penitentiary have been kept neat and clean during the present year.

Agreeably to resolutions passed at the last session of the Legislature the Superintendent purchased a carding machine, which has been in operation for several months; it is propelled by horse-power. Also, constructed an iron door across the main passage to the prison edifice, which has proved to be a great convenience, and in our humble opinion, much more safe than the old plan to prevent the escape of prisoners.

The Inspectors do not deem it necessary to recommend any change about the premises, except to erect a suitable building for a hospital, which we think very necessary during the winter. It can be dispensed with in summer, as the large passage between the cells is then a cool and pleasant place for the sick.

The clothing and bedding amply suffice to make them comfortable; their food has been of a strong and wholesome kind, the cost of which averages 4¼ cents per day for each convict. We flatter ourselves they will compare in appearance with any prisoners confined in similar institutions in the Union.

We have a hope that the cash receipts during the present year, from the labor of the convicts, will be sufficient to defray all the expenses of the institution without calling on the State for aid.

RICH. P. WINSLOW,
LEWIS L. TAYLOR, } Inspectors.
J. C. FORREST,

1844.—Superintendent's Report.

The number of convicts in this penitentiary on the 28th day of November, 1843, was 66; received since that time, 33; making in all 99, out of which 8 have been discharged by expiration of sentence; 3 have been pardoned by the Governor; 2 died, and 2 were sent back by writ of error from Judge Sharkey, leaving now in confinement 84, which are employed generally as follows:—

In wheelwright and carpenters shop, including harnessmakers, 16; in blacksmith shop, 12; in shoemakers shop, 4; spinning, weaving, warping, etc., 6; carding and cleaning wool, 3; painting and carriage trimming, 5; cutting wood and getting timber, 4; in brick-yard, 13; driving horses to machine, 1; in grinding corn, 2; in gardening, 1; in cooking, 4; in washing, 2; sweeping and cleaning prison, 2; average in solitary confinement, 2; old and infirm, 2; average confined by sickness, 5; whole number confined in prison, November, 1844, 84.

This prison labors under serious disadvantages not known to any other prison in the Union, on account of the heavy expense incurred in guarding the walls, for which there seems to be no remedy, except tearing down and building up new walls. The expense of guarding the walls the past year, including board of guard, etc., amounts to the sum of $1,299.

I have felt myself compelled to keep one convict in solitary confinement during the whole of the past year. I exhausted all my management on him before I adopted this very harsh course. Others also were placed in solitary confinement at different times, making an average of two thus punished during the whole of the past year. As regards the first-named, I am satisfied that nothing but the want of the *lash* has produced the necessity of his ever going into solitary confinement. I wish to call your attention particularly to his case, and ask you to have some remedy provided against a too frequent recurrence to the necessity of solitary confinement, which I believe can only be done by the use of the *lash, properly guarded.*

You will perceive that the whole expense of the penitentiary for provisions during the last year, was $2,361 13, entitled to a credit of $101 for provision sold, and $486 10 amount of provisions on hand, leaving for amount consumed, $1,773 03. There are 84 convicts. 10 guards, and an average of 6 negroes left in prison for safe keeping, making in all 100 persons supported from the above amount of $1,773 03, which you will find amounts to 4⅞ cents per head for each day.

There have been 10 discharged by expiration of sentence, 2 by death, and 3 by pardon.

Receipts.—Blacksmith shop, $5,367 72; wheelwright and carpenters shop, 6,740 76; shoemakers shop, 1,454 91; tailors shop, 3 25; weavers and wool-carders shop, 328 29; sale of hogs, 101 00; keeping runaway slaves, 207 90; sale of oxen and horses, 197 50; brickyard, for sale of bricks, 2,397 13: total cash receipts, $16,798 45. Additional earnings for which cash has not been received—32 chains, manufactured for State House, at $1 a piece, $32 00; iron door, and partition in passage to main building, and grating for prison walls, and hauling sand for improving premises, 275 90; making large table for Governor's Office, 30 00: making flag-staff for capitol, 25 00; furnishing lumber and building shed in brick-yard, 147 48; making one propelling wheel and drums for turning lathes, and other improvements, 671 10; making one large table and book case for Adjutant General's Office, and lightning-rods for State Capitol, 90 95; furnishing and laying 39,079 bricks on Governor's Stable, 468 92; cutting and hauling 120 cords of wood for prison, $1 50 a cord, 180 00; board and attention to 2 convicts kept in solitary confinement 730 days, at 40 cents per day, 292 00; board and attention to 2 old and infirm convicts, for 730 days, at 40 cents per day, 292 00; board and nursing 5 sick convicts, 1,825 days, at 40 cents per day, 730 00; services of 4 convicts cooking for prison, 1,460 days, at 40 cents per day, 720 00; services of 2 convicts washing for prison, 380 days, at 50 cents per day, 36 00; services of 2 convicts at sweeping and cleaning, 730 days, at 33 cents per day, 240 00; out-door and job work on prison and garden, 293 00; keeping negro boy Peter, brought from Lawrence county, for trial before the High Court of Errors and Appeals, from January 2, 1842, to November 30, 1844, 139 60; convict clothing, shoes, hats, etc., consumed and repaired, 603 66. Amount of salaries due last year, paid and charged this year, 432 12; profit and loss account—for loss on manufactured articles made by Superintendent Hart, and sold less than invoice price, 385 90; amount of Superintendent's drafts issued upon the Auditor, and taken up and cancelled from the receipt of the institution by order of Board of Inspectors, 3,284 66; amount of stock on hand as per inventory taken November 30, 1844, 3,172 74; cash on hand November 30, 1844, 1,561 74: grand total, $41,227 28.

Disbursements.—For provisions, $2,361 13; clothing, 124 50; hospital, 72 40; soap, candles, and oil, 331 60; freight and hauling, 611 68; furniture and stationery, 29 19; salaries to officers, 4,971 77; salaries to the guards, 3,979 83; building materials, 110 87; master-workmen's salary, 917 50; blankets and bedding, 76 50; tools, 299 04; working materials, 5,761 46; arms and ammunition, 8 21; horses and oxen, 243 00; forage and fuel, 1,284 78; carding machine, 750 00; contingencies, 664 96; stock on hand as per inventory, November 28, 1843, 15,021 93; cash on hand as per cash account, 2,269 88; net profits from November 28, 1843, to November 30, 1844, 1,337 00: total, $41,227 28.

BENJ. G. WEIR, Superintendent.

1844.—Physician's Report.

It is a well known fact that fever has prevailed to an unprecedented extent over a large portion of the upland country of the State, and that to one or two locations a fearful fatality has attended it, yet there has not occurred in this institution a solitary

case of fever that did not yield in the treatment in three or four days, so mild has been its character.

The portion of acute forms of disease independent of fever has not been as great as last year; in their character they were, with few exceptions, mild, and of short duration.

The journal of the medical department exhibits, however, an increase of chronic cases over the last year. This increase, I may observe, has not originated in the penitentiary. More than a third of those admitted in the last year, have brought with them various chronic diseases, the result of vicious habits, privations, and exposure. Indeed, it would appear that the demand for the services of the Physician comes in a majority of cases from that class of unfortunates who, having exhausted their means and their constitutions in the indulgence of every species of vice and dissipation, find their way to the penitentiary, regarding it as an asylum where their wants and sufferings may be ministered to, rather than a place of probationary punishment provided by government for the expiation of crimes committed.

There have occurred but 2 deaths in the prison since the close of the last fiscal year, both, singularly enough, having taken place on the same night, one dying of chronic diarrhœa, the other of apoplexy. The history of the first one may be told in a few words—he came into the prison with a constitution broken down by a complication of diseases of long standing, which, after much suffering and confinement, terminated his existence. Of the other individual little was known; he had but recently entered the prison and presented the appearance of robust health. He was a man of full habits, sanguine temperament, short neck and large head; had been slightly indisposed the day before his decease, but was able to answer to his number a few hours before his death.

There are at this time in the hospital but two cases of disease, one a case of chronic rheumatism, the other chronic diarrhœa. W. S. LANGLEY, Physician.

1845.—Inspectors' Report.

Agreeably to an act of the Legislature approved 5th March, 1846, for changing convict labor, and other purposes, the Superintendent has commenced a building 44 by 88 feet, three stories high, for the reception of machinery for manufacturing woolen and cotton goods. There has been built a very large cistern, 20 by 26 feet, for supplying the engine with water; this embraces all the material permanent improvements about the prison.

The cash receipts this year have amounted to $5,124 60 less than last year. The amount of manufactured articles now on hand is $6,163. The amount drawn from the State treasury is $12,706 27. The increase in stock and tools over last year is $5,727 95. Cash now on hand, $3,542 29. The loss on sales of manufactured articles, (sold less than invoice price,) is $496 12.

In compliance with the act of the Legislature, there has been purchased and put into operation an engine and fixtures for propelling the machinery now erected in the prison; it is also of sufficient power to propel the additional machinery for manufacturing woolen and cotton goods.

The Inspectors ordered machinery, which will give employment to 20 or 25 hands. The board found it utterly impossible to comply strictly with the act of the last Legislature. The machinery necessary to employ 80 hands, would cost $30,000; the amount appropriated was but $4,000. The board therefore found it necessary, in order to make any showing towards complying with the law, to appropriate from the sales of articles in the institution, about $2,500.

It will be proper to state here distinctly, that should the Legislature subsequently make an appropriation for the extension of machinery, the engine and fixtures, the house now being erected, and a portion of the machinery, will be sufficient, (without additional expense,) for the employment of 80 hands.

We are satisfied, from experience and close observation, that it is very important for the safety of the prisoners, and as a matter of economy to the State, that some plan be adopted to make sale of the manufactured articles without the walls of the prison. It is not unfrequent to see 20 or 25 persons within the walls of the prison at one time, and a large majority of them visit from mere idle curiosity, and occupy the time of the officers and guards, and prevent them from attending to their duties; this is during all hours of the day. It also attracts the attention of the prisoners, and causes them to gaze and idle away time.

RICHARD P. WINSLOW,
J. C. FORREST,
CHARLES SCOTT,
} Inspectors.

1845.—Superintendent's Report.

By an examination of the books of the institution, you will perceive that we have had not more than 70 convicts during the spring, summer, and fall months, and that by an examination of the Physician's report and books, you will see that an average of 15 of that number have been sick during the year, and that for about 4 months, 30 were on the sick list, leaving, during the greater part of the year, only 55 hands capable of doing labor; the number of convicts has now run up to 89 within the last few weeks, and the whole number has generally been employed as follows:—

In blacksmith shop, 7; wheelright shop, 10; shoemakers shop, 6; spinning and weaving, 6; carding and cleaning wool, 3; painting and carriage trimming, 4; brickyard and laying brick, 22; grinding corn, 3; gardening, 2; cooking and washing, 5; sweeping and cleaning, 2; old and infirm, 4; average sick, 15: total, 89.

The whole number of convicts received into the prison since its commencement is 196. The whole number in confinement on the 30th of November, 1845, was 84. The whole number received since then to 30th November, 1846, is 37. Discharged of this number by expiration of sentence, 17, and discharged by pardon of the governor, 8, 4 of which received their pardons on the day before their service expired, on account of extraordinary good behavior while in prison; 7 died during the year; which leaves now in confinement, 89.

Whole number of convicts received since first admission, April 15, 1840, 196; in confinement December 1, 1845, 84; since received, up to November 30, 1848, 37; discharged by expiration of sentence, 17; do. by executive pardon, 8; deaths, 7; remaining in confinement November 30, 1846, 89.

Number from each County.—Hinds, 3; Franklin, 2; Itawamba, 4; Adams, 3; Monroe, 5; Noxubee, 2; Harrison, 2; Marion, 2; Copiah, 4; Holmes, 1; Leake, 3, Warren, 8; Wilkinson, 1; Lowndes, 5; Tippah, 2; Panola, 2; Claiborne, 4; Lafayette, 1; Tishemingo, 2; Bolivar, 1; Madison, 3; Jasper, 2; Jefferson, 1; Greene, 1; Jackson, 1; Carroll, 3; Simpson, 1; Coahoma, 1; Pike, 1; De Soto, 2.

Term of Sentences.—For 25 years, 1; 20 years, 1; 15 years, 3; 12 years, 19; 10 years, 19; 8 years, 2; 7 years, 4; 6 years, 6; 5 years, 17; 4 years, 10; 3 years, 5; 2 years, 18.

Crimes.—Horse stealing, 2; manslaughter, 14; robbery, 2; grand larceny, 12; negro stealing, 10; petty larceny, 21; murder, (sentence commuted,) 1; assault to kill, 6; burglary, 3; assault to commit rape, 2; forgery, 6; rape, 2; assault to kill his wife, 1; having counterfeit money in possession, 1; do. forged notes in possession, 1; abetting to murder, 1; attempt to steal a slave, 1; perjury, 1; larceny and forgery, 2.

Places of Nativity.—Mississippi, 5; North Carolina, 3; Georgia, 7; District of Columbia, 1; South Carolina, 10; Tennessee, 6; Ireland, 5; Vermont, 1; Illinois, 2; Louisiana, 3; Pennsylvania, 4; Alabama, 6; Arkansas, 1; Choctaw Indian nation, 1; New York, 8; Ohio, 3; Virginia, 9; Missouri, 1; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Kentucky, 2; Indiana, 2; England, 2; St. Domingo, 1; Austria, 1; Hanover, 1; Scotland, 1.

Occupations when committed.—Schoolmaster, 1; house carpenters, 3; saddler, 1; carriagemaker, 1; blacksmiths, 6; harnessmaker, 1; wheelwrights, 2; physicians, 2; tailors, 2; shoemakers, 3; leather currier, 1; ship carpenter, 1; painter, 1; sailor, 1; stonemason, 1; spinner, 1; cabinetmaker, 1; without trades or professions, 60.

Ages.—From 17 to 20 years, 9; 20 to 30, 42; 30 to 40, 23; 40 to 50, 9; 50 to 60, 3; 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 106, 1.

BENJAMIN G. WEIR, Superintendent.

1845.—Physician's Report.

The number of deaths in the prison this year, has exceeded that of any other since its establishment. About the first of May the convicts were attacked almost simultaneously with dysentery of a very malignant character, which, in a few weeks, had extended over the whole prison, leaving scarcely an individual who was not more or less afflicted by it.

No abatement took place until the sick were removed to another building prepared for their reception, and a thorough cleansing of the cells and bedding had been made.

The number of deaths by dysentery were four; two have died of chronic diarrhœa, and one of pulmonary consumption. There have been but few cases of fevers during the year; diarrhœa and dysentery having prevailed to the exclusion of almost every other disease.

The prison is at this time comparatively healthy, there being only a few chronic cases on the sick list.

WM. S. LANGLEY, Physician.

1845.—Inspectors' Report.

The prisoners are generally obedient; but few offences occur; and the mode of punishment seems to have the desired effect. The prisoners are well clad in the manufactures of the prison, and fed with strong and substantial food.

The prison is entirely free from debt, with a balance in its favor of $5,110 02, and its prospects justify the conclusion that for the future, instead of being a tax upon the treasury, it will yield a handsome revenue to the State.

RICHARD P. WINSLOW,
J. C. FOREST,
GEORGE R. FALL,
} Inspectors.

1845.—Superintendent's Report.

The whole number of convicts in the prison at the expiration of the fiscal year in 1844, were 84; received since that time, 23: making 107—out of which 15 have been discharged by expiration of sentence, 2 by writ of error, 5 by executive pardon, and 1 by death; leaving now in confinement 84. I consider it proper to remark, here, that two of the pardons referred to above were granted by his Excellency the Governor, the day before the expiration of sentence, on account of their good behavior during their confinement in prison.

The convicts during the past year have been employed generally as follows:—

In blacksmith shop, 12; wheelwright and harnessmaking, 16; shoe shop, 4; spinning, weaving, warping, etc., 6; carding and cleaning wool, 3; painting and carriage trimming, 5; brick-yard and building cisterns, 19; driving horses to machine, 1; grinding corn, 3; gardening, 1; cooking, 3; washing, 2; sweeping and cleaning prison, 2; old and infirm, 2; average sick, 5: total, 84.

You will perceive by the punishment book that only 26 punishments have been inflicted during the year, and for the last 4 months only 1; all of which have been of a very mild character.

The reverend clergy of this city and its vicinity have continued their religious exercises as usual in the prison; and I am happy to state that the attention of the convicts to the word preached is good, and their anxieties for religious exercises are calculated to inspire me with a hope that the word spoken has not been "as seed sown by the wayside, or among thorns," but on good ground, and therefore produced good fruit. Of one thing I am certain—that the religious exercises here have a tendency to make the observance of discipline on the part of the convicts comparatively easy, and the necessity of punishment very rare.

Total number of convicts in prison, November 30, 1845, 89.

Crimes.—Larceny, 48; murder, 1; rape and attempt, 4; burglary, 3; attempt to kill, 6; counterfeiting, 2; manslaughter, 14; forgery, 8; robbery, 2; perjury, 1.

Ages.—Under 20, 7; 20 to 30, 43; between 30 and 40, 23; 40 and 50, 10; over 50, 6.

Whole number of convicts received since first admission, April 15, 1840, 159; in confinement December 1, 1844, 84; since received, 23: total, 107.

Of whom there were discharged by expiration of sentence, 15; by writ of error from High Court of Error and Appeals, 2; executive pardon, 5; death, 1. Leaving in confinement November 30, 1845, 84.

Number from each County.—Adams, 18; Lowndes, 7; Warren, 7; Hinds, 5; Itawamba, 3; Noxubee, 2; Marion, 2; Holmes, 1; Leake, 2; Wilkinson, 3; Monroe, 5; Hancock, 2; Carroll, 2; Newton, 1; Claiborne, 1; Lafayette, 2; Pontotoc, 1; Madison. 3; Jasper, 3; Jefferson, 1; Tishemingo, 4; Jackson, 1; Kemper, 1; Choctaw, 1; Tippah, 2; Coahoma, 1; Pike, 1; Green, 1; Harrison, 1.

Term of Sentences.—For life, 1; 20 years, 1; 15, 2; 12, 3; 10, 14; 8, 1; 7, 7; 6, 4; 5, 14; 4, 11; 3, 10; 2, 16.

Crimes.—Horse stealing, 3; manslaughter, 11; robbery, 2; arson, 1; murder, 1; grand larceny, 14; petty larceny, 22; assault and battery to kill, 3; receiving stolen goods, 1; attempt to commit rape, 1; negro stealing, 11; rape, 2; shooting to kill, 2; bigamy, 1; forgery, 2; possessing forged notes, 1; burglary, 3; perjury, 1; assault to kill his wife, 1; aiding to commit murder, 1.

Places of Nativity.—Vermont, 1; Massachusetts, 3; New York, 8; Pennsylvania, 4; Virginia, 10; Maryland, 1; Delaware, 1; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 6; Georgia, 5; Tennessee, 4; Kentucky, 2; Indiana, 2; Illinois, 2; Ohio, 5; Missouri, 1;

Alabama, 5; Mississippi, 4; Louisiana, 2; England, 3; Ireland, 5; Scotland, 1; Denmark, 1; Austria, 1; St. Domingo, 1; Choctaw nation, 1.

Occupations when committed.—Blacksmiths, 3; wheelwrights, 2; cabinetmakers, 2; shoemakers, 2; painter, 1; tailor 1; sailor, 1; printers, 2; glassblower, 1; physician, 1; gunsmith, 1; without trades, 67.

Ages.—From 17 to 20 years, 12; 20 to 30, 36; 30 to 40, 25; 40 to 50, 6; 50 to 60, 3; 60 to 70, 1; 106, 1.

Color.—White males, 81; colored males, 3.

Relations.—Married, 24; unmarried, 56; widowers, 4: total, 84.

Receipts.—Manufactured articles, $872 05; blacksmith shop, 3,390 61; wheelwright shop, 5,504 04; shoe shop, 477 51; weavers, tailors, and carders shop, 904 89; brick yard, 3,535 02; job and out-door work, 1,543; from State of Mississippi, 253 42; stock and tools on hand, December 1, 1845, 13,931 12; cash on hand December 1, 1845, 3,359 37: total, $33,771 03.

Disbursements.—Forage and fuel, 1,080 69; provision, 2,603 44; hospital, 91 28; discharged convicts, 262; books and stationery, 73 04; contingencies, 530 73; inspectors per diem, 104; freight and hauling, 310 65; officers' salaries, 4,180; guards, 4,004; master-workman's salary, 232 50; oil and lights, 454 20; stock and tools on hand December 1, 1844, 13,172 74; cash on hand at same date, 1,561 74; balance, being net gain for the year 1844,5,110 01: total, $33 771 03.

BENJ. G. WEIR, Superintendent.

1845.—Physician's Report.

In the months of March, April, and May, diarrhœa and dysentery prevailed to a greater extent than usual; but on comparing the aggregate amount of cases of every description which have received medical aid throughout the present with the past year, the result, in point of health, is decidedly in favor of this year.

A case of chronic diarrhœa terminated fatally a short time after having entered the prison. This is the only death that has occurred in the penitentiary since my last annual report.

WM. S. LANGLEY, Physician.

Synopsis of the Report of the Tennessee Penitentiary for the Years 1844 *and* 1845.

1844, 1845.—Agent's Report.

It will be perceived thet the cash receipts have been $51,345 37; expenditures, including balance due September 30, 1843, $38,231 59; amount paid commissioners for building State Capitol, $8,000: leaving a balance of cash on hand, September 30, 1845, of $5,113 88.

In addition to cash paid commissioners for building State Capitol, various articles have been furnished, and work executed, to the amount of $1,900 20, which, with the notes given for the purchase of stone quarry, and which are not yet due, make the the total amount to their debit in the prison books, $11,400 20. This amount does not include the quarrying and cutting of any stone, for which no charge has, as yet, been made, but which, at a fair estimate, amounts at this time to about $1,500.

You will find by one of the annexed statements, that after deducting all the liabilities, together with former reported balances, a clear profit remains to the prison from its last two years' operations of $18,239 70. H. I. ANDERSON, Agent.

Receipts.—Cash received for articles sold and debts collected, from September 30, 1843, to September 30, 1845, $51,345 47.

Disbursements.—Balance September 30, 1845, $1,696 48; cash paid for sundries, including all salaries of officers, materials, victualing convicts, etc., 36,635 11; cash paid commissioners for building State Capitol, 8,000: total, 46,231 59. Balance cash on hand, September 30, 1845, $5,113 88.

Recapitulation.—*Receipts.*—balance of manufactures, $42,459 48; balance interest account, 508 48; bills receivable, 14,869 18; accounts due prison, 21,223 30; commissioners of State-house, 11,400 20; cash on hand, 5,113 88: total, $95,574 52.

Disbursement.—Balance of expense account, $7,186 38; amount of wages and victualing accounts, 17,784 92; amount due sundries on account, 3,257 92; notes given for the purchase of stone quarry, not due, 1,500; balances reported to September, 30, 1843, 47,605 60; balance in favor of the prison, September 30, 1845, 18,239 70: total, $95,574 52¼

Whole number of prisoners in confinement September 30, 1843, 194; since received —white males, 121: do. females, 4; black males, 8: total 327.

Discharged by expiration of sentence from September 30, 1843, to September 30, 1845—white males, 54; black males, 4; pardoned under the law of 1836—white males 41; black males, 2; general pardons—white males, 4; do. females, 2; escaped, 6; died, 2; now in confinement, 29.

Ages.—Under 20 years, 22; 20 to 25, 46; 25 to 30, 45; 30 to 40, 44; 40 to 50, 16; 50 to 60, 12; 60 to 70 and upwards, 4: total 189.

Terms of Sentences.—For life, 9; 21 years, 6; 20 do. 2; 18 do. 1; 15 do. 4; 14 do. 1; 12 do. 1; 11 do. 1; 10 do. 12; 8 do. 3; 7 do. and 6 months, 1; 7 do. and 5 months, 1; 7 years, 1; 6 years, 5; 5 do. and 10 months, 1; 5 years, 27; 4 do. and 6 months, 2; 4 years, 12; 3 do. and 9½ months, 1; 3 do. and 6 months, 5; 3 do. and 1 month, 1; 3 years, 52; 3 do. and 3 months, 1; 2 do. and 9 months, 1; 2 do. and 6 months, 2; 5 5 do. and 7 months, 1; 2 years, 10; 1 do. and 10 months, 1; 1 do. and 6 months, 2; 1 do. and 1 month, 1; 1 year, 21.

Number from each County.—Davidson, 15; Fayette, 9; Shelby, 18; Haywood, 2; Bedford, 4; Stewart, 4; Montgomery 2; Lawrence, 3; Hardin, 3; Bradley 4; Madison, 7; Wilson, 2; Marion, 1; Giles, 3; Carroll, 6; Grainger, 4; Coffee, 3; McMinn, 4; Henderson, 3; Monroe, 2; Green, 1; Anderson, 2; Bledsee, 2; Maury, 6; Knox, 6; Rhea, 1; Washington, 4; Williamson, 3; Hamilton, 3; Hickman, 1; Dickson, 1; Sumner, 2; Tipton, 3; Roane, 3; Johnson, 5; Obion, 3; Wayne, 2; Weakley, 1; Gibson, 5; Rutherford, 2; DeKalb, 2; Jackson, 1; Henry, 1; Hawkins, 2; Humphreys, 1; Sullivan, 2; Cannon, 1; McNairy, 1; Warren, 1; Marshall, 1; Lincoln, 3; Smith, 1; White, 2; Blount, 2; Robertson, 1; Claiborne, 2; Fentress, 3; Overton, 1; Polk, 2; Jefferson, 2; Hardeman, 1; Franklin, 1.

Places of Nativity.—Tennessee, 81; North Carolina, 28; Kentucky, 5; South Carolina, 10; Virginia, 14; Alabama, 1; Maryland, 3; New York, 9; Georgia, 8; District of Columbia, 1; Pennsylvania, 6; Vermont, 1; Indiana, 1; Louisiana, 1; Ohio, 1; Delaware, 1; Illinois, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Ireland, 4; Wales, 1; Germany, 3; England, 4; Scotland, 2; Holland, 1; Canada, 1.

A statement showing the number of convicts received, and their crimes, since the prison went into operation, from 1831 to 1845, inclusive:—

Murder, first degree, 13; murder, second degree, 25; manslaughter, 34; stabbing, 30; shooting, 9; assault to kill, 24; maiming, 6; burglary, 13; rape, 6; arson, 5; negro stealing, 13; receiving stolen goods, 11; stealing oxen, 1; robbing United States mail, 3; bigamy, 16; incest, 3; false token, 7; releasing prisoner from jail, 1; perjury, 8; forgery 31; hog stealing, 4; counterfeiting, 39; buggery, 1; remaining in the State, 1; harboring slave, 1; attempting to escape, 1; killing a bull, 1; grand larceny, 188; petit larceny, 197; horse stealing, 113: total, 805.

1845.—Physician's Report.

The number of deaths which have occurred among the convicts within the last two years, is much greater than in any space of time of the same length, with the exception of the two years in which the *cholera* existed among them.

The difference is so very strikicg, that it would at once occur to a reflecting mind, that some extraordinary cause for it must have existed. Between 2 and 3 per cent. has been the average number of deaths, with the exception of the last two years, and the two years in which the cholera appeared. During the recess of the Legislature, from 1841 to that of 1843, there was not a death. The deaths of 1844 ran up to nearly 5 per cent., and that of the present year to 4½.

In part to account for the great mortality in 1844, the measles broke out in the prison in February of that year, and continued some two or three months, during which time about 100 of the men were attacked by it. Although no case proved fatal in its original attack, yet very many seemed to recover very slowly, and most of the deaths which occurred during that summer, were from chronic affections of those who had previously had measles.

In the spring of 1844, another cause of disease began to be developed, which I believe has added much to the sickness since that time; I allude to the effluvia arising

from the pent-houses. For the last two years the number of inmates have averaged nearly 200.

The area included within the walls of the prison is about 230 feet square, and much of this space is occupied by buildings, etc. Within this small space, were also the pent-houses for the use of all the inmates, the pits to which could only be sunk a few feet, in consequence of the rock lying very near the surface. This made it necessary to remove them frequently, and by the spring of 1844, all the inclosed ground lying outside of the workshops on the north square, and a considerable portion on the east and west had been traversed, and some portions a second time. The effluvia arising from this ground became offensive, and correctives were used, such as quicklime, chlorides, etc. This relieved in some degree the olfactories, but seemed to affect health but little.

Last spring the only course left which promised to correct the evil was adopted by the keeper—the daily collecting and hauling to a distance from the establishment the excrementitious matter. This has evidently had a favorable influence on the health of the inmates, but it is yet by no means as good as previous to the last two years. It will of course take a considerable time for this cause of sickness to entirely disappear, but time will ultimately produce that effect.

It is very doubtful, however, whether 200 persons can constantly occupy a space so small as is at present inclosed within the prison walls and enjoy good health, if there existed no other cause than the smallness of the space to engender disease.

The want of a large and well-ventilated hospital has been much felt when we have many sick.

FELIX ROBERTSON, Physician.

Report of the Illinois Penitentiary for 1846.

ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY, ALTON, *January 2nd*, 1847.

JOHN D. RUSS, ESQ., SEC'Y PRISON ASSOCIATION—

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 14th inst. was duly received. You mention that you have written twice before, only one of which has been received. The reason no answer was returned at that time was, that the prison being leased for a term of years, ending 1853, no reports were made except to the inspectors, and then only so far as related to the discipline and condition of the men. They (the inspectors) made a report to the Legislature, which is far from full, and can give you but little information. I will try to procure a copy and forward you. The present number of convicts is 131, a large majority being sent for larceny; the average term of confinement is about 4 years. About half of the men are employed in coopering, the balance in wagon-making and the manufacture of hemp. Your former letter is mislaid, and I do not recollect what information was asked, but will give any information in my power.

Very respectfully,

S. A. BUCKMASTER, Warden.
By S. PINSON, Jr.

Reports of the Arkansas Penitentiary for 1842, 1844, *and* 1846.

1842.—AGENT'S REPORT.

In obedience to the 5th section of an act approved on the 17th December, 1838, I herewith submit to your honorable body the present condition of the penitentiary of the State of Arkansas, showing the profits and losses of the establishment, and the number, name, and general description of persons discharged since the 9th of February, 1842, together with a few facts as regards the minor details of my office, and humbly coupled with a few remarks and suggestions for improvement as I consider indispensable to the security of convicts and the importance of the institution:—

The original design of making this a self-supporting establishment is now, in some measure, carried into successful operation. On the 15th December, 1841, the business of manufacturing shoes was first commenced, since which time, whenever materials could be procured, they have worked steadily. Owing, however, to the depreciated state of Arkansas money, we were greatly impeded in our purchases of materials.

One overseer prepares the work for the convicts, and labors constantly himself. In all, we may estimate the work of this branch of industry at about two-thirds the whole time since the above date, (December 15, 1841.)

The trades of the carpenters and coopers have also been in full operation since I took charge of the institution, (to wit, on the 9th February, 1842.) I have also, with the consent of the Inspectors, erected a blacksmith shop within the plank inclosure, and commenced the trade of blacksmithing on the 10th October, 1842, with a hired mechanic to instruct the convicts.

The following statement will show the profit and loss arising from this institution, from the 5th February, 1841, including October the 31st in the same year:—

Amount of work done, with the value of stock and tools on hand, purchased since the 9th February, $2,840 17½; wages for mechanics, turnkeys, and doctor's bill, $2,722 04½; cash drawn from the Inspectors, $40 00; expenses, (not including the salary of Agent,) above earnings, $816 33½.

In the above list of expenses is included the materials for an office that was built for the Agent, a house for the superintendent of the shoemakers, and a blacksmith shop.

Of the number of convicts discharged, one, a William Wasson, convicted in Crittenden county, of the crime of larceny, on the 16th day of April, 1841, sentenced to one year and one day's confinement in the penitentiary; said Wasson is 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, light hair, blue eyes, and fair complexion; he made his escape from the penitentiary the 23rd day of July, and was retaken and delivered to the Agent on the 12th day of August, 1841. Said William Wasson was pardoned, on the 27th April, 1842, for his good conduct in disclosing a plot made by a portion of the prisoners to effect their escape. Conduct while in prison, good.

Having been Agent of this penitentiary since the 9th February, 1842, I have thought proper to state such facts and suggestions in relation thereto, as have occurred to me during my limited superintendence.

The first thing to which I would direct the attention of your honorable body, is the want of a hospital, or any ward in the building, to which we might remove the sick, or order that they might, while dying, at least enjoy the privileges of fresh air, warmth, and a bed. A physician attends, it is true, but to what avail is medicine without the assistance of any of the means of nursing? The patient is stretched in a cold cell, the noisome and noxious smell from which, under the circumstances of sickness, would make a well man sick. It is philanthropy, yes, the cause of humanity, that speaks in the above short statement. I do not speak it as the keeper of a penitentiary, but as a man. If the original plan of building had been carried out, the interior arrangements connected with the prison would have been extremely simple and efficient; the cells would have been much more comfortable than they can be now made under any circumstances. One thing which the want of is now experienced, is the plan of a conduit, or series of cast-iron pipes, connected with all the cells, and making its way out under the ground, in each cell. There ought to be a communication with this conduit, and a sink, which at pleasure may be filled with fresh water from above, in order to be discharged into this conduit, to cleanse and purify it. The prison could by that means be kept both cool and clean; the tendency and advantage of which to the health of the prisoners I need not attempt to explain.

While speaking of the convicts, I would humbly suggest the propriety of devising some means for a fund for the use of discharged convicts, in order that when again thrown upon the community, they may have the means either to return to their homes here, or to support themselves on their way to a distant home, where they are not known, and where, with their past experience as a monitor, they may settle down into honest men and industrious citizens. It is hard, indeed, very hard, when men are turned adrift in a place where they are known, and consequently looked upon with suspicion, without a cent in their pockets, without the means of a livelihood, with none to employ them, on account of that one stain, and without money to go elsewhere, is it surprising that these men should be tempted to resume their former courses, and consequently become again chargeable to the community as prisoners?

I will now make a few remarks upon the police of the penitentiary, which you all admit must, or should be, of the most effective description. The law allows to assistant turnkeys, or keepers, the salary of $200 per annum. I do not suppose any honest, upright, sensible, deserving man, (all of which qualifications are strictly necessary to fulfil the office of turnkey, or assistant keeper,) can be hired for the paltry sum of $200 per annum. Within the last year the money has been most of the time at 50 per cent. discount. It is my duty to lay this subject before you, and it is for you to decide whether the salary of assistants should not be such as to induce trustworthy men to take

the office. This is a matter of the most vital importance to the well-being of the establishment.

I beg leave respectfully to submit for your consideration the propriety and expediency of erecting a wall, inclosing the penitentiary, and joining rooms for all the convicts to carry on the duties assigned respectively within said wall. I believe there is no safety or security against the escape of convicts from any prison or penitentiary without it. So far as I can learn, in all the penitentiaries within the United States or Europe, where conviction and reform of convicts are the prominent objects, and where the convict is not subject to solitary imprisonment, a substantial wall, inclosing the penitentiary building, has been considered the only safety for the convicts, and engaged the early attention of the Legislature in establishing a penitentiary. It would not be difficult to demonstrate to your honorable body the impolicy and inhumanity of solitary confinement in a climate so far south as that of Little Rock. It would be impolitic, unprecedented inhumanity, because no person, however good his constitution be, would, in my opinion, survive a five years' confinement to a solitary cell. If the health of the convict be considered, as well as the productiveness or value of his labor, he should be suffered to work in the open air in the day, and securely confined in a cell at night. To effect this object, a wall, inclosing say four acres, is indispensable. The wall ought to be of sufficient height to prevent leaping over, and a sufficient thickness to prevent penetration. I would suggest for the consideration of your honorable body, a wall of rock and brick, 25 feet high, and 4 feet thick at the base, diminishing to 3 feet at the top. Let 10 of those feet at the ground be of rock, the other 15 be of brick, of first quality as to durability. I believe a wall of this description could be built for $22,000, independent of the aid given by the convicts. Until there is some security of the above description, the convicts cannot be kept secure, nor can their labor be profitable. Without such wall, an additional expense occurs to the institution, which is, that as convicts increase guards will necessarily increase, and 100 convicts would require at least one-third that number of guards, and even not then be safe. This last calculation of expense is on the supposition that the convicts are to be employed out of their cells in the daytime.

In conclusion, I would acknowledge my obligations to the Rev. W. W. Stevenson, who has kindly and philanthropically supplied all those prisoners who could read, with Bibles. He also has commenced lectures on Sundays for the moral and religious instruction of the convicts. We believe that such instructions are as necessary for the attainment of the great object of the institution as anything can be; and if provision were made to bring mild, moral, and religious persuasion to bear oftener upon the sour and irritated minds of the convicts, unhappy in the consciousness of their guilt, we venture to say that happy results would certainly follow.

JAMES McVICAR, Agent of the Penitentiary.

1844.—Agent's Report.

In obedience to the 5th section of an act approved on the 17th December, 1838, I herewith submit to your honorable body the present condition of the penitentiary of the State, showing the profits and losses of the establishment, and the number, name, and general description of persons discharged since the 1st November, 1842, with a few suggestions for such improvements as I consider indispensable to the security and safe-keeping of the convicts therein, and the character and importance of the institution.

The following statement contains the whole number of commitments, deaths, pardons, and escapes, from the 31st October, 1842, to the 31st October, 1844:—

Whole number of prisoners on the 31st October, 1842, 21; number of commitments from the 31st October, 1842, to the 31st October, 1843, 20; from the 1st of October, 1843, to the 31st of October, 1844, 20; number of deaths during the year 1843, 2; during the year 1844, 1; number of pardons during the year 1843, 1; during the year 1844, 1; number of escapes during the year 1843, 0; during the year 1844, 1: whole number, 6.

Whole number of deaths, pardons, and escapes, from 31st of October, 1842, to the 31st of October, 1844, 6.

Whole number of prisoners confined in the penitentiary on the 31st of October, 1844, 42.

Hiram Edis, convicted of larceny in Monroe county, delivered November 13th, 1842, died of scurvy on the 19th July, 1843. Said Edis was of fair complexion, blue

eyes, dark hair, with a scar on his forehead, 5 feet 9½ inches high, and about 20 years of age.

William Fevers, convicted of larceny in Chicot county, delivered on the 25th December, 1842. He was afflicted with the scurvy when he arrived here, and died of that disease on the 12th of December, 1843. Said Fevers was of fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, 5 feet 10½ inches high, and about 20 years of age.

William Anderson, convicted of manslaughter in Desha county, delivered on the 3d of April, 1844, died of bilious fever in October, 1844. Said Anderson was of fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, 5 feet 5¾ inches high, and about 27 years of age.

Benjamin Fuller, convicted of homicide in Lafayette county, delivered on the 27th of May, 1841, was pardoned on the 19th of June, 1843. Said Fuller has black eyes, dark hair, is 5 feet 9½ inches high, and 58 years of age. He was sentenced for 20 years.

Hiram Hubbard, convicted of larceny in Phillips county, and sentenced for three years, delivered on the 19th December, 1841, and pardoned on the 27th day of April, 1844, in consideration of the uniform good conduct of said Hiram Hubbard during his confinement in said penitentiary. Said Hubbard is of a swarthy complexion, grey eyes, dark hair, 5 feet 11½ inches high, and about 26 years of age.

Ira B. Whitmore, convicted in Pulaski county on two several indictments; one for having in possession counterfeit instruments for counterfeiting the coin of the United States, the other for passing counterfeit corporation notes; made his escape from the penitentiary on the 11th of March, 1844. Said Ira B. Whitmore is 5 feet 8½ inches high, fair hair, blue eyes, and fair complexion, and about 39 years of age.

The following statement will show the profits and loss arising from the institution from the 31st of October, 1842, to the 31st of October, 1844:—

Value of work, tools, stock on hand, improvements, debts due, and all effects purchased, since 31st October, 1842, including the sum of $384 55 paid for debts contracted by my predecessor, $9,106 52½; cash drawn from the treasury since 10th Feb., 1843, 7,721 25; due agent, physician, and guard, 1,375 12; due to sundry individuals, 2,822 99—11,919 83½; which leaves $2,812 83½ as a total cost to the State from the 10th of February, 1842, or the sum of $1,068 67 as the average cost per annum for a period of 2 years 7 months and 21 days.

Of the above amount drawn from the Inspectors, there has been expended the following sums to pay bills contracted before the undersigned came into office, as follows, and included in the above statement, to wit:—

John R. Desha, for medical attendance, $143 50; Pitcher, Officer & Co., 88 32; Thomas Parsel, as guard, and superintending the shoemakers shop, 106 94; Rensellaer Munson, as guard, 9 27; Jacob Faulkner, do., 9 27; R. L. Lincoln, do., 27 25: total, $384 55.

The following statement will show the expense incurred for necessary improvements:—

Cost of material for erection of new fence around the yard, $304 09; for building smoke-house, 143 00; guard-house, 175 50; blacksmith shop and forges, 212 00; for building agent's office, 155 00; house for shoemaker's family, 65 00; putting windows in cells, and catches on the doors, 95 25; putting brick floor in kitchen, 85 00: total, $1,184 75.

Your honorable body will perceive that the expenses of the institution have exceeded its income to a certain degree. This is not surprising, when the many disadvantages under which it labors are taken into consideration. It is a well-known fact, that all similar institutions are necessarily an expense to their founders for the first five or six years of their existence, and this, too, where a ready market and good prices were always found for their productions, and where every cause combined to farther their advancement. Unfortunately for us, a ready market and good prices are blessings we have not known; being not only obliged to labor at reduced prices, but to take in payment our own depreciated paper; and as for advantages, they have been, without a single exception, against us. A considerable disadvantage under which we labor, and which is inseparably connected with such an institution, of such homogeneous and discordant materials, is the tutoring of nearly all the convicts in the various branches of business, which requires time and expense before they are able to execute a job alone, to say nothing of the destruction of materials and tools consequent upon the introduction of raw hands to mechanical employment. Of the 42 convicts now confined in the penitentiary, but 6 of them were men having a knowledge of mechanical labor previous to their coming here. As this seems a proper place, I will merely remark that I have taken pains to discover and foster the inclinations of the convicts who have shown

a desire to learn trades, so that, at the present time, of the whole number of convicts, 42,) there are now engaged in the various branches 26. But their progress must for time be slow; making but a trifle more than their expenses when they have materials. The want of a fund to purchase materials, tools, etc., for the use of the institution, s the most considerable drawback on our progress, having obliged us more than once o close certain shops, and confine the men to their cells for weeks together. As it ever was an easy matter to collect, with facility, the debts due us, we have been compelled to lay on our oars until this was effected, when more materials would be purhased. But such a way of doing business is attended with many inconveniences, and lmost invariably with considerable sacrifice, being left at the mercy of the merchant who, in consequence of the depreciated state of our paper, and other causes, sets an xorbitant price upon his goods. In the one article of shoes, we can manufacture from ,500 to 2,000 pair annually, besides repairing, supposing that we have a sufficient tock of leather to keep the hands steadily employed. Without a fund to lay in stock, ve are compelled to purchase in small quantities, at second and third hands, and at eavy prices, which in a great measure reduces our profits; and such is the competiion in trade, that shoes can be imported and sold here cheaper than we can make hem, with safe profits, if obliged to purchase our materials here. In manufacturing rticles of iron, we are able, with a stock of materials, to make a clear profit of $1,000 nnually. With a fund to import our iron, we are enabled to make choice in the quality of the article, and purchasing it at first hands, at wholesale, we obtain it for almost one half what we have heretofore been compelled to give. A fund is also necessary to enable us to import our working tools, of which there are so many required to supply the various branches at wholesale, instead of purchasing them, as has been the case, in small quantities, and at exorbitant prices, in Little Rock. The clothing of the prisoners, which, at Little Rock prices, has heretofore cost about $— annually, might be imported from the east for one-half that sum. I have maintained, with the assistance of the under keepers, a rigid economy in all the departments of the prison, with the view of making the establishment a self-supporting one, but without succeeding in my object. Being unfurnished with the capital, so indispensably necessary to insure a profitable business, I am, besides, compelled to struggle against many other evils which it is needless to enumerate here, and which the absence of that capital begets. I would, therefore, respectfully beg of your honorable body a careful consideration of this subject of my report, hoping that its merits will show you the expediency of an appropriation of $2,000 or $3,000, in par funds, for the express purpose of purchasing materials, tools, etc., for the use of the penitentiary. Such an appropriation is necessary to preserve the character and importance of the institution; it is necessary to enable the institution to support itself; it is necessary, because it will remove from the shoulders of the people a tax which has heretofore been drawn from them for its support.

I took occasion, in my last report, to call the attention of the Legislature to the expediency of making farther improvements, viz: The building of a hospital and wall, and a conduit, which have been rendered necessary in consequence of a deviation from the original plan of building the prison. The want of a hospital for the reception of the sick convicts has been severely felt. And a conduit, or series of cast-iron pipes, leading from each cell to a sink outside, such as is common to all other penitentiaries, is a measure that would contribute largely to the health of the prisoners. The propriety of erecting a wall to inclose the penitentiary is apparent, and is becoming every day more and more indispensable. The number of convicts is fast increasing, and for lack of this measure of security they must be confined to their cells, a dead expense to the State. Besides, it is a risk of health to withdraw needful exercise, as solitary confinement must eventually destroy the health of the convict; and, as to the security of the prisoners without a wall, it is sufficient to remark that, under existing circumstances, a combined attempt of the convicts to leave the prison could not be prevented.

JAS. McVICAR, Agent.

1845.—Inspectors' Report.

The Board of Inspectors of the Arkansas Penitentiary for the year 1846, respectfully report, that the following statement exhibits the monetary affairs of the penitentiary up to the 2nd instant:—

Dr.—During the agency of Mr. McVicar, the penitentiary is in debt $1,979 79; in H. Haralson's time, 557 95; since the burning of the same, to Agent, Clerk, and guards, 776 57; to George & Brothers, 56 37; Mr. Sweet, 24 45; Thomas Parsel, for feeding

prisoners and guards, 1,642 60; George Warring & Co., 9 25; H. Haberman for medicine, 15; Dr. Tappe for do., 10: total, $5,070 78.

Cr.—During the agency of Mr. McVicar, there is a credit of $1,070 24; during that of H. Haralson, 188 86; since the burning of the penitentiary, 202 47; property sold since the fire, 202 45: total, 1,664 02.

Leaving a balance due by the penitentiary of $3,406 76.

The appropriation of $5,500 at the last session of the General Assembly was principally absorbed in payment of arrearages; the balance was paid out within the last four or five months for salaries of officers, thereby throwing the operation of the institution upon its own liimts, resources, and credit, to purchase materials. The Agent, under the direction of the board, introduced the manufacture and use of M'Bride's Spring Machines. Several were also made and used by the convicts with success. 3 looms were also made and used. The product of each loom was from 18 to 20 yards of cloth per day. From the limited experiments made, no doubt was entertained by the board that that branch of business could be profitably carried on by the convicts; but the want of means prevented a fair experiment.

In addition to the other drawbacks on the operations of the institution, a systematic combination of the mechanics of the city and vicinity of Little Rock against the institution has been felt by the board. It is not the province or desire of the board to impeach the motives by which the institution was thus placed; it was a fatal state at its very existence. Without means to procure machinery and materials for manufacturing "even hemp," which seems to have been the only admissible species of labor, the Agent was compelled to give to its resources such direction as would yield an immediate income. It is not within the knowledge of the board what the actual profit or loss on any branch of business has been. The inconvenient and unfurnished condition of the prison and shops, together with other causes, prevented a full experiment in any one branch, except that of blacksmithing. This branch of business was carried on successfully and with profit to the institution. It may not be inappropriate at this time to say a word respecting the treatment of the convicts. This is the more necessary from a late legal investigation, in which this subject was adduced in testimony before the honorable Circuit Court of Pulaski county. However desirable to philanthropy it may be that men under sentence of law be exempted from corporal punishment, experience has clearly shown that no such exemption can be introduced. Men of desperate temperaments must be punished in some way, so as to cause fear to operate in default of a better feeling. The food provided for the convicts has ever been such as the resources of the institution would justify. It is admitted that too much of salted provisions has been used. This, together with the damp and confined situation in which the convicts were placed, has had a tendency to produce scorbutic diseases. In one or two instances the Agent was compelled to keep for a time desperate men in close confinement; and in one instance this mode of punishment was continued for a considerable time, but the safety of the institution depended on it. This is more than evident from the fact that the same person no sooner obtained a little liberty than he instigated the revolt which led to the destruction of the building and public property.

On the 5th day of August last, during the temporary absence of the Agent, the revolt occurred upon the first move. The two guards inside the prison were disarmed without making any resistance. One of them was thrown from the second floor to the ground floor. One or two of the convicts inside the building tendered their aid in resisting the rioters; but the guards declined the contest, giving all up to the will of the desperate mob.

This want of firmness on the part of the guards, subjected the well-disposed to great peril from the enraged men who had now full control of the inside of the prison. The outside door leading into the yard, where some eight or ten of the most reliable convicts were employed, was open; but before the rebels could gain it, it was closed, and the under-keeper had it, through the aid of the convicts in the yard, guarded against the attempts of those inside. When foiled in their attempt on the main door, as well as on the wall near the fireplace in the cook-room, they set fire to the building in one of the upper cells, as well as below in one of the workshops, which in a few minutes spread through the entire building. Those inside were in imminent danger of being suffocated before a sufficient number of citizens arrived from town to render it safe to open the door.

The two guards, with the well-disposed convicts, were compelled to remain in the upper part of the building to save their lives, until the flames forced them to make an attempt to force their way to the door, which they succeeded in doing at the peril of

their lives. The door was opened for their escape from fire, and the weapons of their assaulters. At this moment a convict named Morgan, one of the ringleaders of the mob, forced his way out, armed with a pistol and a bowie knife, cutting at all in the way of his escape. He was shot dead by one of the convicts who had been armed to defend the door. When assistance arrived from town it was too late to save anything inside the building.

The stock on hand, with the tools, bedding, clothing, and, in a word, everything pertaining to the institution, was consumed in a short time. The convicts were taken to the county jail, where they were confined, and have remained until the present time, except when at work. The board was much perplexed with the deplorable condition of the convicts, who were destitute of every article of clothing and bedding, except what they had on when the affair took place, crowded into a small space during the hottest weather ever experienced in our latitude. Their sufferings were such as to draw largely on our sympathies. A contract was entered into with the keeper of the county prison for the safe-keeping and feeding the convicts. The expense of feeding them has been borne by the jailer, relying upon an early appropriation by the Legislature to re-imburse him for the expenditure. The resignation of the Agent at this critical period (which was caused from ill health) threw the entire care then on the board. After much deliberation it was resolved by the board to have the convicts employed in making brick. This business was fixed on as one that would be the least expensive, and least liable to afford the ground for writ of habeas corpus by the friends of any of the convicts.

Accordingly, on the 12th of August, a contract was signed in duplicate between the Board of Inspectors and John Robins. The weather proved unfavorable for a time, which retarded the operations. Several men also fell sick, which reduced the number of hands to labor. They have moulded and dried one hundred and sixty thousand bricks, which are now ready for burning. Several of the convicts have been kept at work in the blacksmith shop doing a small jobbing business. This, with the sale of such manufactured ware as was not destroyed, has afforded a small amount of cash for pressing demands growing out of the condition of the convicts, and pressing necessities of the institution. The entire amount of property saved from the institution was $1,680 78.

This consisted of unsaleable and unfinished articles, which, when put into market, did not produce their nominal valuation.

The annexed statement will show the number of commitments, deaths, pardons, and escapes, since the meeting of the Legislature of 1844:—

Number of commitments, 30; deaths, 3; pardons, 8; escapes, 2: whole number at this time, 48.

It may not be deemed by your honorable body officious, on the part of the Board of Inspectors, to lay before you their views respecting the moral influence of the institution upon the whole community. It is an admitted fact that crime is on the increase. Whether this is to be attributed to the increased facilities for the perpetration of crime, or the insufficient remedy for the punishment and prevention of crime, has not been satisfactorily determined. This much may be relied on as certain, that the penitentiary system is not effectual, either as a preventive or restorative, as a means of reproving the lawless and disorderly. Your board have not perceived any of its beneficial effects. Indeed, as far as our personal knowledge has extended, our State prison has been a complete failure as a reformatory system. It must be admitted, however, that the imperfect condition of the whole establishment has operated as a powerful drawback on the moral reformation of convicts. So long as men have a ray of hope left for escape from confinement, they are not much inclined to listen to moral lessons.

During the interim since the last general assembly, but little has been attempted by way of teaching.

In the month of June last, the female philanthropist, Miss Dix, visited the penitentiary, and subsequently forwarded a small but well-selected library, consisting of Bibles and books of prayer, with other religious and scientific works. Fortunately this donation escaped the general destruction that befell the other property of the institution. On the subject of rebuilding, your board has been very much at a loss to form an opinion. The present state of society seems to demand this mode of punishing crime. It is exceedingly doubtful whether a resort to the whip and halter, as was formerly the case for theft and arson, etc., would not be an equivalent to exemption from punishment altogether. Such is the repugnance in the public mind to barbarous punishment, that strenuous efforts are now making, both in Europe and America, to

dispense with capital punishment in all cases. This strange innovation proceeds from a morbid and misguided sympathy. The present financial condition of the State precludes the idea of drawing on the ordinary resources of the State either to repair or rebuild. In the event your honorable body should determine to rebuild, it can be done to a very considerable extent by convict labor. It is the opinion of your board that rebuilding is preferable to repairing. The reason for this opinion is, that the present building is not suited to that kind of labor that must become the entire business of convicts, viz.: manufacturing cotton and hemp.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. REARDON,
JON. ADAMSON, } Inspectors
W. W. STEVENSON,

LOUISIANA PENITENTIARY FOR 1845.

FROM THE VIRGINIA REPORT FOR 1847.

Baton Rouge.—This prison is leased to Messrs. M'Hatton & Pratt, for five years from the 1st October, 1844. The State advanced $15,000 (to be refunded with interest), to put up new and improved machinery for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, bagging, rope, etc. They have a steam engine of 90 horse power, and an ample quantity of the best labor-saving machinery in full operation, by which they are enabled to earn double as much per hand as is usual in prisons. Great complaint is made in the report against the courts, for imprisoning persons in the common jails, and thereby depriving the lessees of labor to which they are entitled under the contract, and the attention of the Legislature was called to the subject. The details of the report are very imperfect. Whites, slaves, and free negroes are imprisoned, without distinguishing the number of each class. Thirteen of the slaves transported from this prison a few years ago by Williams, are reported among the prisoners, having been forfeited and taken from Mr. W. The population in 1840, consisted of whites 158,457; free blacks, 25,502; slaves, 168,452: total, 352,411.

The average number of prisoners for the year was 194; the whole amount of earnings above the cost of raw materials for the year, was $47,194 64; the average amount earned by each prisoner in the year, was $243 27; the number of prisoners received in the year was 55; the white and free colored population of the State, in 1840, was 326,909; the number of persons to each convict received in the year, according to the census of 1840, was 8,408.

All persons, free and bond, are included in the above.

MEXICO.

The following extract from Brantz Mayer's "Mexico as it was and as it is," may be interesting in this connection:—

Imprisonment in Mexico for 1842.—During the first six months of 1842, there were imprisoned in the city of Mexico, 3,197 men, 1,427 women; during the second six months, 2,858 men, 1,379 women: total of both sexes, 8,861.

Prostitution, adultery, bigamy, sodomy, incest, 312 men, 179 women; robbery, 1,500 men, 470 women; quarrelling and wounding, 2,129 men, 1,104 women; quarrelling, bearing arms, etc., 612 men, 444 women; homicide, attempt at do., and robbery and homicide, 70 men, 17 women; rape and incontinence, 65 men, 21 women; forgery, 7 men, 1 woman; gambling, 3 men: which, added together, give the frightful amount of 6,934.

The sum of $4,121 is expended in salaries of officers for this institution, and $30,232 for the support of prisoners.

It appears from the above statement, that while the cost of government in our prisons is about equal to the cost of support, in Mexico it is only one-seventh of that amount.

STATISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,

FROM 1799 TO 1845, INCLUSIVE.

TABLE I.—*Number of Convicts admitted and discharged during each Period, with Duration of Imprisonment, general Classification of Offences, and previous Education,—including Commencement of the New Prison.*

PERIODS.	Number of Convicts in each Period.	Total admitted.	Aggregate Time of their Sentence.		Sentenced for Life.	Discharged by Expiration of their Sentence.	Pardoned.	Aggregate of unexpired Terms of those pardoned.		Died.	Escaped and retaken.	Final Escapes.	Suicides.	Shot attempting Escape.	Disch. by Reversal of Sent.	No Record of their Discharge.	Second Commitments.	Third Commitments.	Fourth Commitments.	Fifth Commitments.	Offences against Property.	Offences against Persons.	Offences against Morals.	Could read on admission.	Could read and write.	Could neither read nor write.
			Years.	M.				Years.	M.																	
Old Prison.																										
1799 to 1808	511	332	867	7		189	41	87	10	8	23	18			1	11	7				268	50	14			
1809 to 1818	725	427	1124	1		259	98	217	1	17	14	11	1		2	1	29	2			362	59	6			
1819 to 1828	822	399	1994	8		249	118	220	6	25	21	24		1			38	8	2		266	45	2			
1829 to 1836	859	385	602	4	1	204	113	238	2	23	5	4		1			22	6	5	1	377	85	9			
New Prison.*																										
1837 to 1845	1340	662	1719	4	1	401	195	308	5	19	2				2		72	14	2	1	516	132	14	80	229	146
Total . .		2205	6308		2	1302	565	1072		92	65	57	1	2	5	12	168	30	9	2	1789	371	45			

Note—Under the head of offences against morals are only included blasphemy, bigamy, keeping disorderly houses, perjury, sodomy, and riot.
No record of the previous education of offenders.
Removed from the Old Prison, October 24th, 1836. Remaining in confinement January 1st, 1846—167.

* *Note*—In the list of deaths in this table, 4 were prisoners removed from the Old Prison. The first record kept of the previous education of offenders was in 1840.

TABLE II.—*Country of Birth of those admitted during each Period, and including Commencement with New Prison.*

NATIVES OF		1799 to 1808.	1809 to 1818.	1819 to 1828.	1829 to 1836.	1837 to 1845.	Grand Total.
United States	White males	197	239	251	277	260	1224
	White females	3	9	2	6	6	26
	Colored males	59	94	84	91	218	546
	Colored females	12	22	9	15	15	73
England	White males	11	16	12	19	32	90
	White females	1	1		1	1	4
Ireland	White males	29	28	26	25	38	146
	White females	2			1		3
Scotland	White males	3	3	5	1	7	19
Wales	White males		2		1		3
Canada	White males	1		1		1	3
Nova Scotia	White males			1		1	2
New Brunswick	White males					1	1
Africa	Colored males	3	1				4
West Indies	Colored males	2	4	1	1	3	11
Bengal	White males		1				1
Germany	White males	5	4	3	2	12	26
France	White males	2	2	2		4	10
South America	White males	1					1
Denmark	White males	1		2			3
Saxony	White males		1			1	2
Poland	White males				2	2	4
Switzerland	White males					1	1
Austria	White males					1	1
Spain	White males					1	1
Total admitted each period		332	427	399	442	605	2205

TABLE III.—*Counties in which the Offences were committed, up to the Removal from Old Prison, and including Commencement of New Prison.*

COUNTIES.	1799 to 1808.	1809 to 1818.	1819 to 1828.	1829 to 1836.	1837 to 1845.	Grand Total.
Atlantic					7	7
Bergen	29	43	44	36	34	186
Burlington	42	46	34	37	64	223
Borough of Elizabeth				2	8	10
Cumberland	11	13	21	5	14	64
Cape May	1	5	4	1	8	19
Camden					10	10
City of Trenton	2	4	9	18	4	37
District Court of the United States				3	1	4
Essex	41	56	67	80	135	379
Gloucester	34	34	38	38	36	180
Hunterdon	26	32	17	8	21	104
Hudson					14	14
Monmouth	13	20	22	22	42	119
Morris	31	35	26	35	57	184
Middlesex	28	35	40	42	24	169
Mercer					51	51
Passaic					49	49
Sussex	30	42	21	16	12	121
Salem	27	31	28	10	31	127
Somerset	17	31	23	17	23	111
Warren			5	14	16	35
City of Camden				1	1	2
Total admitted each period	332	427	399	385	662	2205

Table IV.—*Character of Offences from 1799 to 1845, inclusive, with reference to their places of commission, including Old and New Prisons.*

Counties.	Arson.	Ass. and Battery.	Ass. and Battery, with intent to kill.	Ass. and Batt., with int. to com. a rape.	Bigamy.	Blasphemy.	Breaking Jail.	Burglary.	Burning.	Felony.	Forgery.	Fraud.	Highway Robbery.	Ill. cutting Timber.	Keep. disord. House.	Larceny.	Malicious Mischief.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Obt. Mon. on f. pret.	Passing and dealing in Counterf. Mon.	Perjury.	Poisoning.	Rape.	Receiving Stolen Goods.	Riot.	Robbery.	Sodomy.	Total.
Atlantic . .			1	1							1					1			2						1					7
Bergen .	3	9	5	9			3	23	4	1	3	1	2			80	1	3	27	1		7	1		2			3		188
Burlington .	1	18	5	5			6	34	4		4		1	1		113	3	4	15	2		3		1	1	2				223
Bor. of Elizabeth		2					1	3								3			1											10
Cape May .								2	1		1					7		2	5											18
Camden . .		4														4		1		1										10
Cumberland		7		2		1	1	6	2							18			21	2		1			2					63
City of Camden																2														2
City of Trenton	1	2		1		1	1									20		1	3		1	9				2				42
District of U. S.																4														4
Essex . .	2	24	5	5	6		10	55	5		14	1	1		1	165	1	3	35		3	21	4	1	4	7		1		374
Gloucester .		16	1	4			2	20	1					1		83		2	33			4			3			2	2	174
Hunterdon .	1	4		1			5	13	1							62		5	14	1		3	1	1	1			1		114
Hudson .					2			1							1	6						2			1					13
Middlesex .	2	15	5	4	1			14	5		2					71	1	6	33	2		5	1					1		168
Monmouth .		15	4	1			1	9	1		1			3		62		5	9			2	2	1	3	2		1		122
Morris . .	2	26	3	5	2	1	5	18	3		4		1			68		3	23			5	3		4	1	5			182
Mercer .	1	5		2				8	5							24	2	1	9			2								59
Passaic . .		9		2	1		2	10	4		1					13			2			3								50
Salem . .	1	10		3	1		3	9	2		3					63		2	18	1			1		1	1		3		120
Somerset .	2	4	2	6	1	4	1	5			2					49			27	1						2		1		108
Sussex .	2	3	1	3			4	7	1	1	6	1				54	1	1	23	5		3	1		2			2		119
Warren . .		3	1	1			1	5			1					7			15				1							35
Total . .	18	176	33	55	14		46	242	39	2	43	3	5	5	2	979	9	39	315	16	4	70	15	4	25	17	5	15	2	2205

Table V.—*Character of Offences with reference to the Ages of the Offenders.*

Offence.	10 years—from 1799 to 1808 inclusive.									10 years—from 1809 to 1818 inclusive.								
	Under 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Total.	Under 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Total.
Arson		2	3		1				6			1		1				2
Assault and battery		3	9	7	3	1		1	24		1	10	9		3			23
Assault and battery with intent to kill			1						1			1		1	2			4
Assault and battery with intent to commit a rape		1	5	5	1				12		2	3				1		6
Bigamy				1					1									
Blasphemy			3						3			1		1				2
Breaking jail			2	2			1		5			2	3					5
Burglary		2	5	6		1			14		1	9	3	4				17
Burning			1	1	1	1	1		5				1					1
Felony				1		1			2									
Forgery			3	2	2				7			4						4
Fraud			1		1				2									
Highway robbery				1		1			2			1						1
Larceny	1	17	84	41	22	10	6	1	182	3	29	126	56	30	18	5		267
Malicious mischief											1							1
Manslaughter			2	2	1		1		6		1		1	2	1	1		6
Misdemeanor	1	6	12	11	8	6	1		45		4	24	14	7	3	1	1	54
Murder						1			1			2	1	1				4
Obtaining money upon false pretences																		
Passing and dealing in counterfeit money			1		1				2			5	2	2	1	2		12
Perjury			3	2	1	1			7		1	1		1		1		4
Poisoning										1								1
Rape												2	3	1				6
Receiving stolen goods			2			1			3				1	1				2
Robbery			2						2			1	3			1		5
Sodomy																		
Total	2	31	139	82	42	24	10	2	332	4	40	193	97	52	28	12	1	427

Table V., continued.—*Character of Offences with reference to the Ages of the Offenders,*

To the time when the Prisoners were removed to the New Prison.

Offence	10 years—from 1819 to 1828 inclusive.									8 years—from 1829 to 1836 inclusive.								
	Under 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Total.	Under 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Total.
Arson	2								2		3	2						5
Assault and battery		2	13	12	2	1			30		2	16	7	5	1			31
Assault and battery with intent to kill					2		1		3			10	1				1	12
Assault and battery with intent to commit a rape		2	4	2	1	1			10		2	4	2	1	1			10
Bigamy					1				1			5	1					6
Blasphemy					1				1									
Breaking jail			3	2					5			5	3					8
Burglary		3	25	11	2	2			43	1	9	21	9	3	3			46
Burning	1	4	1	2	1				9	2	2		1					5
Felony																		
Forgery			4	2	1				7		2	3	2	1	1			9
Fraud				1					1									
Highway robbery			1						1									
Larceny	1	18	82	44	11	8	3		167	5	22	74	37	16	1	1	1	157
Malicious mischief													2					2
Manslaughter			1	4	1	1			7			2	2	1		1		6
Misdemeanor	3	13	36	18	6	3	2		81	1	3	25	11	9	2	2		53
Murder			1	3				1	5			1	1					2
Obtaining money upon false pretences					1				1									
Passing and dealing in counterfeit money		1	4	7	1				13		1	10	7		2			20
Perjury												1		2				3
Poisoning											1	1						2
Rape		1	3		1				5			2	2					4
Receiving stolen goods			2	1	1				4		1	1		1				3
Robbery			2	1					3									
Sodomy														1				1
Total	7	44	182	110	33	16	6	1	399	9	48	183	88	40	11	4	2	385

TABLE V. CONTINUED.—*Character of Offences with reference to the Ages of the Offenders.*

Commencing with the New Prison.

OFFENCE.	10 YEARS—FROM 1799 TO 1808 INCLUSIVE.								
	Under 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	Total.
Arson	1		1			1			3
Assault and battery	1	7	26	20	10	2	1	1	68
Assault and battery with intent to kill			4	4	2	2	1		13
Assault and battery with intent to commit a rape	1	1	10	2	3				17
Bigamy			1	5					6
Blasphemy			1						1
Breaking jail		1	13	6	2	1			23
Burglary	3	16	62	31	5	4	1		122
Burning	3	4	9	2	1				19
Felony									
Forgery			6	6	4				16
Fraud									
Highway robbery			1						1
Illegally cutting timber			3		1	1			5
Keeping a disorderly house				1		1			2
Larceny	4	30	82	51	24	13	2		206
Malicious mischief			2	2	1		1		6
Manslaughter			3	4	3	3	1		14
Misdemeanor	4	7	38	21	7	3	2		82
Murder	1		2	1					4
Obtaining money upon false pretences				1		2			3
Passing and dealing in counterfeit money			8	9	4	2			23
Perjury			1						1
Poisoning	1								1
Rape		2	5	2	1				10
Riot			4	1					5
Receiving stolen goods		1	1	3					5
Robbery			3	2					5
Sodomy			1						1
Total	19	69	287	174	68	35	9	1	662

Table VI.—*Previous Occupation of Offenders admitted, from the establishing of, to the removal from, the Old Prison, and including Commencement with New Prison.*

From	Bakers.	Barbers.	Basket-makers.	Blacksmiths.	Carvers.	Cabinet and Chair makers.	Chimney-sweeps.	Coach-makers.	Comb and Brush makers.	Coopers.	Farm Laborers.	Farriers.	Fullers and Dyers.	Gunsmiths.	Harness-makers.	Hatters.	House and Ship Carpenters.	Household Servants.	Inn-keepers.	Laborers.	Lawyers.	Masons.	Machinists.	Merchants.	Millers.	Moulders.	Painters.	Paper-makers.	Physicians.	Potters.	Rope-makers.	Sailors.	Shoemakers.	Seamstresses.	Soldiers.	Stone-cutters.	Tanners and Curriers.	Tailors.	Tallow-chandlers.	Teachers.	Tinsmiths.	Tobacconists.	Turners.	Watchmakers.	Weavers.	Total.
1798 to 1808, inclusive . .		2	1	15		5	1	1		5	112	1	2	1	2	1	14	25		53		5		3			2				1	15	31	5			6	6	1	1	1		1		13	332
1809 to 1818, inclusive . .	1	2	2	13				6	2	10	148		2	1		1	19	33		56	1	6		9					1			26	40	10	5		5	9		2	1		1	1	14	427
1819 to 1828, inclusive . .	3		1	17				1	1	5	39	1	3	1		8	15	17		175	1	7		2	2		2		2	2	1	14	42	1			10	10		2	1	2	2		9	399
1829 to 1836, inclusive . .	3	3		22	1	3	1	3	2	11	10		4		1	4	18	22	1	188	1	7		4	2		3					14	24	6		3	1	7		1	1	1			13	385
1837 to 1845, inclusive . .	3	10	3	25	1	12	2	11	3	4	18	1	2	1	7	12	30	21	2	315		11	13	6	6	6	2	1	2			14	57	8	1	3	5	11		4	7	4	3	1	14	662
Total	10	17	7	92	2	20	4	22	8	35	327	3	13	4	10	26	96	118	3	787	3	36	13	24	10	6	9	1	5	2	2	83	194	30	6	6	27	43	1	10	11	7	7	2	63	2205

COMPARISON OF PRISON STATISTICS.

From the foregoing Synopsis we have been enabled to construct the annexed table, by a reference to which many interesting facts will be developed. The five first columns of our table are devoted to criminal ages; from these it will be perceived that the third decennial period of life is that which is most prolific in crime—the proportion of offence, at this period, averaging, for all the prisons, about one in 2.3; the proportion of population at that period being, to the whole population over 15 years, as one in 3.3, or .3663 in every hundred; while the fourth decennial period is 4.3, the proportion to population being 4.6, or .2564 in every hundred; that of the second 7.4, the proportion to population being 5.3, or .1834 in every one hundred; and that of the fifth 11.3, the proportion to population being 12.7, or .1606: or, to make this more apparent, the crimes of the second decennial period, compared to the population of that period, are as one in 663; of the third, as one in 371; of the fourth, as one in 446; of the fifth, as one in 714; and for the remaining periods of life, only one in 1,168. It is much to be regretted that our census does not give us the population of the United States between the ages of 20 and 25, and 25 and 30, so that we might compare the fourth, fifth, and sixth quinquennial periods of life with each other. Some interesting facts have been developed by a comparison of these different ages in England, and a general law discovered which seems to govern this matter. Thus, from the age of 20, in the male sex, crime, in each successive term of life given in this table, decreases at the rate of 33⅓ per cent., and in the female, at 25 per cent.; so that if two tables are formed, in one of which the number resulting from such a law are given, and in the other the actual number of criminals, the one table, particularly in reference to the female sex, would be found almost identical with the other.

Age.	Actual Results.	Law.	Actual Results.	Law.
20 to 25	7,702	8,536	1,459	1,452
25 — 30	5,989	5,691	1,141	1,089
30 — 40	3,794	3,794	817	817
40 — 50	2,504	2,529	643	613
50 — 60	1,694	1,686	466	460

It would be exceedingly interesting to discover how far this law is corroborated and established in this country; but we shall not possess the means for such an investigation until the census both of the States and of the crimes are reported in relation to this subject.

By recurring to the statements of the several prisons, it will be found that the proclivity to crime, in the several States, at the third decennial period, is strikingly similar in each. The statistics of crime in England and Wales, for 1842–43 and 44, show a striking resemblance, in this particular, as the result for the three years gives us for an average, at that period, one in 2.5. For the fourth decennial period there appears to be a considerable difference, the proportion for our prisons being one in 4.3, and for England and Wales 6.1. Comparing the second decennial periods, however, there is a marked and striking difference in favor of this country, the proclivity to crime being, in America, 7.4, and in England 4.3, or nearly double.*

* It should be here noticed, that the returns for England are believed to embrace many crimes which with us are punished in our county jails.

A further examination of this table will show, that larcenies—under which head we have included all kinds of thefts except those connected with burglaries—comprise more than one-fourth of the whole number of offences—one in 3.7 — and that larceny and burglary embrace nearly one-half, being as one in 2.5 of the whole number. In looking over the column of larcenies, our attention is arrested by the striking inequality in the number of convictions for larceny in the several States, it being in Maine one in 1.6, while the general average is 3.3. The Connecticut State prison, on the contrary, shows a proportion of only 1 to 4.2. A similar variation exists in regard to other prisons—making the average for the whole number but a very unsafe guide to the fact in relation to any particular prison. As, however, in some States crimes are reported as simple larcenies, which in others are stated as burglaries, it may be proper to unite these crimes, and then examine the relation they bear to the whole number of crimes. This being accomplished, we shall perceive that the difference is materially diminished.

The column of average receipts, daily, for each individual, shows a very remarkable difference in the productiveness of labor in the different prisons, varying, as it does, from 66 cents per day, in Louisiana, to 14.05 cents per day in the Eastern Penitentiary. This difference is, perhaps, mainly to be attributed to the difference of system between the Pennsylvania and other prisons. The general average of all the prisons is 23.15. Below this average are New Hampshire, Ohio, Rhode Island, Western Penitentiary, Sing Sing, Eastern Penitentiary, District of Columbia, Virginia, Auburn, Tennessee, Vermont, and New Jersey; and above it, Maine, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and Louisiana. In connection with this column we have prepared a table, marked B, showing the yearly receipts from each particular employment, for each individual, in all the prisons for which these facts were reported. It is very desirable that all our prisons should adopt the plan of reporting such facts.

The column of average daily expense, for each individual, is less fluctuating in its general character; or perhaps it may be said, more truly, it does not vary from such extremes as the preceding column. Here, however, we discover the daily cost of support, although averaging 15.2, varies from 7.6, in Connecticut, to 37 cents in Kentucky.

The column devoted to the average expense for government, we should naturally expect to find presenting a remarkable degree of uniformity throughout. The only material difference we might expect, would arise from the increased expense for government in the smaller prisons. This, however, does not seem to be the case, as Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Michigan are among the number of those whose government has cost least, and Massachusetts and Maine among those whose government has cost most.

The columns of earnings, expense, and government, show the reason of the pecuniary success of the Connecticut, Ohio, and some of the other prisons. We here find that, while the expense for support and government was less than in other prisons, the receipts for labor were increased. The great reason, however, that has saved Connecticut some seven thousand dollars annually, for the last 12 years, from the labor of her convicts, and enabled her to build county jails from these earnings, is the economy with which they are supported and governed, rather than any extra income they receive from prison labor.

In connection with this subject, we have prepared an additional table (C), showing the yearly receipts of several prisons from various occupations.

Periods of Imprisonment. The general average of all the prisons reported under this head is 4 years 10 months and 23 days; but the average obtained by taking the average of all the different prisons for the year for which each is reported, gives 4 years 11 months and 7 days. Considering the first, then, as the general average, we are

surprised by looking at the average length of sentences, to see the remarkable difference, in this regard, in the different States. This difference undoubtedly arises, in some of the States, from the extension of imprisonment to a more numerous class of crimes; but may we not hope that in others it is owing to a more liberal and benign sentiment pervading the community. It is a question worthy of grave consideration, whether first offences (against property, at least), ought ever to be visited by very protracted periods of punishment—whether, in these cases, the law would not be sufficiently vindicated, and the true end of punishment more certainly attained, by short than by long sentences. In examining this table we observe that the periods of punishment range from 6 months to 42 years. That while, in most of the prisons, punishment, other than for life, does not extend beyond the period of 20 years, in Maryland and Virginia it rises to 40 years. By casting the eye over the column of imprisonments for life, we are forcibly impressed with the disproportionate inflictions of this punishment in different States. In Pennsylvania and Kentucky there is not a single life imprisonment; while in this State, in two out of three of our prisons, there are twenty-one cases; nor will this number, amounting, as it does, to but a fraction over one in a hundred, be considered large, when we take into consideration the whole number of prisoners and compare it with the numbers and imprisonments in other States. Thus Virginia counts six to every hundred, and Connecticut the *astonishing number* of *one* to every *nine*. It would be exceedingly interesting to investigate the cause of this remarkable difference had we either the time or the material necessary for such an examination. Several may be suggested. A greater number of offences may be punishable with imprisonment in this than in other States—crimes thus punishable may be more frequently committed there—the pardoning power less frequently exercised in such cases than elsewhere—or a greater number of capital sentences commuted than in other States. Which of these is the true cause we have not, at present, the means of determining; but with attention once directed to this point, we shall not, we are confident, be long left without some satisfactory explanation.

Under the general head of Counties we have attempted to group the several counties into four classes—the agricultural; agricultural and commercial; agricultural and manufacturing, and commercial and manufacturing. In making this distinction we have adopted the following rule, viz:—Any otherwise agricultural county, that has capital engaged in manufacture, amounting to $10 per head for every inhabitant, we have designated as *agricultural* and *manufacturing;* every county with the same sum engaged in commerce, *agricultural* and *commercial;* and if it has $10 per head engaged in commerce, and the same in manufactures, we have designated them as *commercial* and *manufacturing;* all others we have classed as *agricultural.* In preparing this table we have used the population of 1840, without any attempt to correct it for the present time. This table presents an interesting view of the influence of particular habits and employments of life on society. To render this matter more obvious, we have prepared a second table, (B,) entitled the Ratio of Crime in the several Counties, which is annexed, and to which we would refer as presenting a more satisfactory view of this subject than can be obtained from the large table.

The column of recommitments presents some very singular and astonishing results. We find that while the Eastern Penitentiary, situated in the midst of a highly manufacturing and commercial population, has 1 recommitment to every 13 prisoners, Vermont, a highly agricultural country, has more than 1 in every 2, New Hampshire 1 in 4, and Auburn 1 in 6. We regret that we have not the recommitments for a series of years, so that we might discover if this fact is constant, or merely accidental. The number of times which individuals have been recommitted is presented in the annexed table, marked A, together with the receipts per year, and the average of recommitments to receipts.

Table showing the Receipts and Recommitments in the following Prisons, for the following Years.

ison.	Years.	Total Number received.	Average Number received yearly.	Recommitments.				Total Recom'ted.	Average Recom'ted.	Recom-mitm'ts are to Receipts as one in
				1st time.	2d time.	3d time.	4th time.			
itentiary	1842 to 1845	579	145	40	*3			*43	11	13.46
chusetts	1843 to 1846	376	125	46	16	2	2	66	22	5.70
ont - -	1844	30	30	9	4	3		16	16	1.87
n - -	1844 & 1845	437	219	50	16	2	3	71	36	6.43
npshire	1846	30	30	6	1			7	7	4.31

nbers as given on page 9 of the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Eastern Penitentiary, and ate to the number of the convictions to this prison only.

*Table showing the Ratio of Crime to Population, in the following groups of Counties in the several States.**

	Maine.	Verm.	N. H.	Mass.	Conn.	N. Y.	N. J.
ltural, as one in . . .	11,489	4,413	4,340	14,406		1,941	4,248
ltural and Manufacturing, ne in	27,017	3,669	3,589	3,358	1,726	3,030	1,953
ltural and Commercial, as in	5,580			36,506		5,276	
cturing and Commercial, ne in				2,023	1,778	1,049	3,161
l Average for each State, ne in	8,362	4,293	3,845	2,916	1,735	1,568	2,235

Table continued.

	Penn.	Maryl.	Mich.	Ohio.	Tenn.	Miss.	Gen. Av.
ltural, as one in . . .	6,597	‡4,243	‡5,498	4,946	‡4,381	2,390	5,410
ltural and Manufacturing, ne in	4,588	3,184	‡4,983	3,054	4,439	2,293	5,144
ltural and Commercial, as in			‡‡2,182	11,492		4,215	12,542
cturing and Commercial, ne in		671		463			1,197
l Average for each State, ne in	5,290	1,635	1,778	3,252	4,387	3,156	2,436

Table is prepared from the Reports of the several State Prisons, compared with the Census one convict being sent from each class of counties for the number of inhabitants stated in umn.

ws the proportion only for those received the past year.

udes the slave population, who are not generally subjects of imprisonment.

mparison of the proportions given in this column with the Table on page 114 of our Second will present an interesting view of the progress of crime in some of these States for the past

he above Table it will be seen that the States most prolific in crime, according r population, are Connecticut, Maryland, and New York; while Maine and lvania are the least so. By reference to the large Table, showing the compa-ength of sentences in these States, it will be seen that those States which inflict gest sentences are not among those which show the smallest ratio of crime. mple, the average length of sentences in Connecticut is near seven years, and

E

All

8	3.
5	2.2
	-
	-
	18.6
	26.4
	9.6
	9.1
	-
	-
	4.8
	33.
	6.3
	7.1
	15.1
	14.1
	22.
	10.5
	10.
	-
	-
	-
	13.3
	7.1
	9.7
	10.3
	9.2
5	8.5
6	10.
1	-
	-
1	
1	-
1	-
	-
3	
	29.
35	
70.	
	12.37

no of the fire-eng
the whole.

the number of convicts in the State Prison is to the population as one to 1735. In Pennsylvania, the average length of sentences is less than three years, and the number of convicts compared with her population is as one to 5,290.

C.—*Table showing the Average Yearly Earnings for each individual working at a trade, in the following State Prisons.*

Trades.	Miss., 1844, 1845, 1846.	N. Jersey, 1846.	N. Hamp., 1846.	Maine, 1843, 1844, 1845.	Vermont, 1844, 1845.	Auburn, 1846.
Cotton-weavers		$72 28				$14 86
Carpet-weavers	$95 77*					87 71
Tailors						81 03
Cutlers						95 86
Harness-makers						84 24
Shoemakers	193 09	62 89		$161 66	$81 37	94 27
Cabinet-makers						140 87
Machinists						95 45
Tool-makers						89 82
Coopers						101 08
Wheelwrights and carps.	327 43†			259 91		
Blacksmiths	357 02		$97 85	392 71		
Brick-yard	209 34					
Chair-makers		102 10				
Hatters			86 51			
Quarry				172 51		
Carriage-makers					135 85	

* Spinning and carding wool included. † Harness-makers included.

VISITATION AND INSPECTION

OF

COUNTY PRISONS.

The examinations of our county prisons, although not so extended as we contemplated, has resulted in a mass of information, both interesting and instructive; and while we refer to the reports themselves for a complete history of this matter, we may be indulged in directing attention to particular facts, and in suggesting such changes in our present system as seem to us important.

To the most superficial observer it must be apparent, that, for any other purpose than security, a great majority of our prisons are totally deficient. In truth, in almost all of them, safety is the acknowledged and sole aim of their construction. An attempt at anything better will be an abortive effort, under the present organization. No one at all conversant with prison discipline, or accustomed to reflect upon the action of our present system, can fail to perceive, that while the great object of imprisonment—reformation—is entirely lost sight of, opportunities for mutual corruption are multiplied and fostered; and the honest unfortunate, who, in a thoughtless moment, may have committed some disorderly act, or the merely suspected, may be here subjected to the contaminating influences of evil associations, and which, added to the odium almost always attaching to imprisonment, is in many cases sufficient to morally debase, degrade, and corrupt him. This is often the case; and we have met numerous instances of individuals, both in our State and city penitentiaries, who attribute their first step in crime to associations formed while incarcerated for some trifling misdemeanor, as a witness, or on mere suspicion of crime.

So injurious in its consequences is the present system of imprisonment, that with many doubtless good men it is a question, whether the interests of society would not be equally subserved by its entire abandonment, as by its continuance under its present organization. And really, when we examine the books of our city prison, and find that a large portion of all those that are sent there are committed for crimes varying in amount from one shilling up to fifty cents, and that many of these are children of tender years, there does seem to be some reason for the inquiry.*

Born and educated under a certain system, it becomes interwoven with our habits; and, like the slumbering serfs of a monarchy, we go on, from year to year, countenancing and upholding abuses, without even knowing that such abuses exist; and not unfrequently believing that, in our very imperfections, we present a perfect model for imitation. It is only when attention is directed to the subject by some flagrant act, that we begin to question our previous convictions; and even then the result of former habits has such a powerful influence, that it is often a long time before we can realize our true position. This, we fear, is too much the case in regard to our county prisons; and instead of making them what they should be—schools of reform, to nip the opening buds of vice—they become hot-beds to force them onward to vigorous maturity.

* The Agent of the Detention Committee reports a case of a boy, twelve years old, committed, and detained in prison one week, for stealing a watermelon, valued at four cents. And within a few days there has been a boy imprisoned in the Brooklyn jail for stealing two eggs. Instances of this kind are frequently occurring.

If we may ever hope to reform criminals, it certainly must be at that period when, with trembling footsteps, they first enter the paths of transgression. Then it is that advice, reproof, admonition, and reflection may produce their intended results. Then, and for such, it is that our prisons should have a perfect organization. The general principles of such an organization may be easily pointed out, but in the details and management there are greater difficulties. One thing appears to us evident—that our county prisons never can be what society demands, until they afford opportunities for reflection, instruction, the inculcation of religious principles, and the formation of habits of industry. The small number of convicts, however, in most of our county jails, precludes the possibility of introducing, successfully, into these prisons any of those necessary requisitions. It has therefore suggested itself to us, whether the laws in relation to county prisons might not be so modified as to divide the State into several penal districts, according to its population, in a central position in each of which a prison should be erected, after the most approved plan, in which labor, instruction, and all the appliances for health and reformation should be introduced. This, we believe, might be effected without (when the labor of the convict is taken into consideration) any considerable increase of expense; and even should the expense be increased, reformation is of too much importance to be sacrificed to a paltry consideration of dollars and cents.

With such an organization the present prisons, when they are fit, might become mere houses of detention, and so arranged as, while they provide for the accommodation of witnesses, those committed for want of bail, and on accusations of misdemeanors, they should afford perfect separation for each and all those committed on the suspicion of crime. Should such an organization be attempted, we would invite attention to the following description of a plan for a prison in Berks county, Pa., which appears to us to combine, in a greater degree than any other yet proposed, all the modern improvements in prison architecture. Although this prison is planned expressly for separate confinement, we believe it equally suited for the associate system. Indeed, it may be a question of no trifling importance for us to solve, whether the separate system, for short periods of imprisonment, at least, ought not to be generally adopted; and we think a new organization of our county prisons would present a proper opportunity to test its utility.

The following description, extracted from the Pennsylvania Journal of Prison Discipline, to which is annexed lithographs of the ground plan, and the two sections, will enable us to understand the peculiar features of this improvement:—

Not only is a general inspection secured, but the exercising yards for prisoners who occupy the second story, are arranged at a convenient distance, and under easy supervision. The mode of heating and ventilating is more economical, more under control, more effective, more uniform, than any now in use in American prisons; it may be employed, with equal utility, both in winter and summer; and it affords a security against the deleterious gas which renders unhealthy so many public buildings in which stoves and hot-air stoves are used. The prevention of communication between prisoners, which is necessary to a sound discipline, and for which the architectural precautions have been hitherto incomplete, will be aided by the permanent stoppage of windows, and by the mechanical means to be introduced into the flues, etc., where required. Care will be taken to provide for lighting the whole building with gas, which it is believed the citizens of Reading will soon manufacture for the use of their town. Should the increasing population of the county require more than forty cells, the necessary enlargement of the prison can, on the present plan, be easily made, at a small expense, and without interfering with the general design.

As respects the bath, which of course will be under the control of the keeper alone, experience must decide its value, as compared with the mode resorted to at Cherry Hill and other prisons, in which the convicts are taken, one by one, to a bathing apartment distinct from the cells.* The necessity of *some* provision for personal cleanliness, among such persons as are committed to our jails, and who are subjected to a protracted confinement, will scarcely be disputed by the least informed. The gong for summon-

*As these baths will be used only once a week, it is thought by the architect that the easy drainage and the mode of heating and ventilating the cells, will prevent any injurious dampness.

ing the officers may serve to dissipate apprehensions, if any exist, in relation to the supposed risk to prisoners who may become suddenly ill.

The building is to be elevated on a terrace 10 feet high. The front is to be constructed of dressed sandstone, 170 feet in length, from the extremes of the corner towers. The central circular tower is to be 96 feet high to the top of the stone battlements. This, as will be seen, is not only ornamental, but serves the uses of a foul air shaft. Depth, from the front of the octagon towers to the outside of the external wall, 300 feet.*

The *basement* is five feet below the soil; and contains fuel and provision vaults, which are under the front or entrance building; also a bake-house, flour-room, bread-room, and chamber for the baker (who is usually a prisoner), which are under the kitchen. Immediately opposite, and under the laundry, are a wardrobe and a room for drying clothes in damp weather; the hot air for which is to be obtained by opening doors into the adjoining air-chamber under the corridor.

Principal Story.—The appropriation of the various apartments on this floor may be seen in the accompanying *ground plan*. It will be observed that on each side of the entrance building, and in the space back of the yards, at the rear end of the cells, there is ground reserved for the particular use of convalescents and others whose health may require special exercise. Each cell, moreover, has a yard 33 feet long and 8 feet wide, in which the prisoners can have separate daily exercise in the open air. These yards have an open iron railing at the end, between which and the principal enclosing wall is a space of above 20 feet. The occupants of the ground floor will be convicts, especially those who have been sentenced to long terms. The yards at the rear end are for the inmates of the cells in the upper story (untried, vagrants, etc.), who will be brought down the stairway W, behind the fresh air shaft A, and will be inspected by an officer looking through the appertures marked in the plan. The cells are to be 15 feet long, 7 feet 6 inches wide, and 10 feet high in the clear. The doorway of the cells is to be over 6 feet in height, and 2 in width; the doors to be formed of one sheet of boiler iron 3-16ths of an inch thick, screwed to a substantial plank door, in the outside of which the bolts and lock are let in flush, and well secured; a feed wicket, and a peep-hole guarded with wire gauze, will be provided to each, next the corridor, where a screen-door, substantially hung, and furnished with a latch accessible to the keeper only, will be added. The windows on this floor will be at the smallest part 2 feet 6 inches long and 6 inches wide, glazed with a single immovable pane, well secured. at the distance of more than 9 feet from the floor.

Second Story.—The general arrangement of this story corresponds with that of the lower one. Over the warden's parlor, the commissioner's room, and the office, respectively, is a chamber. Over the kitchen and laundry are turnkeys' chambers and store-rooms. A gallery is to be carried round the corridor for passage to the cells, to which access is to be had by the stairs shown in the plan. The ceiling of the cells follows the inclined plane of the roof, and averages 11 feet in height; skylights are to be used for these.

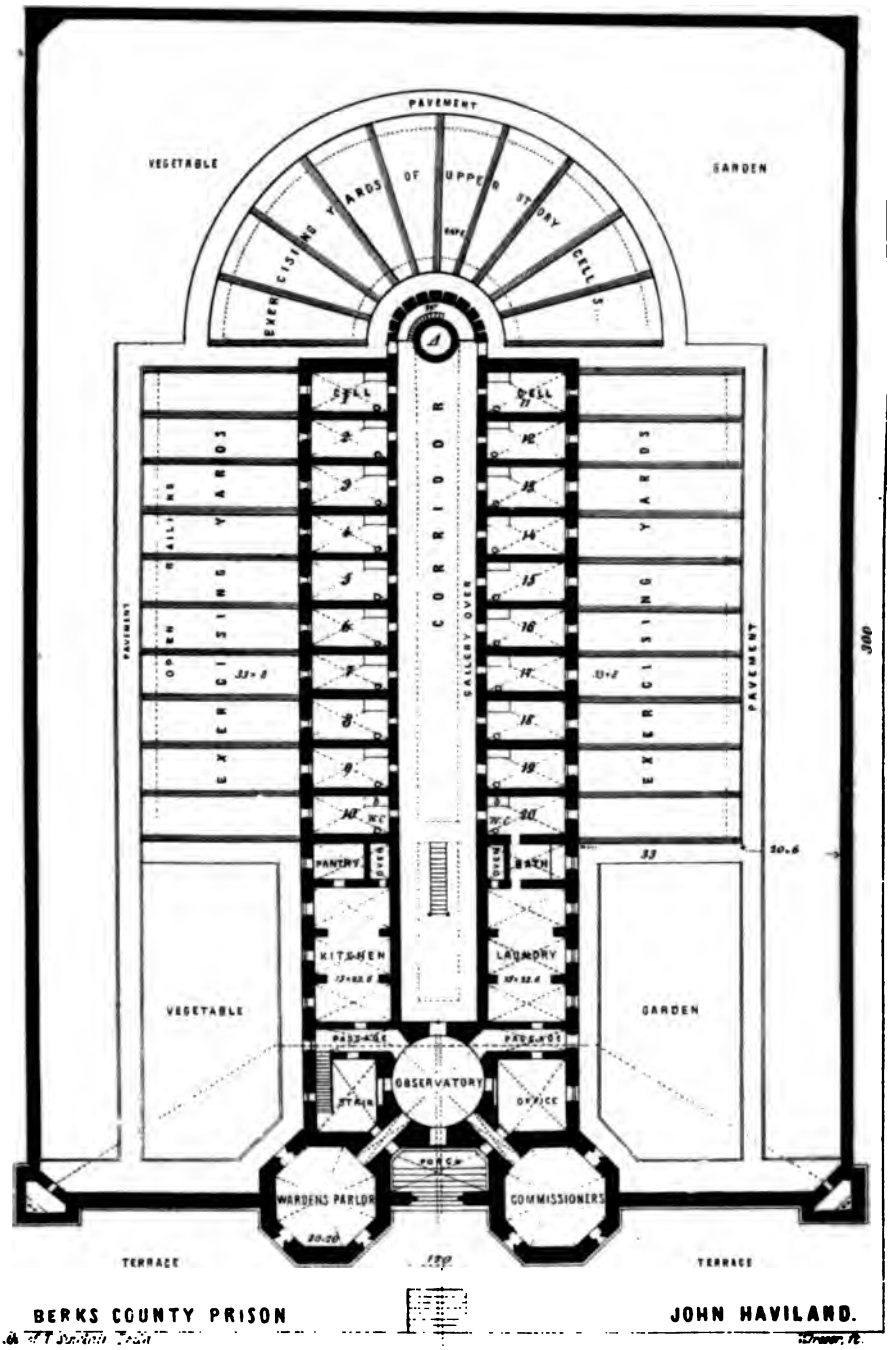
The baths are to be the same in both stories (see *b* in the cell No. 10 of the *plan*), viz., one piece of cast iron 4 feet long, 18 inches deep, and 16 inches wide, or thereabouts, the top being level with the floor, and covered with a door hung with hinges, so that it may be hooked up against the wall. A waste-pipe at the bottom connects with that from the soil-pan. The hot and cold water pipes are carried from mains, of which each range has one; thus obviating numerous inconveniences. The cocks regulating the supply are in the corridor, and are controlled by the officers alone.

Heating and Ventilating.—(See the *Sections*.)—Fresh air is admitted by the shaft A (which is capped with a cowl,†) as is shown by the arrows in the longitudinal section, fig. 1. At the bottom of the shaft the air enters the chamber C, which extends under the whole length of the corridor; there it is warmed by the hot water pipe D, from the furnace B. It then rises by a flue, shown by a dotted line, E, into each cell, entering by the aperture F, near the top of the cell. This is shown in the transverse section, fig. 2 (drawn on a larger scale,) where the arrows representing the course of the air are seen entering each cell at F, and passing out at G, at the bottom.‡ By this

* The depth from the exercising yards of the second story to the rear wall (71 feet) is reduced in the annexed plan, from want of room.

† By mistake the artist has omitted the wing of this cowl in the perspective.

‡ These flues are made larger than those of Pentonville, the area of a cross section being 81 inches The reader is referred to our 2nd Report for the principles and details of the heating and ventilation of Pentonville prison, which may be illustrated by the accompanying sections of the Berks county prison.



BERKS COUNTY PRISON

JOHN HAVILAND.

GROUND PLAN.

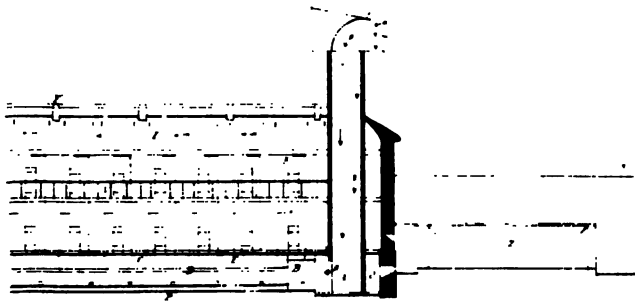


Fig. 1.

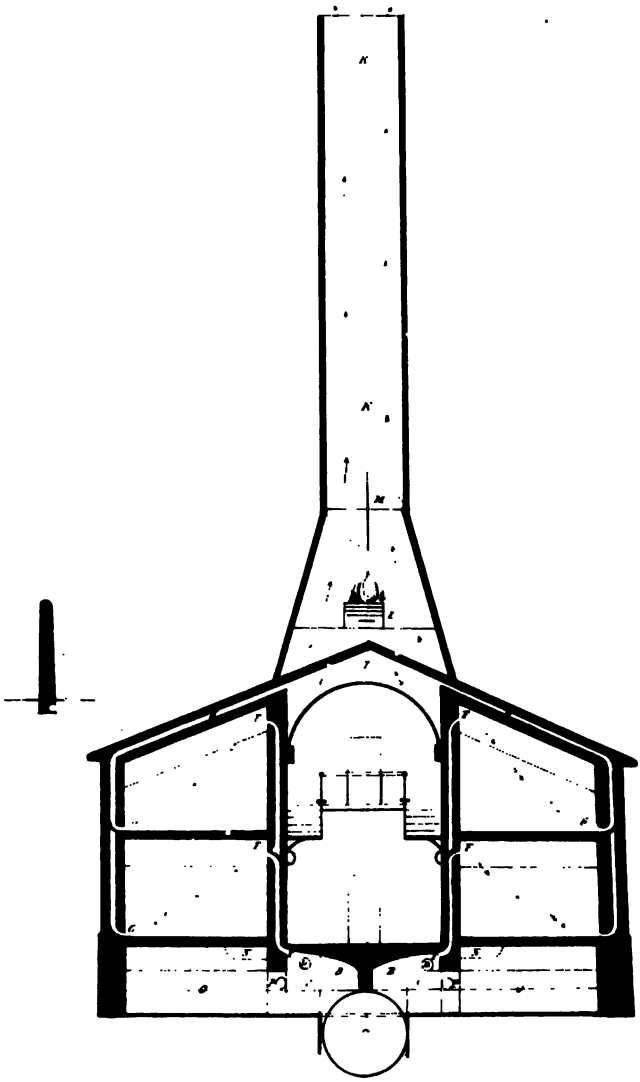


Fig. 2

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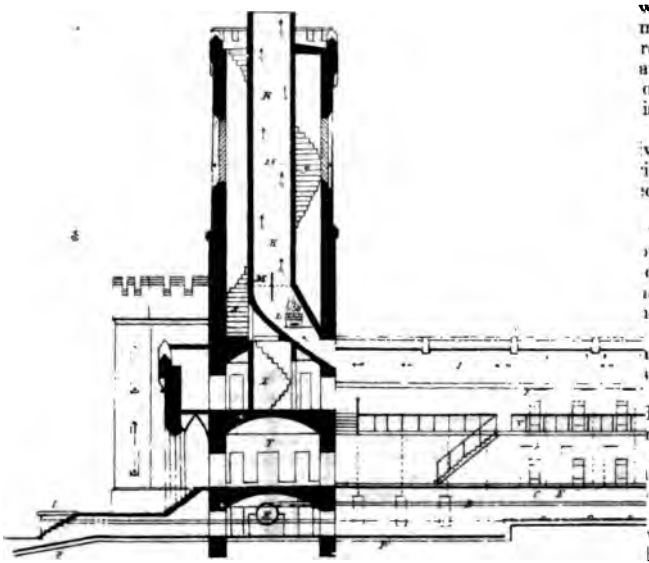

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arrangement the dust and other injurious matter, which might mix with the air and be breathed by the prisoner, is carried downward to the floor, and thus removed without interfering with healthy respiration. From the aperture G, the foul air rises by the flue H to the foul air-chamber under the roof I, where the arrows (see now fig. 1) show its course into the foul air shaft K, in the large tower, through which it is discharged. The draft on which all this movement depends will be assisted by a small fire kindled at the bottom of the foul air shaft (at L.) A damper is fitted at M, by which the draft can be diminished at pleasure.

In the summer time the same apparatus will serve to carry cool air from the chamber below the corridor, and thus prevent excessive heat in the cells and other parts of the building. It is by this artificial draft that we are enabled permanently to close the windows of the cells, and thus cut off a means of communication amongst the prisoners. All experience has shown that it is hazardous to intrust the ventilation and heating to the prisoners themselves. Some of them let in a stream of cold air, which, playing upon their feet or their heads, brings on catarrhal affections, rheumatism, and dyspepsia; others, particularly among the blacks, are inclined to stop every crevice, and thus render the air in the cell impure and hot. By a very simple contrivance, a valve will enable the officers to admit into any cell either the air from below, or that from the corridor, as the varying temperature of the atmosphere, or the peculiarities of the prisoner's health or constitution may require.

To prevent communication by means of the flues and soil-pipes several contrivances have been introduced; and for the better completion of these a set of experiments have been projected, which will be disposed of before the building has proceeded so far as to require the application of their results.

The drainage is shown in the *section* fig. by the large conduit P, under the whole building. Into this the water-closets are emptied; mechanical precautions, founded upon the experience of existing prisons, being taken to prevent communication during the emptying of the soil-pipes. To the main pipe a drain (shown in the *ground plan* by a dotted line) is carried from the water-closets in the corner towers, designed for the officers and keeper's family.

The arrangement for the gong is the same as that employed at Pentonville; and we therefore quote from the report of Major Jebb, the surveyor-general of prisons. "A large bell or gong is placed in the centre of each line of cells" [in Berks in the observatory.] "A handle attached to a label and crank is placed in every cell, and a single wire, with a proper crank, communicates with the bell. When the handle is turned in the cell the label flies open, a single stroke is sounded on the bell, and a pendulum in connection with it vibrates. The pendulum informs the officer on duty on which side of the centre the prisoner who requires attention is lodged, and the label, which remains open, indicates the cell."

In the *sections*, O is fireman's and fuel vaults; R is the cooking furnace, by which, also, water is heated for baths, etc. S, stairway of central tower; T is the observatory of principal floor; U, terrace; V, gallery around the corridor; X, observatory of the second story; Y, skylights; *a*, the large yard within the enclosing wall (reduced;) Z, exercising yard for the prisoners in second story.

PENITENTIARY, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The Penitentiary of the city of New York is situated about four miles from the City Hall, near the southern extremity of Blackwell's Island, and consists of a large building called the "prison," with several adjuncts devoted to different purposes. It is an imposing edifice, constructed of unhewn granite, with castellated fronts and embattlements. It faces east and west, and comprises a main building, used as a house for the keepers and assistants, a chapel, a small hospital, and an office; and two wings, of about 150 by 30 feet each, in which are the prisoners' cells. The northern wing is occupied by males, and the southern by females. The prison is constructed on the Auburn plan, with cells some three feet and a half by eight feet, with half-grated iron doors, stone floors, and and a hole four inches square in the back part of each cell as a

ventilating flue, which is of so little use for the purposes for which it was designed, that even the blaze of a candle held in the very centre will not be moved or disturbed thereby. This total want of ventilation is a fault common to all prisons built on the Auburn plan. The furniture of the cell consists of a wooden bunk, a straw bed in winter, a night-tub, a cup, and a kid or platter for food. The bedclothes consist of three blankets. The cells are heated by stoves placed in the corridor. There are four tiers of cells, with thirty cells in each tier of each wing. The main passages of the prison are insufficiently lighted and ventilated, on account of the small size of the apertures which serve for windows in the enclosing building. Immediately south and west of the female wing, is the wash-house, a building 30 by 25 feet, where the washing of the establishment is done by females. Still south and west, near the extreme part of the island, is a building called the "Shanty," used as a workshop for the women. This is a wooden building, from 75 to 100 feet in length, by 20 to 25 feet in breadth, divided by a hall into two rooms, which are low studded, and badly ventilated. Here are daily congregated from 150 to 200 women, of all ages, colors, countries, and conditions of life; the blighted hopes of fond parents, the wan remnants of an age of debauchery, bloated drunkards, cunning thieves, and those whose hoary locks proclaim the long unbridled workings of unholy passions; forming a picture the most loathsome and disgusting of which it is possible for the mind to conceive. To this moral contamination we must add the sweltering of this heterogeneous, breathing mass, in its own exhalations, in a room only large enough to accommodate it when packed. Yet these are the accommodations provided by our city fathers for the reformation of their erring daughters. Here herded together, with talking and laughing, jests and ribaldry, oaths and blasphemy, they pass their time, now and then checked, perhaps, in their uproarious obscenity or heaven-daring profanity, by the presence of a keeper or matron, but for the most part left to themselves.

South and east from the "Shanty" is the female hospital, a long, low, narrow wooden building, equally disgraceful to our city, whether we consider the uses to which it is applied, or the material or structure of the pile. This building constantly acccommodates about 150 patients. It is the great venereal hospital of the city—the *wash-pot* provided by city ordinance for the cleansing of houses of prostitution.

Why should we thus sanction infamy by providing, by law, for its accommodation? and why should our police officers lend themselves to the uses of this class of vagrants, by "sending them up" just long enough to suit their convenience? By tolerating this practice, the city pays a direct and enormous tax for the support of licentiousness. No wonder that the honest mechanic, the enterprising merchant, and the hard-working laborer, are dragged down by a weight of taxation as great as even the tax-ridden inhabitants of England have ever known. Can no remedy be suggested to meet this evil? A remedy might, perhaps, be found in sentencing every female who thus gives herself up, to six or eight months. Should this be done, and the corporation grant the memorial of the Executive Committee in relation to a work-house, while we should hope for some instances of radical reform, we think the keepers of houses of prostitution would find more profitable employment than in running to and fro from the city to the penitentiary, for the purpose of more securely binding the cords of sin around their erring victims.

North of the female hospital, on the east side of the island, is another long and narrow building, used as a small-pox hospital; which, if its exterior appearance is any indication of its interior arrangement and comforts, must be a forbidding place. North of this is a small one story building, occupied as a doctor's office; and still farther north the kitchen, 24 by 50 feet, where the cooking for the establishment is done. North and east of the kitchen is a small building, 22 by 30 feet, but used as a cooper's and wheelwright's shop; and in a line with and adjoining to it is a fine stone building, 60 by 22

feet, used as a carpenter's shop, shoe shop, etc. Continuing along the east shore of the island, some two hundred yards, we come to the wall which divides the penal establishment from the other part of the island. This wall or fence runs across the island, excepting where it is interrupted by the office of the establishment, which is on the same line with the fence, and forms part of the division. In this office are kept the books of the prison; the barber's shop; the store room; the depository where the clothes of all the inmates, tied in bundles, with tallies attached, are hung up, so that each one on leaving shall have his own; a reception room, etc. South of the office, and almost directly west from the carpenter's shop, there is still another building, constructed of stone, in a substantial manner, and three stories high. This building has attained an unenviable notoriety under the name of the "Luny House." The lower story of this building is disconnected from the two upper, and is used as a blacksmith's and tinman's shop. The two upper stories are used as a lock-up for the invalids, the infirm, the insane, idiotic, and supernumeraries of the establishment, and to this part the appellation of the "Luny House" more properly belongs. The second story is occupied by the more decent among them, and is provided with cots, and probably blankets in the winter, although none are provided for the summer. In the third story the sides of the room are provided with two tiers of bunks, which can only accommodate a small portion of the individuals that are occasionally crowded into this apartment.

The Character of the Prisoners.—The prisoners that are sent to this island may be divided into the following classes: 1st. United States prisoners. 2nd. Court prisoners, or those that have been guilty of larceny or assault. 3rd. Vagrants, in the proper acceptation of the term. 4th. Drunkards. 5th. The merely destitute. 6th. The sick. 7th. Prostitutes, who give themselves up for the purpose of being cured of a contagious disease. 8th. Small pox patients.

Three or four, at most, of these classes, comprise all that properly belong to a prison. That construction of the act which admits the three last classes, seems to be an *abuse of prison privileges*, as well as, in some instances, an absolute and irreparable injustice and injury done to individuals. Cases of extreme hardship, under the present latitudinarian construction of this act, have come to the knowledge of your committee; and the constant liability to a recurrence of these outrages, seems to call for immediate legislative action, so defining and limiting the law, as to prevent the virtuous but unfortunate poor from being subjected to the contaminating influences of an association with felons, or being branded with the indelible stigma of a discharged convict from Blackwell's Island.

In other parts of our State, where the magistrates are more or less acquainted with the general character of the individuals brought before them, and where applications for commitment are infrequent, the difficulty complained of is not so apparent. But in this city, where our police office is constantly crowded with this class of offenders, and where, in a majority of cases, they are foreigners, in the hurry and despatch of business too little opportunity is offered for investigation; and on the application of the individual, or some one else, the commitment is made out and the case disposed of at once. Besides the abuses consequent on the pressure of business at the police office, there are others that have come to the knowledge of the committee, through their personal examinations of the prisoners, which, if true, involve more serious charges against our officers than that of haste in the transaction of business. Many commitments are made out upon the declarations of individual policemen; and this perhaps necessary and salutary confidence is not infrequently abused, so that any person in the humbler walks of life is liable to arrest and imprisonment, if he provokes, with even a word, the anger of these conservators of public quiet.

Another difficulty, under the present administration of the law, arises from the ease with which a husband can commit his wife. Any husband who has a troublesome or

expensive wife, of whom he is desirous to rid himself, can, upon proper representation, stating that she is a drunkard, or refuses to contribute to the support of the family, have her placed, by a summary conviction to the Island for three or six months, where she can neither interfere with his pleasure or his purse. Instances of this kind are of constant recurrence; and the committee, while in the discharge of their duties, were instrumental in relieving several individuals so detained.

This law, designed for the protection of woman, has been wrested to her destruction.

THE EMPLOYMENTS OF THE PRISON.—From a weekly statement of the employments of the prisoners, we learn that the average number employed on the 1st of August, November, February, and May, were as follows:—

Farmers and gardeners, 44; carpenters, 15 1-2; blacksmiths, 2; shoemakers, 18; masons, 15; quarrying and grading, 148; as servants at middle-house, 6; child's hospital, 10; city prison, 10; sewers, 2; tailors, 6; whitesmiths, 2; work in general, 71; lunatic asylum, 25; invalids, 118; in hospital, 76—making a total of 572 males. And as oakum pickers, 26; sewing, 80; washers, 22; middle-house, —; lunatic asylum, 53; Bellevue, 53; child's hospital, 20; city prison, 10; work in general, 88; invalids, 68 1-2; hospital, 154. Total, 612 females—making a grand average total of 1,184.

This fact presents the astonishing spectacle of a prison with more than one-third of its inmates constantly on the sick list. And if we add to this number those reported under the very ambiguous term of work in general—which probably might be more properly termed idlers—we shall have one-half of the prisoners unproductive. This statement of the employment and distribution of the prisoners cannot, we fear, be relied upon as very accurate, as from our examination of the subject we were inclined to the opinion, that the officer having this business in charge consulted rather individual convenience than any nice notions of accuracy.

OFFICERS OF THE PRISON.—To discharge faithfully and acceptably the important duties which devolve upon them, the officers of the prison should be fitted, as well by nature as by education, for the places they occupy. It is a matter of no trifling importance to whom is intrusted the charge of the whole penal establishment of so large a city: an establishment which yearly receives within its walls, perhaps, as many prisoners as all the State prisons throughout the Union put together, and which, from the very nature of its constitution, must act more efficiently upon its inmates, for ruin or reformation, than any other prison in our land. The method of subjecting the officers to a political ordeal, and testing their qualifications by their political orthodoxy, though perhaps well enough to advance the interests of a party, is ruinous to the well-being of the prisoner, a neglect of the best interests of society, and tends to foster and encourage vice, instead of repressing and correcting it. There needs no argument to prove this fact. The recent disgraceful disclosures in regard to a late election speak, trumpet-tongued, to this point; and we cannot but express our *astonishment*, that men should be for one moment continued in office, who, having been indicted by a jury of their country for high misdemeanors, shield themselves and their office by pleading a demurrer to their indictment, instead of going, like honest, honorable, and fearless men, to trial, on the merits of the case. The particular offence for which these men are indicted, attaches with no peculiar force to any administration: it has been, undoubtedly, the practice of all, for many years, though none have been so unfortunate as to be detected before. And it is this very frequency of the evil that makes it more imperative upon our government to pursue stringent measures, when they have an opportunity. If measures of this kind are acquiesced in—if our prison-houses are to be broken open, and their contents belched upon the community, to threaten, to awe, and to overwhelm the virtuous—liberty is but a mockery, and the right of suffrage but another name for infamy and degradation.

But the partisan character of the officers is not their only disqualification. The committee feel a deep sense of the responsible duty imposed upon them by the Legislature, and though it might be much more agreeable to their feelings to hide the faults

they see, they nevertheless feel in conscience bound to speak, without fear or favor, of things as they are. As the chief qualification for appointment has heretofore been devotion to the party, the result has been, and will be, that the shrewdest managers, or the loudest brawlers, occupy places which should be given only for desert; and the committee are pained to believe that in some instances the rulers partake, to a degree, of the faults of the ruled, and that not infrequently some of the keepers give utterance to language such as is only heard from the lowest and most abandoned. Instead of being samples of moderation, temperance, and sobriety, they are violent, profane, and vulgar. To how large a part of the keepers this language will apply, we have no means of determining; we only speak of what we saw. Directly dependent on the qualifications of the officers, is the discipline of the prison; and if any proof should be required in relation to the unfitness or incompetency of the officers, we might point to the disorder, confusion, filth, and wretchedness, which everywhere exists—the great number of escapes, the frequent recommitments, the crowds of visitors, the absence of accountability in regard to all articles of produce and manufacture, etc. Many of these defects grow out of, and are chargeable primarily upon, the city government; and although prompt, energetic, and competent officers might do much, they probably never can be completely remedied without some decisive action on the part of the authorities. The most apparent evil attributable to this cause is the very inadequate accommodation for the prisoners. The principle of solitary confinement at night, one of the distinctive features of modern discipline, is, of necessity, at some seasons of the year, abandoned; and at all times from one to two hundred prisoners are crowded into two rooms, without any attempt at separation, and without a keeper to subdue and correct them. Another evil, fruitful of the most disastrous consequences, is the plan of allowing the mayor and members of the common council, commissioner of the almshouse, and other officials, to give permits without limit to visit the island, thus flooding the island at all times with a promiscuous company, interfering with the discipline, and affording opportunities for the most flagrant abuse of the privilege, and perverting the objects of punishment to the support and encouragement of the grossest licentiousness. A large portion of the convicts are composed of those unfortunate beings whom passion or penury has thrown upon the town. These, after having been worn down by disease, give themselves up by a sort of tacit agreement, and are allowed to fix their own time of punishment; a record is kept by the brothel from which they come, and just before the time arrives for their liberation, the keepers of these houses of iniquity make their appearance on the island, are permitted to visit their victims, and no matter what good resolves the erring penitents may have made, too often succeed in seducing them back to the paths of infamy and disgrace. An instance of this kind fell under our observation.

A very interesting and beautiful young girl, about 18 years of age, who, in the short space of three months, had been seduced, abandoned, an inmate of a brothel, and finally, diseased, desponding, and heart-broken, had become the tenant of a prison, expressed to the chaplain, the matron, and ourselves, her regrets for the past, and her virtuous determination for the future. So modest was her appearance, so winning her manner, and so sincere, apparently, her determination, that we interested ourselves in her behalf, and about the time of her discharge, agreeably to previous arrangement, sent for her, to take her to the "Home," that we might send her to her friends. But ere this, the fell fiend of darkness, in the guise of a brothel-keeper, had been with her, and, by presents, and promises, and entreaties, had lured her back to sin, and she left the island under the escort of a keeper of a house of ill-fame, and is now, or was recently, an inmate of one of those dens of infamy in Mulbery-street.

Occurrences of this kind might, to be sure, be prevented, notwithstanding the permits of the aldermen, if the keeper had moral courage enough to do his duty; but how can

this be expected, when perhaps his office depends on the very breath of these very women. Recent investigations have shown us that the principal keeper of Blackwell's Island thought it to be his duty, on the eve of an important election, to desert his post—whether for the purpose of electioneering in the city himself, or to allow the perpetration of the stupendous fraud which was committed by the under keepers upon the elective franchise, or for other reasons, this committee cannot determine. A necessary basis on which to institute lasting, radical reform, is to disconnect this appointment from politics; and we would suggest whether it should not be confided to the action of a board of inspectors, or to the Executive Committee of this Association, which, being composed of members from all parties, is not at all influenced, in measures which it may adopt, by political considerations. At present it is under the charge of the common council, who can only act by resolution or committee.

Our remarks under this head have been thus far directed to the male department of the prison. In examining the female department we find still greater cause for complaint. Eighteen hundred and seventy-nine females were incarcerated in the penitentiary during the past year, eight hundred and twenty-seven of whom, or nearly one-half, were sick, and inmates of the hospital. To take charge of this large number—never, probably, less than four hundred—one-third of whom are sick and require attention, *only two matrons are provided!* In the male department, where the number is constantly less, twenty keepers are thought to be necessary. In the female department at Sing Sing, with only seventy prisoners, all, or nearly all, in good health, five keepers are found necessary. But on Blackwell's Island two females are considered sufficient to take charge of from four to seven hundred—the number is not material. These matrons are, however, assisted in the performance of their duties by two male keepers, one of whom, with about sixty of the female prisoners, is stationed at Bellevue, and the other assists the matrons in controlling those more immediately under their charge. These male keepers are not only permitted, but expected, to lock up the females at night; and the keeper at Bellevue has the entire control of his whole gang.

Why, in a Christian country, in the vicinity of a city boasting of its benevolent institutions, its numerous churches, its high civilization, is this outrage upon decency, morality, and good government allowed to go on, from day to day, and from year to year, without one effort to prevent it? Why is it that male keepers are provided, where female keepers are alone proper, and much more economical? Is it because females are disfranchised?

With only two matrons, and no workshop but the crowded shanty we have already described, we can neither look for discipline or hope for reformation; and it is our conviction that, were it not for the slight screen of decency which the name carries with it, for all purposes of use, profit, or morality, the city might as well save its money as to appropriate it to the employment of matrons, unless they greatly increase their number.

The committee have not inquired into the capacity of the present incumbents, nor do we intend, by our remarks, in any way to reflect upon them. Could they do five times their duty, we should still have occasion to enter our solemn remonstrance against so flagrant and apparent a breach of decency and propriety, and earnestly to recommend an increase of their number.

Many young women under the abuse of law, to which we have already alluded, are sent to the island without any sufficient cause. The following, furnished by the agent of Detention Committee, is an instance of this character:—

J—— *G*——, sent to Blackwell's Island by her husband, who is now head porter in one of the first retail stores in the city. She is a decent-looking Scotch woman, and says she is sent up by her husband on a false charge. He, although a member of a church, keeps another woman. On this account he has abused his wife, and sent her to the penitentiary. For the truth of this statement, refers to Mr. ——, a baker, in P—— street, Brooklyn, Mr. ——, C——— street, and another porter in said store.

Others, through the influence of passion, have just launched into a field of crime: not naturally vicious, they have been led on, step by step, until they have fallen where nothing but kindness, sympathy, exhortation, entreaty, and reflection can save them. These, and many others, might be rescued, if they could be culled from the mass, and kept diligently employed, and allowed an opportunity to reflect on their condition. But on the island there is no room for seclusion, except the chapel; and if this might be used for the purpose, there is no matron to take charge of it, without leaving the mass to the sole care of a male keeper. Indeed, the most numerous, well-appointed, and efficient corps of matrons could be of but little use, so long as the accommodations for the prisoners are so limited.

We fear no effort can make this prison what it should be, until buildings, properly arranged and commodious, are provided. At present, no classification can be introduced, and even separation is almost impracticable.

Recommitments.—The attention of the committee was particularly directed, by their personal examinations, to the fact, that a large proportion of the court criminals—such, especially, as are imprisoned for petit larceny—are there for second, third, and some for fourth offences. The law makes it imperative on the court to send all those convicted for the second offence to a State prison; but we found several who had even been two or three different times in the State establishment, sent here for three or six months; and one person who had grown gray in prison, having been the rounds of some half-dozen State prisons, and been five or six several times, in succession, sent for minor offences to this penitentiary. In fact, from a long course of confinement, he had become so habituated to prison life, that he seemed to prefer it to any other, and only availed himself of his liberty to pay a visit to the city, call upon his friends, and then commit some little offence, just sufficient to send him *home* again.

If the law providing for the punishment of second offences, by imprisonment in our State penitentiaries, is a salutary enactment, it would seem important, where no discretionary power is given, that our magistrates, at least, should not knowingly set an example of its open and habitual violation.

Male Hospital.—We have already spoken of the defects of the female hospital, but we shall have but partially performed our duty if we neglect to pay proper attention to the male. This is a large room, over the chapel, in the main building of the prison. It is situated in the fourth story, is well lighted, and in the summer enjoys a fine air, certainly much needed to carry off the stench which is engendered from a congregation of some forty or fifty diseased individuals in the same room, with, in the warmest days in summer, a large cook-stove in the centre of the room, on which all the preparations for the sick are made, and water closets, or rather, wooden buckets, fouled by constant use, piled behind a screen, with the room generally dirty and disgusting; but in the winter, when the windows are closed, and all the exhalations from those teeming bodies, and these filthy adjuncts, are penned in and confined, it becomes disgusting and unwholesome. The attendants of the hospital are convicts. Something seems necessary to be done for the purpose of ventilating this apartment, and certainly some provision should be made for removing at once to another room, or at least the cooking apparatus, the apothecary's shop, and the soil tubs.

We were surprised at the primitive kind of apparatus used to call assistance from below. Instead of a bell hung in the lower corridor of the prison, which might be struck by the means of a wire terminating in the hospital, and thus avoid disturbing the sick, the fear seems to be that the keeper's nerves would be shocked by such an apparatus, and so a sledge hammer is provided by which they strike the hinges of the door, and thus by deafening the sick, strive to send down a faint sound to the ears of the well.

Expenditures.—The expenditures of this prison for the year ending January 1st, 1846, were about 97 cents per head per week, irrespective of the labor done by the

convicts, which estimated at only one shilling per day for one-half of the whole average number, would be $21,500 per year, or three shillings *per head* weekly in addition, making the entire cost of support for these prisoners, about eleven shillings per week, certainly an enormous expenditure, considering the small number of keepers employed, and the nature of their diet.

A fact no less singular than astonishing, serving to show how *loosely* the affairs of this prison have hitherto been managed, came to the knowledge of the committee, and is an apt illustration of the manner of doing business at this establishment. The committee discovered that, from the commencement of the prison, so far as they could learn, up to the time of their examination, not a single article manufactured in the prison was ever accounted for; and the goods, lumber, etc., yearly supplied by the Commissioner of the alms-house, were used and made up, and for all that appears, disposed of for the benefit of the keepers, or some one else.* It is singular, indeed, that successive administrations, of all political parties, should have suffered this flagrant abuse to exist without endeavoring to arrest it.

There is another abuse, not, to be sure, of so glaring a nature, but still one to which authorities, provident of the public weal, should direct their attention, and that is, the use made of the swill. The convicts charge, that the hogs kept on the island are better cared for than themselves, and that the top of the rice, or the thin part, is skimmed off for them, and the more substantial part left, designedly to feed the swine.

Cleanliness.—We can hardly hope for moral reformation, unless the appliances for personal ablution are provided. Convicts, dragged from the gutters and kennels of the city, sent to the island, polluted both in body and mind, can hardly be expected to commence the work of reformation in earnest, until they have first been taught a lesson of self-respect by personal cleansing. The penitentiary, though surrounded by water, makes no provision for this salutary instruction, and the convicts, having doffed their outer garments, go teeming in their filth to the workshop, the hospital, or the cell, without an opportunity even of washing their hands and faces, except such as accident may present. The remark of a convict, whether true in point of fact or not, so forcibly illustrates this whole matter, that we cannot forbear its introduction. "Sure," says Pat, "I would like to change places with the pigs, for while they have the best of the swill to fill their stomachs, they are daily washed and curried, and we, poor divils, have scarce a dhrop of wather to wet our hands with." The committee were pained to see, on their first visit to the island, that even the men mustered in the chapel on Sunday were slovenly in their appearance, and that their under garments, in many instances, had the appearance of having been worn for weeks; and the impression conveyed to the minds of the committee was confirmed by subsequent inquiry among the convicts. This state of things, however, materially improved during our visits to the penitentiary, and on the last Sunday we were present, a careful examination satisfied us that, at least, a temporary change had taken place in this particular.

The convicts are provided by the city with a uniform dress, which, although of the coarsest material, seems well enough adapted to the wants of the prisoners.

Instruction.—No adequate provision is made for instruction, no books provided except the Bible, and no chaplain except the officiating clergyman of the insane hospital. To this individual is confined the moral, spiritual, and ordinary instruction of from 1,200 to 1,800 of the most heterogeneous population that can anywhere be found in the United States. This gentleman, with a singleness of purpose and devotion as interesting as it is praiseworthy, labors most incessantly in the cause which he has embraced with so much ardor and ability. But of what avail are the efforts of one man

* The Committee do not intend to charge that such has ever been the fact, but simply that the records of the prison present no evidence to the contrary.

among such an ever-varying population? On the Sabbath day, to be sure, he is occasionally cheered and encouraged by the voluntary efforts of some city layman; but, even with this aid, comparatively little can be done to warn, advise, and instruct, even those whose tender years and awakening conscience mark as subjects not yet without hope.

It was a matter of astonishment to the committee, and we cannot but think a reproach to the Catholic clergy of our city, that they appear to take little or no interest in these prisoners. While almost every other denomination is represented by its clergymen and laymen, we never hear of any systematic efforts of the Catholic clergy, for winning back the erring and backsliding sons and daughters of their church. Although nearly two-thirds of the convicts are Catholics, no Catholic priest visits them regularly to exhort, to admonish, to comfort, or console. With the strong hold which the clergy of that denomination have upon their followers, much good, we should think, would result from such a measure.

In the remarks we have believed it our duty to make in relation to this prison, we have found so much to censure, and so little to approve, that we fear we shall be accused of being actuated by a captious, fault-finding spirit, rather than governed by principles of justice and an intelligent humanity. But if we know our own hearts, we have been actuated by a sole desire to state nothing but what was true to the letter; and while we have extenuated nought, neither have we set down aught in malice.

With these remarks, the committee would submit the accompanying tables as the results of their investigations.

JOHN D. RUSS,
JOHN DUER,
CYRUS CURTIS.

INSPECTION OF THE PENITENTIARY AT BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

SEPTEMBER, 1846.

TABLE I.—*Containing the Number of Prisoners in this Prison, during the Year ending Aug.* 1, 1846.

	Court Prisoners.*						Police Prisoners.†						Total.				Grand Total.
	Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.						
	White.	Black.	White.	Blk.	Males.	Fem.	White.	Blk.	White.	Black.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Black.	White.	
No. in prison at commencement of year §	234	52	45	11	286	56	150	5	490	21	155	511	441	567	89	919	1008
No. committed dur'g y'r	580	131	105	51	711	156	964	94	1535	186	1058	1721	1769	1877	462	3184	3646
No discharged‡ "	614	133	110	54	747	164	931	79	1588	180	1010	1768	1757	1932	446	3243	3689
In conf'm't, Aug. 1, 1846	200	50	40	8	250	48	183	20	437	27	203	464	453	512	105	860	965
" Sept. 1846§													442	397	134	704	839

* Includes assault and battery, larcenies, and higher crimes.
‡ A correct account of those discharged by expiration of sentence, pardons, etc. could not be obtained.
† Includes vagrants, etc.
§ Date of Inspection.

TABLE II.—*Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.*

	Adult and Juvenile.				Total.
	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	
1. Convicted at Oyer and Terminer, and General Sessions*	711	156	191	676	867
2. Summary convictions	1058	1721	271	2508	2779
Total . . .	1769	1877	462	3184	3446

* Includes cases of assault and battery, and petit larceny, convicted at Special Sessions.

Table III.—*Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison at the Date of this Inspection, Sept.* 1846.

Offence.	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 20 years of age.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Blk.	Wh.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	
1. As vagrants	268	343	47	545	198	413	30	14	9	35	32	12	298	357	56	597	230	425	655
2. For assault and battery	56	22	47	31	34	44	8		6	2	8		64	22	53	33	42	44	86
3. For petit larceny*	60	16	21	55	41	35	20	2	4	18	15	7	80	18	25	73	56	42	98
Total	384	381	115	631	273	492	58	16	19	55	55	19	442	397	134	703	328	511	839

* Under this head is included one for false pretences, one for selling obscene books, one for attempt to commit incest, and one for burglary.

Table IV.—*Ages of the Prisoners received during the Year.*

Age.	Prisoners for the entire year, as per Records of Prison.								Prisoners as per Census, taken by Inspecting Committee, September, 1846.						
	Summary Convictions.		Oyer & Term.* and Gen. Sessions.		Total Number.										
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Total.
1. Under 20 years	83	162	131	6	214	167	†26	†143	46	31	19	58	54	23	77
2. 20 years and under 30	428	742	306	83	734	825	139	686	161	186	76	271	146	201	247
3. 30 years and under 40	286	561	166	40	452	601	42	559	103	116	20	190	65	154	219
4. 40 years and under 50	179	205	83	18	262	223	25	198	75	47	11	111	33	89	122
5. 50 years and upwards	108	52	28	10	134	62	5	53	57	17	8	66	23	51	64
Total	1084	1722	714	157	1796	1876	237	1639	442	397	134	704	321	518	839

* Under this head are included larcenies and assaults and batteries committed by Special Sessions.

† Shows the number of females only. During the examination of the prison, the records of the male department were removed by the city authorities for the purpose of investigating the election frauds, and were not returned in season for the Committee to complete the examination in relation to it.

Table V.—*State of Instruction of Prisoners in this Prison at the Date of Inspection.*

	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 20 years of age.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	Male.	Fem.	Blk.	White.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Blk.	Wh.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Blk.	White.	Nat.	For.	
1. Can neither read nor write	98	105	57	146	77	124	14	9	9	14	18	5	112	114	66	160	95	129	224
2. Can read only	76	132	39	169	73	123	8	8	3	13	10	6	84	140	42	182	83	129	212
3. Can read or write	212	126	25	313	130	201	23	15	6	32	24	14	235	141	31	345	154	215	369
4. Well educated	6	2		8	2	6	1			1	1		7	2		9	3	6	9
5. Liberally educated	4			4	1	3							4			4	1	3	4
6. Had religious instruction	348	339					11	8					359	347					706

Table VI.—*Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison at the Date of this Inspection, who have been previously committed.*

	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 20 years of age.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	Male.	Fem.	Blk.	White.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Blk.	Wh.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Blk.	White.	Nat.	For.	
1. Once	70	44	13	101	43	71	9	4	9	4	9	4	79	48	22	105	52	75	127
2. Twice	60	103	30	133	63	100	16	8	3	11	12	2	76	111	33	136	75	102	177
3. Three times	25	45	14	56	28	42	1	4	1	4	4	1	26	49	15	60	32	43	75
4. Four times and over	41	103	7	137	42	102		2		2	2		41	105	7	139	44	102	146
Total	196	295	64	427	176	325	26	18	13	21	27	7	222	313	77	440	203	322	525
*Temperate													354	302	73	583	221	435	656

* As the other facts in the Table (Statistics of Crime) to which Intemperance belongs were not obtained with sufficient accuracy to be reported, we have taken the liberty thus to introduce it out of its place.

In the place of Table of Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, we give the following letter and statistics from Mr. Inglis:—

To the Committee of Inspection of the City Penitentiary.

GENTLEMEN:—In offering the enclosed abstract, I must be permitted, at the outset, to remark, that I found it utterly impossible to carry out the wishes of Dr. Russ to the extent he indicated. Statistical information can have no value unless full reliance can be placed upon the accuracy of the source whence it is obtained. This is far from being the case in the present instance; the data from the register are meagre in the extreme, and the manner in which the record has been kept, or rather "not kept," is excessively confused, numerous cases occurring without any statement as to sex, age, color, country, or disease.

This, surely, ought not to be. The field presented by this and similar institutions, to the professional amateur, is certainly a most prolific one, and (as far as the collection of statistical facts is concerned) does not require any great depth of intellectual capacity for its culture. To take, for example, the disorders most predominant in the penitentiary hospitals on Blackwell's Island—syphilis and delirium tremens—I suppose that no place in the United States of America can afford equal scope for investigating the comparative frequency of the varied forms which the former assumes, both as a local and a constitutional malady; and with regard to delirium tremens, the opportunity is unhappily too ample to put to the test of experience the different modes of treating this sometimes (as it occurs here) intractable complaint. Hitherto, however, these and all other matters of interest to the medical world, have been most summarily passed over, or, I should say, have been altogether neglected. It is to be hoped that, under better auspices, medical science may be promoted; and thus, that even from the lowest abyss of misery, ultimate good to humanity at large may be extracted.

The diseases I have thrown into alphabetical order, and I have simply put down the number of cases treated and the deaths, as noted in the register. And here I may draw attention to the fact, that out of 1,266 cases under medical surveillance, in the male and female hospitals, during a period of twelve months, I only find 48 deaths recorded, and two of these are set down as proceeding from unknown causes. The remaining 46 will be found under their respective diseases. This will suffice to show the inattention with which these matters have been regarded. It would be labor lost to attempt anything like a classification into those who were really cured, those who were only relieved, and those who were discharged for other reasons. The general proportion, as regards sex, color, and country, which is exhibited in the annexed table (by which it will be seen that the female sex constitutes nearly two-thirds of the whole number), appears to pervade the whole group of diseases with somewhat of the same uniformity.

Statistics from the Records of the Penitentiary Hospitals, Blackwell's Island, comprising a Period of One Year, viz., from Aug. 1, 1845, *to Aug.* 1, 1846.

Number of patients treated during the year . . 1,266.					
Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Black.
439	827	477	789	1,166	100

Abstract of the Diseases treated during the Year above mentioned, in the Male and Female Penitentiary Hospitals.

Diseases.	No. under treatment.	Deaths.	Diseases.	No. under treatment.	Deaths.
Abscess	6		Gonorrhœa	32	
Anasarca	4		Hysteria	11	
Ascites	4	3	Hemorrhoids	5	
Asthma	2		Hydrops		1
Bronchitis	14	1	Injuria	36	1
Bubo	11		Irritatio Spinal	7	
Carcinoma Mam.	2		Leucorrhœa	24	
Cardialgia	8		Menorrhagia	13	
Congestio Cerebri	2	1	Neuralgia	6	
Constipatio	16		Ophthalmia	12	
Contusio	7		" Gonorrhœa	4	
Debilitas	4	1	" (Iritis)	4	
Delirium Tremens	236	8	Otitis	3	
Diarrhœa	12	2	Orchitis	4	
Dislocatio	3		Paralysis		1
Dysenteria	23	2	Phthisis Pulm.	24	10
Epilepsia		1	Pleuritis	9	
Febris Com.	25		Pneumonia	7	
" Intermit.	22		Rheumatism	8	
" Remitt.	15		" Chronic	28	
" Scalatina		1	Stricture Urethra	3	
" Typhoid	6	1	Syphilis	395	7
Fistula in Ano	2		" Consecutiva	97	1
Fracture	4		Tympanitis	1	
Gastrodynia	12		Ulcers	78	1
Gastritis	6	3	Ustio	9	

There were in the hospital remaining under treatment on the 1st of August ult., males, 50; females, 127: making a total of 177 now or lately on the sick list.

I am, respectfully, etc.,

JOHN VILLIERS INGLIS.

September 4, 1846.

TABLE VII.—*Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.*

	Average Number for the Year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hard labor	307	302	609
2. Employment not being hard labor	71	88	159
3. Not employed	194	222	416
Total	572	612	1184

TABLE VIII.—*Number of Punishments for Offences in the Prison in the course of the Year.*

No record kept, but do not amount to one a day, and are principally the cat, ball and chain for the men, and shower-bath for the women.

TABLE IX.—*Total Cost per annum, under the following Heads.*

Total cost of prison diet	$23,812	69
" male and female clothing	6,634	44
" bedding		
" fuel	1,476	57
Miscellaneous	9,005	91
Total	$40,929	61

Note—The best and only account that could be obtained at the prison, but confessedly inaccurate.

TABLE X.—*Deaths in the course of the Year.*

	B.	W.	N.	F.	Total.
1845—August		9	2	7	9
September		9	2	7	9
October		9	3	6	9
November		4	1	3	4
December	1	9	4	6	10
1846—January	4	11	9	6	15
February	2	6	6	2	8
March	1	9	8	2	10
April	8	5	6	7	13
May	2	8	3	7	10
June		4	4	0	8
July	1	7	5	3	8
Total	19	90	53	56	109

Note—The above is the most satisfactory account of the deaths in this institution for the past year that could be procured.

TABLE XI.—*Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, etc.*

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments, and Am'ts thereof.
Morgan L. Mott	Keeper			$1500 00	House and gard.
George Walters	Deputy Keeper			650 00	
Jonathan Nash	"			650 00	
Rev. Mr. Searles	Chaplain			300 00	Board.
Dr. Sawyer	Physician			500 00	
	Apothecary			300 00	
Nathan A. Sutton	Steward			500 00	
Henry Grimm	Assistant Keeper			450 00	
Samuel P. Spies	"			450 00	
Timothy O'Gorman	"			450 00	
William Flynn	"			450 00	
Daniel Kearney	"			450 00	
Thomas R. Brooks	"			450 00	
Edward Corbit	"			450 00	
George Requa	"			450 00	
John Gray	"			450 00	
William Beachly	"			450 00	
Lewis Bowne	"			450 00	
Alex. Rutherford	"			450 00	
John S. Evens	"			450 00	
Isaac Karney	"			450 00	

Table continued.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments, and Am'ts thereof.
William Hancock	Assistant Keeper			$450 00	
Andrew Ligmer .	"			450 00	
John Hackett . .	"			450 00	
John Schafer . .	"			450 00	
John Frances . .	Carpenter			550 00	
David M. Boyle .	Shoemaker			550 00	
Edward S. Parsells	Blacksmith			550 00	
James Taite . .	Stone-mason			550 00	
James Creighton .	Quarry-master			550 00	
William H. Williams	Guard			450 00	
Garret de Groat .	"			450 00	
Edmond Nugent .	"			450 00	
	Assist. Carpenter			250 00	
Mrs. Wilson . .	Matron			250 00	
Mrs. Jacobs . .	"			250 00	

TABLE XII.—*Receipts.*

For different articles supplied	Lunatic Asylum, mostly coal .	$466	32
"	Child's Hospital . . .	379	77
"	" vegetables estimated	600	00
"	Small Pox Hospital . . .	125	12
"	Alms House . . .	221	75
"	Long Island Farms . . .	185	75

Note—This table was intended to show, among other things, the kind of labor performed, the gross and net proceeds of each kind and of the aggregate, the cost of material, etc., the manner in which the proceeds are expended, and what accounts of it are kept.

TABLE XIII.—*Miscellaneous Inquiries as to the state of the Prison.*

1. Cells.	496.
2. Number of cells or rooms.	3 feet 6 in. wide, 7 feet 6 in. high, and 7 feet 6 in. long.
3. Dimensions of them.	About 60.
4. Average temperature.	By small loop-holes or windows in the outer building.
5. How lighted.	By stoves in the corridor.
6. How warmed.	By half-grated doors, but imperfectly.
7. How ventilated.	
8. Cost of construction of prison.	
9. Cost of each cell.	
10. How many confined in one cell.	One, often two, and sometimes three.
11. What books for prisoners.	Bible and tracts.
12. What classification.	None.
13. Visitors to prisoners.	Every person that procures a permit, and many without.
14. Clothing, how often changed.	Shirts in most instances weekly, pantaloons monthly.
15. Clothing, any uniform dress.	Yes.
16. How often fed, and *where*.	Three times, in cells.
17. Supply of water, and *how used*.	Deficient.
18. Bedding, how often changed.	No sheets, but blankets changed twice or thrice a year.

REPORT OF ALBANY PENITENTIARY,

FROM ITS OPENING, APRIL 17TH, TO SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1846.

Offence and Age.	15 days.					1 month.					2 months.					3 months.					4 months.					6 months.					1 year.					Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Black.	White.	Native.	Foreign.	Male.	Female.	Black.	White.	Native.	Foreign.	Male.	Female.	Black.	White.	Native.	Foreign.	Male.	Female.	Black.	White.	Native.	Foreign.	Male.	Female.	Black.	White.	Native.	Foreign.	Male.	Female.	Black.	White.	Native.	Foreign.	
Assault and Battery.																																					
Under 20 years of age							2			2	2																										2
Between 20 and 30							1			1		1	1			1	1		1			1	1														9
" 30 and 40							1			1		1							2			2	1	1													3 } 19
" 40 and 50							1			1		1	3			3	2	1	1					1													5
" 50 and over																																					
Petit Larceny.																																					
Under 20 years of age							1			1		1	1			1	1		1			1		1													3
Between 20 and 30	1			1	1		1			1		1	6			6	2	4	1			1		1													9
" 30 and 40							2			2		2	2			2	1	1													1		1		1		5 } 23
" 40 and 50							1			1		1							2			2	1	1													3
" 50 and over							1			1	1								1			1	1	1			1		1								3
Vagrants.																																					
Under 20 years of age	1		1		1	1	2			2	1	1							2			2	1	1													5
Between 20 and 30	1			1		1	1			1		1	2			2		2	2			2	2		1			1		1	1			1	1		8
" 30 and 40							1			1		1	6			6	1	5	4			4	1	3							1			1		1	12 } 49
" 40 and 50	1			1	1								10			10	1	9	1			1		1							1			1		1	13
" 50 and over													11			11	1	10																			11
Total	4		1	3	2	2	15			15	4	11	42			42	10	32	18			18	7	11	1			1		1	8			8	5	3	3			1	2	3		91

Note.—Of this number, 6 acknowledge that they have been in the State Prison; 40 say they have been married, and are parents of 105 children; 85 say they can read; 47 can write; 33 have attended Sabbath school; and 75 have been intemperate.

SUFFOLK AND QUEEN'S COUNTY PRISONS.

The county prison, for Suffolk county, is located in the centre of the village, at Riverhead, the shire town, and is attached to the court house, which is used as a dwelling house for the keeper, offices for the accommodation of the county, a court room, jury rooms, etc. The prison is built of stone, and consists of four square cells, 10 feet by 10 feet area, and 9 feet ceiling. There are two tiers of cells, two on a tier. The doors of the cells are made of strong bar iron, crossed and riveted, and secured by two iron bars and two padlocks. Each cell has its own water-closet, and is provided with a comfortable straw bed. The cells are lighted, heated, and ventilated solely from the corridor. Besides these cells in the prison, there is a fifth, in the main body of the court house, which is but rarely used. Although the county is sparsely settled, (mostly with an agricultural population,) and small, still it frequently happens that two or more individuals are placed in the same cell; and during the visit of the committee, when, indeed, there were only five prisoners, in one instance two were found occupying the same cell. Owing, probably, to the small number of prisoners usually confined in this prison, no provision is made for a chaplain, and, notwithstanding there is at present one man convicted of murder, the only opportunities provided for religious instruction, are occasional, and from what the committee gathered, infrequent visits of the clergymen of the village, and a few tracts. The prisoners appear to be well cared for, and to be fed in much the same manner as the family of the keeper. They are always provided with meat at noon, meat or fish for breakfast, and mush or bread and molasses at night. No provision is made for the employment of those confined, although the cells are sufficiently large to allow it.

The prison for Queen's county is situated at North Hempstead, about three miles from Hempstead village, and forms a part of the county court house, which is a plain wooden building, surmounted by a cupola, and is occupied as a tavern, groggery, court house, jury rooms, and jail. To account for this somewhat incongruous mixture, we may state that the land in the vicinity of the court house is owned by one family, who keep a small public house near, and who will not by any inducement be persuaded to sell, so that they may enjoy with the court house, a monopoly of the business of the county town.

Another, and perhaps a stronger reason, may be found in the fact that the keeper of the jail is allowed no other remuneration for his services, than a free rent and permission to keep a tavern. The prison is constructed entirely of wood, the cells or rooms being built of stout plank, fastened to stout studs and sleepers, which are covered with sheet iron, and sit very close to each other; the windows are of ordinary size, and grated with iron; the rooms in which the prisoners were locked up, were all large; and in some of them the only outlet is through other rooms, the doors of which are left open, and the prisoners, (some three or four in number, sometimes there are as many as six or seven,) found passing their time as agreeably as their state of confinement would allow. One room, occupied by a young man who had just rendered his name notorious by the double crime of grand larceny and criminal intercourse, was 18 by 20 feet area, with two windows, a table, chairs, comfortable bed, and two large windows, presented an air of comfort which seemed little in unison with the security of the prison; and recent events have shown that our apprehensions, in this respect, were well founded, as the young convict got weary of his confinement and departed.

This prison was probably built before many of the modern improvements in prison-building had been introduced; and we would suggest whether it is not a reproach to the rich county of Queens, to be thus lagging behind the age, and keeping up a prison

which is only a prison so long as those that are confined there choose to stay. The comfort of the prisoner, so far as eating and drinking are concerned, seems to be particularly attended to; and as the court house is also a tavern during the weeks of court, they are allowed to enjoy a profusion of creature comforts which it is presumed fall to the lot of but few prisoners. Indeed, they are constantly well fed, but there appears to be less attention paid to cleanliness than is desirable; the night tubs are only emptied every second day, the effluvia from which has a tendency to vitiate the air of the room; to which we may add the fact that the prisoners eat in their rooms, and that no proper means of ventilation are adopted. The county provides no chaplain or other means of moral or religious instruction. There is no library, nor are there any books provided, except a Bible and a few tracts. In fact, the only attempt or desire (very feebly executed, to be sure), seems to be to insure the security of the prisoners, their reformation or moral elevation being entirely disregarded, and a positive effort made for their corruption and degradation, by placing the guilty and the innocent in a situation that compels them to associate.

With these remarks, the committee beg leave to submit the accompanying table, as embracing all the statistical information which they derived from their examinations.

JOHN DUER,
JOHN D RUSS,
CYRUS CURTISS.

EXAMINATIONS

OF THE COUNTY PRISONS OF QUEENS AND SUFFOLK.

	Queens County.												Suffolk County.—River Head.																		Total.
	Over 20 years.						Under 20 years.						Over 20 years.						Under 20 years.						Total, Adult & Juvenile.						
	M	F	B	W	N	F	M	F	B	W	N	F	M	F	B	W	N	F	M	F	B	W	N	F	M	F	B	W	N	F	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, in prison at the commencement of the year—Felons	1	1	1	1	2								1			1	1								2	1	1	2	3		3
Do. do. do. —Misdemeanants													3			3	1	2							3			3	1	2	3
No. for trial at commencement of year—Felons	4			4	4																				4			4	4		4
Do. do. do. —Misdemeanants	3			3	3																				3			3	3		3
Committed during the year—Felons													5	1	3	3	4	2	3	1		4	4		8	2	3	7	8	2	10
do. do. —Misdemeanants													10	1	1	10	9	2	4			4	4		14	1	1	14	13	2	15
How disposed of. Convicted, and sentence to be undergone in this prison—Felons	10		7	3	9	1								1	1		1		1			1	1		11	1	8	4	11	1	12
Do. do. do. —Misdemeanants	13	5	8	10	14	4	3	1	3	1	4		3			3	2	1							19	6	11	14	20	5	25
Do. do. in some other prison—Felons	4		4		4		1		1		1		1			1		1	1			1	1		7		5	2	6	1	7
Do. do. do. —Misdemeanants																															
Acquitted at the bar—Felons	2			2	1	1														1		1	1		2	1		3	2	1	3
do. do. —Misdemeanants																															
Not prosecuted—Felons	2		1	1	1	1							1		1		1								3		2	1	2	1	3
do. —Misdemeanants	5		1	4	4	1							3	1	1	3	4		1			1	1		9	1	2	8	9	1	10
Found to be insane—Felons																															
do. —Misdemeanants																															
Bailed for appearance—Felons													2			2	1	1							2			2	1	1	2
do. do. —Misdemeanants	7		2	5	6	1							3			3	2	1	2			2	2		12		2	10	10	2	12
Non-appearance on recognizance—Felons																															
do. do. —Misdemeanants																															
Left for trial—Felons	1			1	1								1		1		1		1			1	1		3		1	2	2	1	3

Examinations of the County Prisons of Queens and Suffolk.—Continued.

		Queens County.												Suffolk County.—River Head.																		Total.
		Over 20 years.						Under 20 years.						Over 20 years.						Under 20 years.						Total, Adult & Juvenile.						
		M	F	B	W	N	F	M	F	B	W	N	F	M	F	B	W	N	F	M	F	B	W	N	F	M	F	B	W	N	F	
How dispos'd of.	Left for trial—Misdemeanants	1			1		1	1			1		1	1			1	1		1			1	1		4			4	2	2	4
	Under examination at the commencement of the year—Felons																															
	Do. do. do. —Misdemeanants																															
	Do. do. during the year—Felons																															
	Do. do. do. —Misdemeanants																															
	Grand total																															
Summary Commitments.	As vagrants	1		1		1			1		1	1		2			2	1	1							3	1	1	3	3	1	4
	" disorderly persons, for want of security													2	1		3	3								2	1		3	3		3
	" do. do. under sentence																															
	Under bastardy complaints	3		1	2	2	1																			3		1	2	2	1	3
	For malicious trespass																															
	" assault and battery	5	1	1	5	4	2							3		1	2	3		1			1	1		9	1	2	8	8	2	10
	" petit larceny	15	5	13	7	17	3																			15	5	13	7	17	3	20
	" other summary convictions	10		2	8	6	4		1		1	1		3		1	2	2	1	3			3	3		16	1	3	14	12	5	17
	Grand total																															
	No. under examination at beginning of the year													1			1	1								1			1	1		1
	No. committed for examination during the year and not convicted																															
	Debtors, fines, etc.																															
No. pris'rs confin'd during the year.	In custody at the commencement of the year—																															
	For trial	7			7	7																				7			7	7		7
	Convicted at Oyer and Terminer, and General Sessions	1			1	1																				1			1	1		1
	Summary convictions		1		1	1																					1		1	1		1
	For examination																															
	Received under commitments—																															
	For trial	5	1	2	4	3	3	1		1			1	2		1	1	2		2			2	2		10	1	4	7	7	4	11

Examinations of the County Prisons of Queens and Suffolk.—Continued.

	Queens County.												Suffolk County.—River Head.																		Total.
	Over 20 years.						Under 20 years.						Over 20 years.						Under 20 years.						Total, Adult & Juvenile.						
	M	F	B	W	N	F	M	F	B	W	N	F	M	F	B	W	N	F	M	F	B	W	N	F	M	F	B	W	N	F	
No. pris'rs confin'd during the year.																															
Received under commitments—																															
Transferred to other prisons for trial																															
Charges—																															
No. convicted during the year whose term of sentence had expired	22	4	15	11	21	5	3	1	3	1	4		3	1	1	3	3	1	1			1	1		29	6	19	16	29	6	35
No. convicted and after conviction transferred to other prisons	4		4		4		1		1		1		1			1		1	1			1	1		7		5	2	6	1	7
No. commit'd to prison for exam'n but afterwards disch'd, not being fully committed	6	2	2	6	6	2							4	1	2	3	5		1			1	1		11	3	4	10	12	2	14
Total																															
No. of pris'rs in this prison at the date of this return.																															
Prisoners before trial	9		5	4	6	3	1		1		1														9		5	4	6	3	9
Prisoners convicted at Oyer and Terminer, and General Sessions	12		12		12		1		1		1		1			1		1	1			1	1		15		13	2	14	1	15
Do. summary convictions	13	5	4	14	11	7	4	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	1	3	3	1	1		1		1		21	7	10	18	19	9	28
Do. criminal lunatics																															
Do. committed for examination	6	2	2	6	6	2																			6	2	2	6	6	2	8
Total																															
Debtors, fines, etc.																															
Terms of imprisonment and sentences of prisoners confined in this prison in the course of the year—																															
No. before trial.																															
Under 15 days	1			1		1													2			2	2		3			3	2	1	3
15 days and under 1 month	3			3	1	2							2			2	1	1	1			1		1	6			6	2	4	6
1 month and under 2 months	1		1		1								2			2	1	1	1			1	1		4		1	3	3	1	4
2 months and under 3 do.													3			3	2	1	2			2	2		5			5	4	1	5
3 months and under 6 do.	4		4		4		1		1		1														5		5		5		5
6 months and under 1 year													1	1		2	1	1							1	1		2	1	1	2
No. after trial.																															
Under 15 days	4	1	2	3	4	1	2		2				1		1		1								7	1	5	3	7	1	8
15 days and under 1 month	3	1		4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2														4	2	1	5	5	1	6
1 month and under 2 months	4	2	4	2	4	2							2	1	1	2	3		1			1	1		7	3	5	5	8	2	10

Examinations of the County Prisons of Queens and Suffolk.—Continued.

	Queens County.												Suffolk County.—River Head.																		
	Over 20 years.						Under 20 years.						Over 20 years.						Under 20 years.						Total, Adult & Juvenile.						Total.
	M	F	B	W	N	F	M	F	B	W	N	F	M	F	B	W	N	F	M	F	B	W	N	F	M	F	B	W	N	F	
Terms of imprisonm't and senten's—continued—																															
No. after trial. 2 months and under 3 months	7	1	4	4	7	1							1			1		1							8	1	4	5	7	2	9
No. after trial. 3 months and under 6 months	4		4		4																				4		4		4		4
No. after trial. 6 months and under 1 year																															
No. of summary convictions. Under 15 days	9		3	6	8	1							1			1		1							10		3	7	8	2	10
No. of summary convictions. 15 days and under 1 month	2			2	2																				2			2	2		2
No. of summary convictions. 1 month and under 2 months	3		1	2	3																				3		1	2	3		3
No. of summary convictions. 2 months and under 3 months	1			1		1													2			2		2	3			3		3	3
No. of summary convictions. 3 months and under 6 months		1	1		1								1		1		1								1	1	2		2		2
No. of summary convictions. 6 months and under 1 year																															
No. of summary convictions. Fined or discharged on surety	7		2	5	6	1																			7		2	5	6	1	7
Age. Under 20 and between 20 and 30 years	16	4	12	8	13	2	6	1	5	2	6	1	7	1	3	5	5	3	7	1		8	8		36	7	20	23	37	6	43
Age. Between 30 and 40	11	1	6	6	9	3							5		1	4	5								16	1	7	10	14	3	17
Age. " 40 and 50	11	3	3	11	8	6							2	1		3	3								13	4	3	14	11	6	17
Age. " 50 and over	5		2	3	5								1			1	1								6		2	4	6		6
Instruction. Cannot read	11	2	8	5	10	3	4		3	1	3	1	3	2	2	3	4	1	1	1		2	2		19	5	13	11	19	5	24
Instruction. Read only	7	2	8	1	9			1	1		1														7	3	9	1	10		10
Instruction. Read and write	14	4	3	15	13	5		1		1		1	12		2	10	9	3	6			6	6		32	5	5	32	28	9	37
Instruction. Well educated	3			3	2	1																			3			3	2	1	3
Instruction. Liberally educated	1			1	1																				1			1	1		1
Instruction. Uncertain	6		3	3	6		2		2		2														8		5	3	8		8
Instruction. Religious instruction	15			15	10	5	1			1		1	7	1	2	6	7	1	5			5	5		28	1	2	27	22	7	29
Instruction. Uncertain do.	39		24	15	30	9	2	1	2	1	3		8	1	1	8	6	3	2	1		3	3		51	3	27	27	42	12	34
Habits Social of life, relati's. Married	17	4	10	11	16	5							6	1	1	6	6	1							23	5	11	17	22	6	28
Habits Social of life, relati's. Single	21	3	9	15	19	5	6	1	5	2	6	1	9	1	3	7	8	2	7	1		8	8		43	6	17	32	41	8	49
Habits Social of life, relati's. Uncertain	6		3	3	5	1																			6		3	3	5	1	6
Habits Social of life, relati's. Temperate	8	2	1	9	7	3	2		2		2														10	2	3	9	9	3	12
Habits Social of life, relati's. Intemperate	18	3	8	13	16	5	2	1		3	2	1													20	4	8	16	18	6	24
Habits Social of life, relati's. Uncertain	15	4	14	5	17	2	3		3		3														18	4	17	5	20	2	22

CAYUGA COUNTY PRISON.

The prison for this county is situated at Auburn, a few yards from the court-house. The enclosing building is of stone, divided into two parts by a spacious hall, on one side of which is the keeper's house and on the other the prison. The cells are surrounded by a corridor, and are constructed after the most approved model of prisons on the congregate plan. There are 10 cells in the lower tier, each 5 by 8 feet, and 6 on the gallery above, four of which are 5, and two 10 by 8 feet in area, and 8 feet in height. These cells are lighted, ventilated, and heated, through grated doors, from the corridor, in which stands a box-stove, on which, apparently, a large portion of the cooking for the establishment is performed. One great defect in this prison, and, indeed, in all the county prisons which we have examined, is, that there is no attempt at classification or even separation, but all, both innocent and guilty, the vagrant and felon, the witness and the murderer, are thrown promiscuously together; or, if the more practiced villain is confined, all the others that have the misfortune to be imprisoned, whether innocent or guilty, have free access to the grates of his cell. On visiting the prison, we found eight persons congregated about the stoves, engaged in warming their breakfast, all of them apparently on good terms with each other, neither character, color, or country interrupting their intercourse. Of these, 4 were committed for trial, two of whom were under 20 (one white and one black), and 2 between 20 and 30, all natives; 2 were intemperate; 2 were laborers; 1 barber; and 1 clerk: 2 of them could read and write, 1 could read only, 1 could not read, and all of them were single. The alledged offences of those under 20 were attempt at rape and larceny; and of those over 20, counterfeiting and forgery. Of the four remaining, all white, 3 were between 40 and 50, and 1 between 20 and 30; 3 were foreigners and 1 a native; 2 temperate and 2 intemperate; 2 laborers, and 1 a spinner, and 1 stage-driver; 1 could not read, 1 could read only, and the other two could both read and write; 3 of them were married, and 1 single; 3 of them were committed for assault and battery, and one for larceny; their terms of imprisonment were, 1 for 90 days, 2 for 60 days, and 1 for 40 days.

Besides these there was still another inmate of the prison, the notorious Freeman, under sentence of death for the cold-blooded butchery of the Van Zandt family. He was chained to the centre of one of the large cells, and appeared to be in a demented state of mind.

As the keeper of the prison was absent, and had taken the only record he kept of the prison with him, the committee could only procure such information as a personal examination of the prisoners presented.

All of which is submitted.

JOHN D. RUSS.

KINGS COUNTY PRISON.

This prison, situated in Brooklyn, was so accurately described in the second annual report of the Association, that we need at this time only refer to that document, which, together with the accompanying tables, present a detailed account of that establishment.

JOHN DUER,
JOHN D. RUSS,
CYRUS CURTISS, } *Committee of Inspection.*

August 10, 1846.

FORMS OF TABLES FOR STATE AND COUNTY PRISONS.

INSPECTION OF BROOKLYN PRISON.

TABLE I.—*Containing the Number in the State Prisons only.*

	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 20 years of age.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	
Number in prison at the commencement of the year																			
Number committed during the year																			
Number discharged during the year																			
By expiration of sentence																			
By pardon																			
By death																			
By arrest of judgment																			
Number in confinement at this date																			
Number committed by Courts of the United States																			

Note—Tables I. and VIII. are used only for State prisons. The object of printing these blank forms is to show the kind of facts proposed to be reported in future, but which could not be procured by our examinations this year.

Table II.

1. *Number of Prisoners convicted at Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions and Dist. Court of U. S., in prison at the commencement of the Year.*

Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.				Prisoners under 20 years of age.				Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
M.	F.	B.	W.	M.	F.	B.	W.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	
6		2	4	2			2	8		2	6	2	6	8

2. *Number of Prisoners for trial or tried at Oyer and Terminer and Gen. Sessions, and Dist. Court of U. S., in the course of the Year.*

	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.								Total Adults.						Prisoners under 20 years of age.								Total Juvenile.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	Felons.				Misdem'nts.										Felons.				Misdem'nts.																
	M.	F.	B.	W.	M.	F.	B.	W.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	M.	F.	B.	W.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	
1. Number for trial in prison at comm'nt of year	10		4	6	6		2	4	16		6	10	8	8	1			1	1			1	2			2	1	1	18		6	12	9	9	18
2. Number committed for trial during the year	67	1	14	54	18		4	14	85	1	18	68	40	46	14		3	11					14		3	11	9	5	99	1	21	79	49	51	100
3. How disposed of:— Sentence to be undergone in same prison	14	2	7	9	5			5	19	2	7	14	11	10	5			5					5			5	2	3	24	2	7	19	13	13	26
In some other prison	18		1	17					18		1	17	6	12	6		1	5					6		1	5	5	1	24		2	22	11	13	24
4. Acquitted at the Bar	2			2					2			2	1	1	4		1	3					4		1	3	4		6		1	5	5	1	6
5. Not prosecuted	3			3					3			3	2	1															3			3	2	1	3
6. Found to be insane	1			1					1			1	1																1			1	1		1
7. Bailed for appearance	6			6	3			3	9			9	4	5															9			9	4	5	9
8. U. S. prisoners	16		2	14					16		2	14	9	7	1			1					1			1		1	17		2	15	10	7	17*
9. Left for trial	5		1	4					5		1	4	1	4	1		1						1		1		1		6		2	4	2	4	6
Discharged	16	2	6	12	2	4	4	2	18	6	10	14	13	11	1	1	1	1					1	1	1	1	2		19	7	11	15	15	11	26
Total	81	4	17	68	10	4	4	10	91	8	21	78	48	51	18	1	4	15					18	1	4	15	14	5	109	9	25	93	63	55	118

* Twenty-one of these prisoners are included among those recorded as bailed, discharged, etc.

Table III.—*Under Summary Convictions.*

	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 20 years of age.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Blk.	Wh.	Nat.	For.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	
In confinem't at begin'g of the year																			
1. As vagrants	67	68	13	122	43	88	7	6	1	12	9	4	74	74	14	134	52	92	148
2. As disord. pers. for want of surety	10		1	9	2	8							10		1	9	2	8	10
3. do. do. under sentence	43	19	4	58	21	41	2	1		3	2	1	45	20	4	61	22	43	65
4. Under bastardy complaints .	14		1	13	4	10							14		1	13	4	10	14
5. For malicious trespass . .							1			1		1	1			1		1	1
6. For assault and battery . .	136	16	33	119	46	106	16	2	1	17	15	3	152	18	136	34	61	109	170
7. Other summary convictions .	159	12	29	142	70	101	29	5	9	25	19	15	188	17	38	167	89	116	205
Total . .	429	115	81	363	186	354	55	14	11	58	45	24	484	129	194	419	230	379	613
8. Under exam. at beginn'g of year	3			3		3	1		1		1		4			4	1	3	4
9. Com. for exam. but not convicted																			

Table IV.—*Debtors in the course of the Year.*

	Male.	Fem.	Blk.	Wh.	Nat.	For.	Total.
1. On mesne process . .							
2. In execution . . .							
3. Forfeiture of recognizance .							
4. Bankrupts . . .							
5. Attachment for contempt .							
6. For want of sureties .	42	8	8	42	21	29	50
7. As witnesses . . .	7			7	6	1	7
8. As U. S. witnesses . .	26		3	23	21	5	26

Table V.—*Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.*

	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 20 years of age.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	
1. In custody at the commencement of the year:																			
Prisoners for trial	6	1		7	1	6							6	1		7	1	6	7
Convicted at Oyer and Terminer, and Gen. Sess.	6		4	2	4	2	1			1	1		7	1	4	3	5	2	7
Summary convictions	31	6	10	27	17	20	3	2	1	4	3	2	34	8	11	31	20	22	42
For examination	3			3		3	1			1		1	4			4		4	4
2. Received under commitments:																			
For trial	471	171	98	544	241	401	90	17	15	92	67	40	561	188	113	636	308	441	749
Prisoners transferred to other prisons for trial	8	2	1	9	5	5							8	2	1	9	5	5	10
3. Charges:																			
Number of prisoners convicted during the year whose term of imprisonment had expired	109	56	33	132	70	95	18	3	3	18	13	8	127	59	36	150	83	103	186
Number of prisoners convicted, and after conviction transferred to other prisons	25	11	1	35	10	26	6	3	1	8	6	3	31	14	2	43	13	29	42
Prisoners committed to the prison for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	80	33	14	99	48	65	18	2	3	17	18	12	98	35	17	116	56	77	133
Total																			

Table VI.—*Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of this Return.*

	Prisoners of 20 years of age and upwards.						Prisoners under 20 years of age.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	
Criminals. 1. Prisoners before trial	16	2	3	15	6	12	1	3	2	2	3	1	17	5	5	17	9	13	22
2. Convicted at Oyer and Terminer, and Gen. Sess.	3	1	2	2	1	3	1		1		1		4	1	3	2	1	3	4
3. Summary convictions	15	14	27	2	8	21	2	2	1	3	4		17	16	28	5	12	21	33
4. Criminal lunatics	8	1	1	8	4	5							8	1	1	8	4	5	9
5. Committed for examination																			
6. Debtors	1			1		1							1			1		1	1
Total																			

Table VII.—*Table of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.*

	Under 14 days.						14 days & under 1 month.						1 month & und. 2 months.						2 months & und. 3 months.					
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.
Prisoners over 20 years of age.																								
1. Terms of imprisonment before trial	227	76	36	267	112	191	11	5	5	11	7	9	9	2	1	10	6	5	2		1	1	1	1
2. Ditto after trial	20	2	1	21	6	16	8			8	4	4	17		2	15	4	13	4	2	2	4	3	3
3. Ditto under summary conviction	45	12	7	50	21	36	16	8	7	17	9	15	47	19	15	51	26	40	20	9	7	22	12	17
4. Bailed																								
Prisoners under 20 years of age.																								
1. Terms of imprisonment before trial	58	12	10	60	40	30	1		1		1		2			2	1	1						
2. Ditto after trial	1	1		2	2								2			2	2		2			2	2	
3. Ditto under summary conviction	4		1	3	3	1		1		1	1		10	1	1	10	6	5	2	1	2	1	3	
4. Bailed																								

Table continued.

	3 months & und. 6 months.						6 months & under 1 year.						Fined, or disch. on sureties.						Total.					
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.
Over 20.																								
1.*	1	3		4	2	2	2			2		2	3			3	2	1	252	86	43	295	128	210
2.	4	2	1	5	2	4	4	1		5	3	2	23		2	21	6	17	57	7	6	58	22	42
3.	18	15	8	25	17	16	13	2	7	8	10	5							159	65	51	173	95	129
4.													54		2	52	19	35	54		2	52	19	35
Und. 20.																								
1.	1			1		1							2			2	1	1	62	12	11	63	42	32
2.																			5	1		6	4	2
3.	6	1	2	5	5	2	4			4	2	2	3			3	2	1	26	4	6	24	20	10
4.													7	1	1	7	4	4	7	1	1	7	4	4

	Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	
1.*	314	98	54	358	170	242	412
2.	62	8	6	64	26	44	70
3.	185	69	57	197	115	139	254
4.	7	1	1	7	4	4	8

* In order to save room in this Table we have merely repeated the figures in this column to designate before or after trial, etc.

TABLE IX.—*Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table II.*

	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Native.	For.	Total.
1. Under 20 years . .	101	15	15	101	72	44	116
2. 20 years and under 30 .	216	79	48	247	123	172	295
3. 30 years and under 40 .	187	66	37	216	92	161	253
4. 40 years and under 50 .	69	16	10	75	35	50	85
5. 50 years and upwards .	28	7	4	31	9	26	35
Total .	601	183	114	670	331	453	784

TABLE X.—*Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table III.*

No account kept.

TABLE XI.—*State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table II.*

No account kept.

TABLE XII.—*State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table III.*

No account kept.

TABLE XIII.—*Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Deaths, in the course of the Year.*

No account kept.

TABLE XIV.—*Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously committed.*

No account kept.

TABLE XV.—*Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.*

No account kept.

TABLE XVI.—*Number of Punishments for Offences in the Prison in the course of the Year.*

No account kept.

TABLE XVII.—*The greatest Number at any one time and the Daily Average during the Year.*

	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	Tot.
CRIMINALS.							
The greatest number at any one time .							99
The daily average							60
DEBTORS.							
The greatest number at any one time .							2
The daily average							

TABLE XVIII.—*Clothing and Bedding: showing the Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.*

No account kept.

TABLE XIX.—*Total Cost per annum, under the following Heads.*

Total cost of Prison diet per head per week - - - -	$1	75
" Male and female clothing - - - - Estimated	100	
" Bedding - - - - - - - "	150	
" Straw - - - - - - - "	25	
" Extra allowances by order of the surgeon - -		
" Wine, beer, and spirits - - - - -		
" Fuel, - - - - - - - - -	510	
" Soap - - - - - - - -	60	
" Candles, oil, and gas - - - - - - -	20	
" Stationery and printing - - - - -		
" Books - - - - - - - -		
" Furniture - - - - - - -		
" Officers' salaries - - - - - - -		
" Removal of Prisoners to and from their trials at Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, or to undergo their sentences in other prisons - - - - -		
" Sundries not mentioned - - - - -		
Total expenses for the year of the prison, not including officers' fees and repairs, alterations and additions - - -		
Repairs, alterations, and additions in and about the prison in the course of the year - - - - - - -		
Grand Total - - -		
*Prison diet per head per annum - - - -	81	00
Prison clothing per head per annum - - - -		

* This Return gives the contract price, or actual value of the prison diet, for one prisoner consuming that diet for one whole year.

TABLE XX.—*Deaths in the course of the Year.*

Name.	Black.	White.	Native.	Foreign.	Age.	Sentence, or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in prison before Death.	Disease, or other cause of Death.
Alex. Livingston .		1	1		60	Vagrancy					Cong. brain.
James Black . .		1		1	32	"		Near dying.			Delir. trem.

TABLE XXI.—*Criminal Lunatics: showing their Age, Color, Sex, Date of Admission, State of Health on Admission, if insane previous to Commitment, Date of becoming insane, if now insane, and if removed, Date of removal.*

No account kept.

TABLE XXII.—*Dietary per Week.*

No account kept.

TABLE XXIII.—*Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, etc.*

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments, and Am'ts thereof.
Daniel Van Voorhis	Under Sheriff, Warden, and Keeper	38	Jan. 1844	Fees	75 cts. for locking up.
George Jenkins .	Assistant Keeper	24	May, 1846	$200 00	
Dayton Decker . .	Physician	35		75 00	
Mrs. Van Voorhis	Matron		Jan. 1844		

TABLE XXIV.—*Receipts.*

No account kept.

Note.—This table is intended to show, among other things, the kind of labor performed, the gross and net proceeds of each kind and of the aggregate, the cost of material, etc., the manner in which the proceeds are expended, and what accounts of it are kept.

TABLE XXV.—*Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, etc*

Total expenses of the prison for the year, and not including officers' fees, and repairs, alterations and additions—estimated .	$5,000	00
Total receipts of ditto		
Actual cost to the county or city, not including officers' fees and repairs, alterations and additions—estimated . .	$5,000	00
Repairs, alterations, and additions—estimated . . .	1,500	00
Total expenses of the prison for the year, including repairs, alterations, and additions, and excluding receipts and fees—estimated	$6,500	00

Note.—This sum is divided by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the prisoners have been in custody during the year, which gives 25 cents as the cost of each prisoner per day, and 35 cents for daily cost of U. S. prisoners.

TABLE XXVI.—*Miscellaneous Inquiries as to the state of the Prison.*

1. Cells.	
2. Number of cells or rooms.	42 male cells, 15 female cells, 2 large debtors' rooms, 2 hospital rooms.
3. Dimensions of them.	Male, 6½ feet by 11 feet, 10 feet ceiling. Female, 4½ feet by 8 feet, 7 feet ceil.
4. Average temperature.	60°.
5. How lighted.	By windows in the hall, and one window in each cell, 5 by 26 inches.
6. How warmed.	Hot water in pipes.
7. How ventilated.	By grated door and window.
8. Cost of construction of prison.	$130,000.

Table continued.

9. Cost of each cell.	42 cells cost about $25,000.
10. How many confined in one cell.	One in each cell, and two if the number of prisoners require it.
11. What books for prisoners.	One Bible in each cell, but no library.
12. What classification.	No classification other than separation of the sexes.
13. Visitors to prisoners.	No restriction.
14. Clothing, how often changed.	Once a week.
15. Clothing, any uniform dress.	No uniform dress.
16. How often fed, and *where*.	In cells, 3 times a day.
17. Supply of water, and *how used*.	By pipes in each cell.
18. Bedding, how often changed.	Once a month.
19. What provision for night wants.	Closets in each cell.
20. What provision for religious instruction.	No chaplain; but gratuitous services twice on every Sunday by the different clergymen residing in Brooklyn.

TABLE XXVII.—*Statistics of Crime: showing the Nature of the Offences, whether against property or the person; the Habits of Life, whether temperate or intemperate; Social Relations, whether married or single; the Number having families, the Number having trades before imprisonment, and the Number of those working at their trades when committed.*

No account kept.

COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL

This prison is situated in the city of Hudson. It forms one wing of a large and handsome edifice, erected in 18—, with accommodations for courts, clerks, sheriffs, and other public officers. The location of the edifice, in the midst of a large reserved area, in a commanding position, is eminently salubrious and convenient. It is of stone, as are also the cells of the jail. The arrangements of the interior of the prison, with some exceptions, are good, and doubtless better than a majority of our county jails. The part adapted to males contains cells in four tiers, all of which, except the lowermost, are put in requisition when required by the number of prisoners. This exception is necessary by the cells being so far beneath the level of the ground, and with a north exposure, as to be constantly so damp as to render their occupation dangerous to life. This place is used for a deposit for the night tubs, which are cleansed but once a day, and are continually exposed, so that the effluvium, which is allowed to rise unobstructed into all the other parts of the hall, is plainly perceptible above, and renders the atmosphere of the whole of the male section of the prison very offensive.

There is an entire absence of ventilation. Even the windows, which front the cell doors, cannot be opened but with great difficulty, being out of reach.

The prisoners are allowed uninterrupted intercourse with each other in the daytime. At the period of the examination, as at all other times, they were assembled together, indulging in unrestrained conversation, in perfect idleness. Two or three are sometimes confined in one cell.

In the female department the arrangement of cells is different, though they cannot properly be called cells; they are rooms, capable of holding double bedsteads, with which indeed they are furnished, and two, and sometimes even *four* are accommodated in one room, making it a very comfortable home for many unfortunate women, some preferring to pass most of their time there.

This is not to be wondered at, with either sex, when we consider the character of

The Diet.—This is undoubtedly more luxurious than any of the prisoners confined at the time of the examination, are accustomed to, or able to procure at their own homes. About one barrel of the best wheat flour is used per week. The *breakfast* consists of bread and butter, coffee, with molasses and milk, or tea if preferred, fresh meat, or mackerel, or codfish, and potatoes; sometimes meat and potatoes hashed are given, without restriction as to quantity. *Dinner* consists of meat and soup, ad libitum, all kinds of vegetables, in season, and sometimes puddings and pies. *Supper* is bread and butter, with water, no tea or coffee. No reliable account could be obtained of the cost per diem or week of the dietary. The above enumeration is all that could be gathered; there is no regulation upon the subject, everything being left to the discretion of the jailer, and the favor with which his bills may be received by the supervisors. He feels, as he said, bound by public opinion to feed the prisoners well, or, rather, that a reduction would be frowned upon by the public, though it could not be discovered that the humane feelings of the public had ever been manifested upon the subject. The committee was informed that the sum of $1 50 per week is now allowed by the county for the maintenance of each prisoner, though the actual cost is greater, the surplus being defrayed by the jailer; $1,200 was allowed by the supervisors, for food, for the year ending November 20, 1845.

The propriety of thus making the table of a prison more luxurious than that of the prisoners' own home, may well be questioned, and it is believed by the committee

that evidence of the erroneousness of such a principle was furnished by the indifference to their confinement, which characterized the bearing of most of the prisoners. To some it appeared a desirable place of living, as they were fed, clothed, and lodged, without labor or cost to themselves, more comfortably than they could be outside.

The total expenses of the prison, to the county, according to the statement of the jailer, for the year ending November 20, 1845, was $1,945 30. The cost, or the amount of the clothing furnished to the prisoners, could not be distinguished from the whole sum, no account being kept by the jailer of its amount or distribution, the supervisors relying solely upon his word for the necessity of its supply and its use.

No other punishment is inflicted here but confinement in a dark cell, and no record of the cases thus treated is kept. They are supposed to have amounted to half a dozen in the course of the year.

None of the prisoners are employed in any manner, except the females occasionally, by the keeper, for his own benefit.

There is no provision for daily instruction, and no library, except a few books furnished by the Bible Society.

No record is kept of the number of times each prisoner has been previously committed, nor is there any record of the ages of the prisoners. Indeed, the only record belonging to the prison is an ordinary blank book, in which the title of the case, the nature of the complaint, the date, and result of the trial, are entered.

JNO. H. GRISCOM, M. D.

INSPECTION OF COLUMBIA COUNTY PRISON.

Table II.*

The only record for this Table is the number of those that were sent to some other prison to undergo their sentence.

Age.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Total.
Of 20 years and upwards .	25	5	6	24	30
Under 20 years . .	12		2	10	12
Total, adult and juvenile .	37	5	8	32	42

* For the full form of this Table and others of this prison, see Brooklyn Tables.

Table III.—*Under Summary Convictions.*

Offence.	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Native.	For.	Total.
1. As vagrants . . .	3			3	1	2	3
2. As disord. for want of surety		1		1	1		1
3. For assault and battery .	1			1	1		1
4. For petit larceny . .	2			2	1	1	2
5. For slander . . .	1			1	1		1
Total . .	7	1		8	5	3	8

For Table IV. no debtors. For Table V. there was admitted into the prison in the course of the year, 7 native males, 1 black and 6 white. For Table VI no return.

Table VII.—*Table of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.**

	Under 14 days.						14 days & under 1 month.						1 month & und. 2 months.						2 months & und. 3 months.					
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.
Prisoners over 20 years of age.																								
1. Terms of imprisonment before trial	56	13	12	57	40	29	4		2	2	4		8	2	3	7	9	1	7		2	5	5	1
2. Ditto after trial	24	2		26	13	13	8	1	2	7	5	4	7	4	3	8	8	3	4	2	1	5	5	1
3. Ditto under summary conviction																								
4. Bailed																								
Prisoners under 20 years of age.																								
1. Terms of imprisonment before trial	12	3	2	13	13	2	1		1		1								4	1		5	5	
2. Ditto after trial	4		1	3	4		2			2	2		3	3	2	4	6		1			1	1	
3. Ditto under summary conviction																								
4. Bailed																								

Table continued.

	3 months & und. 6 months.						6 months & under 1 year.						Fined, or disch. on sureties.						Total.					
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.
Over 20.																								
1.*	8			8	5	3	5	2	3	4	7		11	1	2	10	12		99	18	24	93	82	35
2.	8	4	4	8	10	2	1			1	1		6			6	5	1	58	13	10	61	47	24
3.																								
4.																								
Und. 20.																								
1.																			17	4	3	18	19	2
2.	2		2		2			1		1	1								12	4	6	10	16	
3.																								
4.																								

	Total, Adult and Juvenile.						Grand Total.
	M.	F.	B.	W.	N.	F.	
1.*	116	22	27	111	101	37	138
2.	70	17	16	71	63	24	87
3.							
4.							

* Sent to Co. House—1 b. n. male and 1 w. f. female, over 20; and 1 w. n. female, under 20. One man, also, was confined on two different charges at the same time.
† In order to save room in this Table we have merely repeated the figures in this column to designate before or after trial, etc.

Tables IX. and X. no record kept.

TABLE XI.—*State of Instruction of Prisoners in this Prison at the Date of Inspection.*

	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Total.
1. Can neither read nor write . .	2	1	1	2	3		3
2. Can read only	1			1	1		1
3. Can read or write							
4. Well educated	1	1		2	2		2
5. Liberally educated	2			2	2		2
6. Had religious instruction . .	6	2	1	7	7	1	8

Note—No library, and no provision for daily instruction. Bibles furnished by the Bible Society.

Table XII. no record.

TABLE XIII.—*Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Deaths, in the course of the Year.*

The greatest number of sick at any one time was 5—all native males, 2 black and 3 white; and of death by delirium tremens, 1 w. f. male.

Table XIV. no record.

TABLE XV.—*Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.*

None employed, except the females occasionally by the keeper for his own benefit.

Table XVI. no record.

TABLE XVII.—*The greatest Number at any one time and the Daily Average during the Year.*

The greatest number of criminals at any one time .	30
The greatest number of debtors at ditto	4
The daily average number of ditto	1

Table XVIII. no record.

TABLE XIX.—*Total Cost of the Prison under the following Heads.*

Straw	$10	00
Fuel—wood, $34 75; charcoal, $9 25 .	44	00
Soap	3	00
Stationery and printing	3	00
Total	$60	00

TABLE XX.—*Deaths in the course of the Year.*

Name.	Black.	White.	Native.	Foreign.	Age.	Sentence, or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in prison before Death.	Disease, or other cause of Death.
James Fox		1		1	Over 20	10 days	Oct. 30, 1845	Intoxicated	Nov. 3, 1845	4 days	Delir. tremens.

Tables XXI. and XXII. no record.

TABLE XXIII.—*Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, etc.*

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments, and Amounts thereof.
John J. Rossman	Keeper	70	Jan. 1, 1844		75 cents for each pris. when disch., 6 cents a piece wash'g, rep. cloth'g, and bedding, clean'g jail and court-house; rent free; $200 a year for notifying physician.
Eldridge Simpson	Physic'n	35	Nov. 1845		Charges for visits and medicine, averages about $100 per annum.

Tables XXIV. and XXV. no record.

TABLE XXVI.—*Miscellaneous Inquiries as to the state of the Prison.*

1. Cells.	Of stone with wooden doors.
2. Number of cells or rooms.	17; 5 in the cellar utterly unfit for use, except as receptacles for filth.
3. Dimensions of them.	7 feet wide, 7 feet high, and 8 feet long.
4. Average temperature.	
5. How lighted.	By 8 windows.
6. How warmed.	By coal stoves.
7. How ventilated.	In no manner.
8. Cost of construction of prison.	Built with court-house and public offices, —cost of all, $30,000.
9. Cost of each cell.	
10. How many confined in one cell.	Generally one, sometimes three or more at a time.
11. What books for prisoners.	None but Bible and tracts, gratuitously supplied.
12. What classification.	By sexes only.
13. Visitors to prisoners.	Unrestricted, except at keeper's will. Prisoners' friends allowed free intercourse, often without pres. of keeper.
14. Clothing, how often changed.	Once a week.
15. Clothing, any uniform dress.	None.
16. How often fed, and *where*.	Three times in sum., twice in winter,—in common or in cells, at choice.
17. Supply of water, and *how used*.	Enough for drinking and washing.
18. Bedding, how often changed.	Once a week.

TABLE XXVII.—*Statistics of Crime.*

	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Native.	For.	Total.
Temperate	3	1	1	3	4		4
Intemperate	3	1		4	3	1	4
Married	3	1		4	4		4
Single	3	1	1	3	3	1	4
Having families	3			3	3		3
Had trades previous to impris.	3		1		4		4
Work'g at trades when arrested	1		1		2		2

Note—No return of the nature of the offences, etc.

Tables IX. and X. no record kept.

TABLE XI.—*State of Instruction of Prisoners in this Prison at the Date of Inspection.*

	Male.	Fem.	Black.	White.	Nat.	For.	Total.
1. Can neither read nor write . .	2	1	1	2	3		3
2. Can read only	1			1	1		1
3. Can read or write . . .							
4. Well educated	1	1		2	2		2
5. Liberally educated . . .	2			2	2		2
6. Had religious instruction . .	6	2	1	7	7	1	8

Note—No library, and no provision for daily instruction. Bibles furnished by the Bible Society.

Table XII. no record.

TABLE XIII.—*Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Deaths, in the course of the Year.*

The greatest number of sick at any one time was 5—all native males, 2 black white; and of death by delirium tremens, 1 w. f. male.

Table XIV. no record.

TABLE XV.—*Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison for the the Year have been employed.*

None employed, except the females occasionally by the keeper [illegible]

Table XVI. no record.

TABLE XVII.—*The greatest Number at any one time during the Year.*

The greatest number of criminals at any one [illegible]
The greatest number of debtors at ditto
The daily average number of ditto . .

Table XVIII. no record.

TABLE XIX.—*Total Cost of the Prison* [illegible]

Straw . . . . . .
Fuel—wood, $34 75; charcoal, $9 25
Soap . . . . . .

WHITESBORO' JAIL, ONEIDA COUNTY.

In this prison there are five persons confined—four male and one female—all awaiting their trials; all white, and four temperate and one intemperate. This prison is very badly constructed—low and ill-ventilated, dark and filthy. One room, in particular, in which were confined a young man of 20, and a boy of 14, looked as if it had not been cleaned for years. The stench and atmosphere of this prison were very bad. The prisoners are supplied with food twice a day. The building is old, having been in use about forty years.

Between two rooms, one occupied by two desperate-looking rowdies, and another by a female, there was a hole dug through the wall by the prisoners, so that they might see each other and hold conversation. The jailer said it did no good to mend the walls, for they were sure to dig them out again.

The whole number of commitments for the year 1845, was 173; average in prison, 16 or 17; number committed the present year, up to August 21st, is 84; number of rooms in this prison is 8, in all of which the greatest number ever confined, at any one time, is 45. The rooms are small, and the ceilings low. JOSEPH McKEEN.

JAIL AT ROME.

Here are seven rooms, in tolerable order, and only three prisoners—two male and one female—awaiting trial. Though better kept, this house has the same faults of construction with the prison at Whitesboro'.

The whole number committed during the last year, 125; average, 8½; number committed the present year, up to August 21st, is 39. The largest number confined in this prison at any one time is 23. JOSEPH McKEEN.

UTICA PRISON, OR HOUSE OF DETENTION.

There are connected with the watch and police of the city of Utica four rooms, or cells—three of them in a low basement, under a market, having no possible way for the breath of heaven to reach their tenants but through small apertures in doors connecting them with a larger room, occupied at night by the *watch*. The atmosphere of these small rooms, or cells, it is presumed, must, on many occasions, be once breathed before the prisoners get the use of it. These rooms were very dirty. There were no prisoners confined here at the time of our examination.

There is no prison in this great and wealthy county of Oneida that is creditable to them as a people. They have not, it seems, been able to fix upon any one town that could gain the common consent as a full shire; hence the want of suitable county buildings.

I was accompanied and aided in these examinations by J. W. Bulkley, of Albany, and J. N. McElligott, of this city, whose zeal in the cause of philanthropy should be known to this and similar institutions. JOSEPH McKEEN.

SENECA COUNTY PRISON.

I visited the Seneca county prison, at Waterloo, and found but one inmate—a native, 58 years of age—for intemperance and disorderly conduct.

Mrs. Adams, the lady of the sheriff, acting as the deputy of her husband, says that no commitments have been made, within the last year, for any other cause than intemperance. She promised to request her husband, who was then absent from home, to make a report of all the commitments, and circumstances connected with them, in conformity with our blank reports, which I left with her.

I have noticed, by the papers, that Mr. Adams has since died. We shall probably get no returns for the past year. R. REED.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PRISON.

The Westchester prison is situated in the town of White Plains, in a central part of the village, on the main road. It is a large and commodious building, nearly new, built of wood and stone, and very well adapted to the purposes of a county prison. The prison cells are comfortably heated by steam pipes, similar to those of the house of detention in New-York; and there was an air of cleanliness and comfort about the building highly commendable to the keeper.

The cells are built of stone, with close wooden doors; and I observed the outside door, leading to the main prison, was also built of wood. The location of the cells, however, is such as almost to preclude the possibility of escape—the place of confinement being in the basement, in the central part of the building. The cells are about 8 feet long by 6 feet wide, and poorly constructed for proper ventilation.

The bedding consisted of straw mattrasses and woollen blankets, which appeared clean and comfortable.

The cells for females adjoin those of the males, but women are very rarely incarcerated here. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. KEYSER.

NEW YORK CITY PRISON.

We regret that the chairman of the sub-committee, appointed to examine this prison, has lost or mislaid the statistics of his examination, so that we have not been able to recover them in season for this report. This is the more to be regretted, as this is one of the largest prisons in the United States, and many interesting facts would no doubt have been presented in a record of its examination. At this moment, however, we can only supply its place by a general statement of such facts as we have been able to collect, deferring to another year those minute statistics which can only be gathered with much diligence and patient investigation.

From an examination of the books of the prison, we discover that the whole number of commitments for the past year have been—males, 9,000; females, 5,409: total, 14,409.

Crimes.—Felony, 1,918: assault and battery, 1,792; vagrancy, 2,819; intoxication, 6,631; for examination, 1,249.

Of these, 6,631 were five day prisoners; 102, ten day prisoners; 36, twenty day prisoners; and 107, thirty day prisoners. Thus showing that the whole time lost in prison by drunkards, within the year, amounts, in days, to 90½ years. It further appears, from the records of this institution, that out of 1,800 committed during the past year for theft, 31, or one-sixtieth of the whole number, were committed for thefts of sums of, or under, 12½ cents; that 85, or about one-twentieth were for sums less than 25 cents; that 213, or one-eighth, were for sums of 50 cents and under; that 443, or one-fourth, were for sums of, or less, than one dollar. Connected with the halls of justice are various station houses, two of which are, in fact, prisons, where many of the five day prisoners serve out their sentences. Besides these, many other prisoners are confined here for terms varying from two to ten or fifteen days, and yet, as we understand, no provision is made for their sustenance and support other than bread and water. Certainly the plan of keeping prisoners at these station houses for so long a time, should be abandoned, or they should be provided with more substantial diet.

Before concluding our remarks upon county prisons, we would direct attention to another matter, intimately connected with this subject, which we believe to be of great interest and importance—we refer to commitments for fines. The law, as it now stands, makes no special provision for the poorer classes in the imposition of fines, but all, both rich and poor, who are fined, must either pay the amount at once, or stand committed until it is paid. This dooms the poor man to perpetual imprisonment, unless he secures the interference of the court to procure his discharge; thus placing in the hands of the judge a discretionary power which may be used or abused as suits his temper or disposition. Such should not be the case. No prisoner in this country should be in any way dependent on the passion or caprice of any man. Much individual wrong has occasionally been inflicted by the exercise of this discretionary power, and, for the most trifling offences, men have been made to suffer very protracted periods of imprisonment, thus depriving them of the ability ever to liquidate the claims which either individuals or the State may have against them, and in some instances exposing interesting families to want and misery. This difficulty would be entirely avoided if the discretionary power at present vested in the court should be so limited as to make a day's imprisonment equal to a given sum (say one dollar), so that when a man is sentenced to a fine, if he has not the means to pay it, he may be able to calculate with reasonable certainty on the limit of his imprisonment. Perhaps our object might be more satisfactorily attained by extending to imprisonment for fines the operation of our insolvent laws, so that after a given term of imprisonment, longer or shorter, as the case may be, the prisoner should have an opportunity of cancelling his obligations with the debtors' oath, and thus claim his discharge.

The various topics which have been presented for examination in this report, and the increasing interest with which the community watch the progress of prison discipline, suggest to us the importance of some more general and efficient efforts in its behalf than such as are simply confined to this Association; and, for the purpose of producing a unity of action and of effort throughout the whole Union, we would earnestly recommend that a convention of those that take an interest in prison discipline be invited to assemble, at an early day in the ensuing summer, in the city of New York, to take into consideration the criminal laws of the different States—the length of sentences—the method of appointing prison officers—the improvement of prison systems—and such other matters as may seem to them important.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN D. RUSS, M. D.,

Secretary of the Prison Discipline Committee.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SYNOPSIS OF PRISONS

IN THE

REPORT OF THE PRISON DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE.

Massachusetts, 1843.

Further extracts from the Warden's Report.

There are four convicts in this prison wholly or partially deranged, and consequently very unsafe persons to be at large in the prison yard. No suitable accommodations are provided for insane persons in this prison. The only thing that can be done for them, is to shut them up in solitary cells, where the diseases of the mind, instead of being healed, are aggravated and confirmed. One man has been confined in this way, constantly, several years, and two others shorter periods of time.

Some legislation upon this subject seems to me to be necessary.

Disbursements.—Cash paid for provisions, $6,056 03; clothing, $3,964 72; hospital department, $254 07; fuel, $2,154 90; discharged prisoners, $381 82; officers' salaries, $15,473 12; transportation of prisoners, $706 45; repairs real estate, $211 96. Total, $29,213.13.

Income.—Stone department, $8,312 04; labor, $16,142 53; fees of admission, $1,048 25; balance, being part of deficit of income, $3,710 31. Total, $29,213 13.

Extract from the Physician's Report.

The number of patients admitted to the hospital of the Massachusetts State Prison, during the year ending 30th September, 1843, is one hundred and fifty-one. The aggregate number of days' residence in the hospital is 2,892. In addition to this, 334 days' labor have been abated to invalids for the day, and 430 days of light labor have been advised by the physicians.

During the year, two have died—one, aged 30 years, of phthisis pulmonalis; one, aged 33 years, of hydrothorax.

During the above term, the physician has declined giving drugs to the convicts until fully satisfied, in the first place, that the applicant was sick. Secondly, that his malady was understood, and susceptible of cure, or of material improvement. Thirdly, that the proposed drug was well adapted to benefit the patient, and not likely to leave any deleterious influence in his system.

The result of this experimental inquiry is truly gratifying, as the mortality has diminished about one third; and I firmly believe that the same plan of treating diseases in the great human family would be highly beneficial to mankind, and tend to elevate the character of the medical profession.

WM. I. WALKER, Physician.

Massachusetts, 1844.

Disbursements.—Cash for provisions, $7,245 83; hospital, $291 83; clothing, $2,777 40; sundry expenses, fuel, etc., $2,416 64; prisoners discharged, $321 50; officers' salaries, $15,542 31; transportation of prisoners, $563 08; repairs of real estate, $200 99; convicts' labor on especial repairs of the prison, $238 98; balance, $3,048 03. Total, $32,646 64.

Income.—Stone Department, $14,357 96; labor, $16,692 96; fees of admission, $1,395 72. Total, $32,646 64.

Connecticut, 1844,

Income.—Carpenter's shop, $2,518 55; chair-seating shop, $2,871 96; smith shop, $3,296 02; shoe shop, $2,837 00; cabinet shop, $2,622 47; varnishing shop, $499 50; nail shop, $465 12; cutlery, $2,631 67; female department, $56 38; cash received from visitors, $428 38; balance of interest account, $22 64. Total, $18,249 69.

Expenditures.—Expense account, $5,798 81; provision account, $3,410 53; clothing and bedding, $722 24; repairs and improvements, $396 24; hospital account, $315 73; transportation of convicts, $223 48; discharged convicts, $335 50; to profit and loss account, $238 24; balance gained to the institution, $6,808 92. Total, $18,249 69.

Western Penitentiary, Pennsylvania, 1841.

Prisoners from the following Counties.—Allegheny, 54; Armstrong, 1: Bedford, 6; Beaver, 7; Cambria, 7; Clarion, 1; Crawford, 9; Erie, 16; Fayette, 11; Greene, 3; Huntingdon, 7; Indiana, 3; Mercer, 2; Somerset, 6; Venango, 5; Washington, 8; Westmoreland, 8; Warren, 4; McKean, 3. Total, 161.

Ages.—From 10 to 20, 24; from 20 to 30, 57; from 30 to 40, 26; from 40 to 50, 13; from 50 to 60, 39; from 60 to 70, 2. Total, 161.

Place of Nativity.—Pennsylvania, 62; Germany, 7; Ireland, 10; New York, 21; Massachusetts, 5; Vermont, 5; Virginia, 10; England, 10; Canada, 4; Maryland, 11; Connecticut, 1; New Jersey, 1; Rhode Island, 1; France, 2; Michigan, 1; Delaware, 2; Ohio, 5; Kentucky, 2; Scotland, 1; New Hampshire, 1. Total, 161.

Sentenced.—2 for 6 months; 18 for 1 year; 3 for 1 year and 1 month; 11 for 1 year and 3 months; 20 for 1 year and 6 months; 34 for 2 years; 2 for 2 years and 3 months; 2 for 2 years and 6 months; 17 for 3 years; 4 for 3 years and 6 months; 5 for 4 years; 1 for 4 years and 1 month; 1 for 4 years and 4 months; 11 for 5 years; 8 for 6 years; 8 for 7 years; 6 for 8 years; 1 for 9 years; 4 for 10 years; 1 for 11 years; 2 for 12 years. Total, 161.

Crimes.—Murder, 2d degree, 5; manslaughter, 2; assault and battery, with intent to kill, 6; buggery, 4; arson, 9; horse stealing, 7; burglary, 24; counterfeiting and passing check, 3; counterfeiting silver coin, 1; larceny, 82; forgery, 4; larceny, forgery, and receiving stolen goods, 1; receiving stolen goods, 1; conspiracy, 1; passing counterfeit notes, 3; stealing United States mail, 1; embezzling from letters in post-office, 1; rape, 1. Total, 161.

Mississippi, 1846.

Income.—Blacksmith's shop, $2,182 45; wheelwright's shop, $3,953 71; shoemaker's shop, $576 10; weavers, tailors, and wool carders, $1,239 77; brick-yards, $5,209 66; job and out-door work, $1,703 25; furniture account, $31 00; received from the state, $6,573 73; stock and tools on hand, Nov. 30, 1846, $19,659 07; cash on hand, Nov. 30, 1846, $354 29. Total, $44,671 03.

Expenditures.—Amount lost on sales of manufactured articles, $469 12; forage and fuel account, $1,021 09; provisions, $3,470 61; hospital, $130 59; discharged convicts, $341 00; books and stationery, $21 40; contingent expenses, $1,325 80; inspectors' per diem, $120 00; freight and hauling, $190 49; officers' salaries, $3,980 00; guards, master-workmen's salaries, $4,119 25; oil and light account, $369 45; stock and tools on hand, Dec. 1, 1845, $13,931 12; cash on hand, Dec. 1, 1845, $3,359 37; to balance, $11,821 74. Total, $44,671 03.

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PART II.

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